

ballot

as, a **ballot** was taken on the resolution; there was a large **ballot**.—5. A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, or the like, from a box; hence, lot-drawing. *N. E. D.*—**Australian ballot**, a system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, and the arrangement and control of the polling places, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots. The system, with numerous variations, has been extensively adopted in the United States.—**Tissue-ballots**, ballots printed on thin tissue paper, to the end that a large number of fraudulent votes folded together may be smuggled into the ballot-box without detection.—**To cast a ballot**, to deposit in a ballot-box, or present for deposit, a ballot or voting paper.—**To cast the ballot**, to record, as if ascertained by ballot, the vote of an assembly or meeting. The secretary is often instructed to "cast the ballot" when for convenience the actual process, as required by rule, is dispensed with.

ballot¹ (bal'ot), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat*, *ballat*, < It. *ballottare* = *F. ballotter*, earlier *baloter*, = *Sp. balotar*, vote by ballot; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To decide upon a question, proposition, or candidacy by casting ballots, take a ballot or a vote by ballot: often with *for* in the sense of 'in relation to' as, to **ballot for** members of a club. See the noun.

The judges would never take their balls to **ballot** against him
North, tr of Plutarch, p. 227
The convention did not **ballot** until its third day
G. S. Merriam, 8 Bowles, II 185

2. To bound, as in the bore of a cannon: as, spherical projectiles **ballot** in the bore of the piece.—3. To select by lot; draw lots (for) as, to **ballot for** places.

II. trans. 1. To vote for or against by ballot, choose or elect by ballot.

None of the competitors arriving at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to **ballot** some others
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 282

2. To choose by lot, select by drawing lots for

Peasants who will not be **ballotted** for soldiers
Carlyle, French Rev., III 1

ballot² (bal'ot), *n.* [*F. ballot*, a bale, prop. a small bale, dim. of *balle*, a bale see *bale* and *-ot*, and of the ult. identical *ballot*¹] A small bale, weighing from 70 to 120 pounds

Ballota (ba-lō'tā), *n.* [NL (*L. ballota*), < Gr *βαλωτή*, a plant believed to be black hound, origin unknown] A genus of labiate plants, of about 25 species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The black hound, *B. nigra*, sometimes used in medicine, is found throughout Europe and Russian Asia

ballotade, ballottade (bal-ō-tād' or -tād'), *n.* [*F. ballotade* (*Sp. balotada*), < *ballotter*, toss, prob. < *ballotte*, a little ball see *ballot*¹, *n.*] In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which all four legs are bent without jerking out the hind ones. Also spelled *balotade*.

ballotant (bal'ot-ant), *n.* [*F. ballotant*, pp. of *ballotter*, ballot. see *ballot*¹, *v.*] A voter by ballot. *J. Harrington* [Rare]

ballotation (bal-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ballot*¹ + *-ation*, after It. *ballottazione*] A voting by ballot; a balloting. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 280*. [Rare.]

ballot-box (bal'ot-boks), *n.* A box for receiving ballots

balloter (bal'ot-er), *n.* 1. One who ballots or votes by ballot—2. A mechanical device for receiving, counting, and recording ballots

ballotin, *n.* [*< ballot*¹ + *-in*, irreg. used] The carrier of the ballot-box; the taker of the votes by ballot. *J. Harrington*. [Rare.]

balloting (bal'ot-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ballot*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of casting or taking a ballot as, the **balloting** began at 2 o'clock—2. A specific instance in which a ballot is taken; a vote

From the result of the **ballotings** yesterday, I deem it highly improbable that I shall receive the nomination
Buchanan, in Curtis, II 2

ballotist (bal'ot-ist), *n.* [*< ballot*¹ + *-ist*.] An advocate of voting by ballot

ballottade, *n.* See *ballotade*.

ballottament (ba-lot'ment), *n.* [*F.*, a tossing, < *ballotter*, toss: see *ballotade*.] In *obstet*, a method of testing pregnancy.

ballow¹, *a.* [Appar. < ME *balowe*, *balwe*, *balge*, *balgh*, round, rounded, smooth, appar. < AS. *baeg*, *baeg*, a bag: see *bellows* and *belly*] An epithet of uncertain meaning, in the following passage: the apparent etymology suggests 'round,' 'pot-bellied.'

The **ballow** nag outstrips the winds in chase.
Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 40. (N. E. D.)

ballow² (bal'ō), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] Naut., deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Smyth, Sailor's Word-Book. (N. E. D.)*

ballow³, *n.* A word used only by Shakspeare in the passage cited, in the folio of 1623, where the quarto editions have *battero* and *bat*; it is, like *battero*, apparently a misprint for *batton*, *battoon*, or *battoon*, a stick, cudgel. See *batton*, *battoon*, *baton*, and *bat*!

Keep out, or let us try whether your costard or my **Ballow** be the harder
Shak., Lear, IV 6 (1623)

ball-proof (bal'prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting balls from firearms; impenetrable by bullets

ball-rack (bal'rak), *n.* In *printing*, the rack which held the balls formerly used in inking

ball-room (bal'rōm), *n.* A room expressly designed for balls or dancing parties, or a room in which such entertainments are given

ball-screw (bal'skrō), *n.* A screw which can be attached to the end of the ramrod of a gun, for the purpose of extracting a bullet from the barrel.

ball-seater (bal'sē'tēr), *n.* A tool used in fitting the ball of a cartridge accurately in line with the axis of the shell

ball-stock (bal'stok), *n.* In *printing*, formerly, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which the ball was attached, and which served as a handle. See *ball*¹, 9

ball-train (bal'trān), *n.* A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls or loops into bars

ball-trimmer (bal'trim'ēr), *n.* A lathe for finishing musket-balls.

ball-trolley (bal'trol'ē), *n.* A small iron truck used in conveying the balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the tilt-hammer or squeezer. *E. H. Knight*

ballustred (bal'us-tērd), *a.* Same as *balustered* *Dryden*

ball-valve (bal'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a globe resting upon a concave circular seat. It is lifted by the upward pressure of the fluid, and descends by gravity when that pressure is removed. See *ball*¹, 10

ball-vein (bal'vān), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone*
balley (bal'ē), *n.* [Repr. Ir Gael *baile*, Manx *balley*, a town, village] A town or element in many place-names in Ireland as, *Ballywalter*, upper town, *Ballycastle*, castle-town, *Ballymoney*, town on the moss, etc

The old tribal division of the *balleys* into "quarters" and "tates" has left distinct and numerous traces in the names of the present townlands in Ireland
Seeborn, Eng. Vill. Communities, p. 223

balm (bām), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer *balsam*; early mod. E. also *baum*, *baum*, < ME *baume*, *baume*, *basme*, *bame*, < OF *baume*, *basme*, mod. F. *baume* = Fr *baume* = *Sp. bálsamo* = Pg It. *balsamo*, < L *balsamum*, < Gr *βαλσαμον*, *balsam* see *balsam*] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding spontaneously from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; *balsam*

And sweetest breath of woodland *balm*
Whitaker, Flowers in Winter

2. An aromatic preparation used in embalming the dead. See *embalm*—3. Any aromatic or fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain (For the ecclesiastical use, see *balsam*)

Thy place is fill d, thy sceptre wrung from thee,
Thy *balm* wash'd off, wherewith thou wast anointed
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III 1

4. Aromatic fragrance, sweet odor.—5. Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain

Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course
Shak., Macbeth, II 2

Heal the wounded spirit with the *balm*
Of pity
Bryant, Better Age

6. A tree that yields *balm*; especially, a tree of the genus *Balsamodendron*.—7. One of several aromatic plants of the natural order *Labiata*, particularly plants of the genus *Melissa*. The garden or lemon *balm*, see *balm*, or *balm mint* is *M. officinalis*. Plants of other genera so named are the bastard *balm*, *Melissa melisophyllum*, the bee *balm* of American gardens, *Monarda didyma*, the horse *balm*, *Col. ussonea canadensis*, the field *balm*, *Nepeta cataria*, the Molucca *balm*, *Molucella laevis*, and the sweet *balm*, some times called *balm* of Gilead, *Dracocephalus Canariense*.—**Abraham's-balm**, an old name for an Italian willow—**Balm of Gilead**, (a) *Balm* or *balsam* of Mecca, or of Syria, an oleo resin, once of great repute and still esteemed in the East for its fragrance and medicinal properties. Mixed with oil, it constitutes the *chrism* of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the product of a tree or shrub, *Commiphora (Balsamodendron) Opobalsamum*, which also yields myrrh. It is now produced, so far as is known, only in Arabia. (b) A fragrant resin from South America. See *cayana*. (c) In North America, the balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, the buds of which are coated in spring

with an odorous balsam, also occasionally the *balsam-fr.*, *Abies balsamea*, which yields the Canada *balsam*. (d) The sweet *balm*, *Dracocephalus Canariense* (see above).—**Balm of heaven**, one of the many names given in California to the *Umbellularia Californica*, a lauraceous tree with very strongly aromatic foliage

balm (bām), *v. t.* [*< ME baumen*, *bamen*, < *baume*, *balm*. Cf OF *embaumer*, *embaime*: see *embalm*] 1. To embalm

Shrouded in cloth of state!
Balm d and entreat d with full bags of spices!
Shak., P.icles, III. 2

2. To anoint as with *balm* or with anything fragrant or medicinal

Balm his foul head in warm distilled waters.
Shak., I. of the 8, Ind. 1

3. To soothe, mitigate, assuage, heal

Oppressed nature sleep's —
This rest might yet have *balms* d thy broken senses
Shak., Lear, III 6

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses]

balm Maiden (bāl'mā'dēn), *n.* [*< bal* + *maiden*.] A girl or young woman employed in the mines of Cornwall, England

The smock frock is a survival of a ploughman's dress, and the Cornish miner and mine girl (or *balm Maiden*) have a sort of peasant dress.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX 508

balm-cricket (bām'krik'et), *n.* [Earlier *baum-cricket*, appar. a half translation of G. *baum-grille*, tree-cricket, < *baum*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *grille*, a cricket see *Gryllus*] The field-cricket, *Gryllus campestris*

The *balm cricket* carols clear
In the green that folds thy grave
Tennyson, A Dirge

balmert (bā'mērt), *n.* One who or that which embalms

Blood must be my body's only *balmert*,
No other *balm* will there be given
Raleigh, The Pilgrimage

balmify (bām'mi-fī), *v. t.*; pret and pp *balmified*, ppr *balmifying* [*< balm* + *-ify* see *-fy*.] To render *balm*y. [Rare]

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*.
G. Cheyne, Eng. Malady, p. 308

balmily (bām'mi-lī), *adv.* In a *balm*y manner.

balminess (bā'mi-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being *balm*y

balm-mint (bām'mint), *n.* Same as *garden-balm*. See *balm*, 7

balmoney (bāl'mō-nē), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bald-money*] A name sometimes given in the United States to the plant snakehead, *Chelone glabra*

Balmoral (bal-mor'al), *a. or n.* A name given (usually with a capital as an adjective and without as a noun) to various articles of dress possessing unusual strength and weight, in imitation of the materials or style of those worn out of doors by Queen Victoria, or the members of her family, during visits to the royal residence at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland—**Balmoral boots**, shoes or ankle boots that lace up in front, worn by both men and women. Also called *balmorals*—**Balmoral petticoat**, a woolen petticoat, originally red with black stripes, intended to be displayed below the skirt of the dress, which was looped up

balmy (bām'ē), *a.* [*< balm* + *-y*] 1. Having the qualities of *balm*, aromatic; fragrant.

O *balm*y breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shak., Othello, v. 2*

And I would be the necklace,
And all day long to fall and rise
Upon her *balm*y bosom,
With her laughter or her sighs
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter

2. Producing *balm*, as, "the *balm*y tree," *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 30—3. Soft, soothing; assuaging, refreshing

Now with the drops of this most *balm*y time
My love looks fresh *Shak., Sonnets, cvii*
Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balm*y sleep
Tennyson, Night Thoughts, v. 1

4. Of healing virtue, healing, as, *balm*y medicines

balnea, *n.* Plural of *balneum*

balneal (bal'nē-al), *a.* [*< L balneum*, a (warm) bath (see *balneum*), + *-al*. The *L* adj. is *balnearius* or *balnearius*] Of or pertaining to a bath as, "balneal heat," *Howell, Letters, I. vi 35*.

balneary (bal'nē-ā-rē), *a. and n.* [*< L. balnearius*, pertaining to a bath (neut. pl. *balnearia*, a bathing-room), < *balneum*, a bath see *balneum*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to baths or bathing.

The French do not treat their beaches as we do ours—as places for a glance, a dip, or a trot, places animated simply during the *balneary* hours
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 142

II. n., pl. *balnearies* (-rēz). A room or provision of any kind for bathing.

The *balnearies* and bathing places.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

balneation (bal-nē-ā'shon), *n* [*< ML. balneare, pp. balneatus, bathe, < L. balneum, a bath see balneum*] The act of bathing

Balneations, washings, and fomentations
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. II 6

balneatory (bal-nē-ā-tō-ri), *a* [*< L. balneatorius, < balneator, a bath-keeper, < balneum, a bath see balneum*] Of or pertaining to a bath or bath-keeper.

All the refinements of the antique balneatory art
L. Heurn, tr. of Gaudens' Chop. Nights, p. 45

balneot, *n* [For *bagno*, after *L. balneum*] Same as *bagno*, 1

Then began Christian churches to outshine
the *Balneos* and *Theatres* of free Cities
Rp. Gaudens, Tears of the Church, p. 51

balneography (bal-nē-og'rw-fl), *n* [*< L. balneum, a bath (see balneum), + (Gk. -γραφία, < γράφω, write)*] A description of baths

balneological (bal-nē-ō-log'i-kal), *a* Of or pertaining to balneology

balneology (bal-nē-ol'g-i-n), *n* [*< L. balneum, a bath, + (Gr. -λογία, < λόγος, speak see balneum and -ology)*] A treatise on baths or bathing, the use of baths and bathing as a department of therapeutics

Among our medical schools *balneology* as a subject of systematic study is entirely neglected
Harper's Mag., I XIX 438

balneotherapeutics (bal-nē-ō-thei-n-pū'tiks), *n* [*< L. balneum, bath (see balneum), + therapeutics*] Balneotherapy

balneotherapia (bal-nē-ō-thei-n-pū'ti-a), *n* [NL, *< L. balneum, a bath (see balneum), + (Gk. -θεραπεία, medical treatment see therapeuti)*] Same as *balneotherapy*

balneotherapy (bal-nē-ō-thei-n-pi), *n* [Englished from *balneotherapia*] The treatment of disease by baths, water-cure

Balneotherapy, or bathing, and treatment by medicinal waters
Sci. Amer. (N. S.), LIV 4

balneum (bal-nē-um), *n*, pl. *balnea* (-ā) [*L. fuller form balneum, < (Gk. βαλανειον, a bath, < βαλανειν, bathe. From L. balneum come bagno and bain, q. v.)*] In chem., a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated, a bath. See *bath*, 8

balolo (ba-lō'lo), *n* A sea-worm found in the South Pacific ocean. See *palolo*

The *balolo* is a small sea worm long and thin as ordinary vermicelli. Some are fully a yard long others about an inch. It has a jointed body and many legs, and lives in the deep sea.
C. I. Gordon Cumming, At Home in Fiji, p. 60

balont, balonet, *n* See *balloon*

balonea (ba-lō-nē-ā), *n* [See *calonia*] A name for an oak, *Quercus laevis*, large quantities of the cups of which are exported from the Mediterranean basin for tanners' use. See *calonia*

baloot, balooty and *n* See *balow*

balotade, *n* See *ballotade*

balowt, baloot, balooty and *n* [Nursery syllables] 1. *balooty* An utterance used in lulling to sleep

How *balowt* my sweet wee Donald
Burns, Song

II. *n* 1 A lullaby — 2 A song containing this word. A. E. D.

balis, An abbreviation of the Latin *balsamum*, that is, balsam used in medical prescriptions

balsa, balza (bal'sa, -zā), *n* [*< Sp. Pg. balza (< F. balze, balze), < Peruv. balza, a kind of light porous wood used in Peru for constructing rafts*] 1 The native name of the (*Ochroma lagopus*), a bombaceous tree common in the forests upon the coasts of tropical America. The wood is very soft and light, and is used for stopping bottles as well as in the construction of rafts which take its name

2 A kind of raft or float much used on the west coast of South America for crossing lakes or rivers, for landing through the surf, and by fishermen. It is there formed of two inflated cylinders of seal skin or bullock's hide, joined by a sort of platform on which the passengers or goods are placed. In the United States the name is given to two or more inflated cylinders of India rubber, or long casks of metal or wood, secured together in pairs by a framework, and used as a life saving raft or for crossing heavy surf. See *life raft*

balsam (bāl'sam), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *balsom, balsum, balsum* (in ME. only as *balm, q. v.*), *< AS. balsam, balsam, < L. balsamum, < Gr. βαλσαμον, the resin of the balsam-tree, the tree itself, βαλσαμω, a balsam-tree, prob. of Semitic origin see balm*] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding spontaneously from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation

from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; *balm*. A great variety of substances pass under this name, but in chemistry the term is confined to vegetable juices, whether they remain liquid or spontaneously become solid, which consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid of the former are the balsam of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu (see below) of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. The balsam used in the Roman Catholic Church in the consecration of chrism is, by the rubric that of Syria or Mecca but, from difficulty in obtaining this, concessions have been made by the popes for the use of the balsams of Brazil, Tolu, Peru, etc.

Many of the resins occur in plants dissolved in ethereal oils. Should the vessels which contain this solution be injured, it flows out, and becomes thick, or even solid on exposure to the air, partly from evaporation of the solvent oil, and partly by its oxidation. Such mixtures of oils and resins are termed *balsams*.
Stricker, Organic Chemistry, p. 712

2† An aromatic preparation used for embalming the dead — 3 Any aromatic fragrant ointment, whether for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain — 4 Figuratively, any healing or soothing agent or agency

Is this the balsam that the nursing nurse
Pours into captain's wounds? *Shak. I of A, III 5*
Was not the people's blessing
A balsam to thy blood?
Tennyson, Becket, I 24

5† In alchemy, a healthful preservative essence, of only penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. N. E. D.

6 A tree yielding an aromatic, oily resin. In the United States the name is often applied generally to this species of *Abies*, and some times ignorantly to the spruce also. See *balsam tree*

7 The *Impatiens balsamina*, a familiar flowering annual, of Eastern origin, cultivated in many



1 flowering branch of Balsam (*Impatiens fulva*)
(From Gray's Gener. of the Plants of the United States.)

varieties, often called *garden-balsam*, and in the United States *lady's-slipper*, also, the native European species, *I. Noli-me-tangere*, and the American *I. fulva*. See *Impatiens* and *jewel-weed*

In medical prescriptions abbreviated to *bals*. **Balsam of Mecca**, balm of Gilead. See *balm* — **Balsam of Peru**, the product of *Myroxylon Peruvianum*, a leguminous tree of San Salvador. It is employed in perfumery and the manufacture of soaps, and in medicine as a stimulating ointment and for the relief of asthma and coughs — **Balsam of Saturn**, a solution of lead acetate in turpentine, concentrated by evaporation and mixed with camphor, formerly used to hasten the cicatrization of wounds — **Balsam of Tolu** (from Tolu, a seaport in the United States of Colombia), a product of *Myroxylon Toluiferum* of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, a species closely allied to *M. Peruvianum* (see above). It has an agreeable flavor, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and stimulant, though its properties are not important — **Brazilian balsam**, the product of *Myroxylon brasiliense*. It closely resembles balsam of Peru — **Broad-leaved balsam**, of the West Indies, a small tree belonging to the natural order *Araliaceae*, *Scadophyllum capitatum*, yielding an aromatic balsam, which is derived chiefly from the berries — **Canada balsam**, a transparent liquid resin of turpentine obtained by puncturing the vessels which form under the bark of the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea* of North America. It is much valued for mounting objects for the microscope, as it remains permanently transparent and it is also used in making varnish. The principal supply is from Canada. Other forms of turpentine from European coniferous trees are sometimes called *balsams* — **Copala balsam**, a balsam obtained from the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, very similar to storax and used for similar purposes — **Yellow balsam**, of Jamaica, *Croton flavus*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub, covered with a yellow wool (for other kinds of balsam, see *couches resin, copaiba, guggin, and lazan*)

Balsam (bāl'sam), *v t* [*< balsam, n. Cf. ML. balsamare*] 1 To apply balsam or balm to; amount with balm or balsam

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balsamed* with discretion
Bp. Hooker, Abp. Williams, I 57

2. To embalm [Rare]

We had him *balsamed* and sent home

Motley, Dutch Republic, I 222

balsam-apple (bāl'sam-ap'pl), *n*. An annual cucurbitaceous plant of tropical regions, *Momordica Balsamina*, bearing a small warty fruit of a red or orange color. Both the fruit and the root are actively purgative — **Wild balsam-apple**, of the United States, an annual vine, *Echinocystis lobata*, of the order *Cucurbitaceae*, bearing numerous white flowers and a fibrous fruit opening at the summit

balsamation (bāl'sam-mā'shon), *n* [*< ML. balsamatio(n), < balsamare, pp. balsamatus, to balsam, < L. balsamum, balsam*] The act of rendering balsamic [Rare]

balsam-bog (bāl'sam-bog), *n*. A curious umbelliferous plant of the Falkland islands, forming hard hemispherical hillocks often from 2 to 4 feet in height. It yields a gum which has been used in medicine

balsam-herb (bāl'sam-erb), *n*. A name given in Jamaica to *Dianthora reptans*, an acanthaceous plant

balsamic (bāl- or bal-sam'ik), *a. and n* [*< balsam + -ic*] 1. *a.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of balsam as, *balsamic juices* — 2 Yielding balsam as, *balsamic pine* — 3 Having the fragrance of balsam; aromatic; balmy

The new leaved butter-mint
And quivering poplar to the loving breeze
Gave a balsamic fragrance

Bryant, Old Man's Counsel

4 Having the healing or soothing qualities of balsam, healing, soothing, mild as, *balsamic remedies* — 5† Of or pertaining to the balsam of the alchemists. See *balsam*, 5

II. *n* Any warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and only consistent balsamical (bāl- or bal-sam'ik-al), *a*. Same as *balsamic*

The balsamical humor of my blood
Sh. M. Hak, Orig. of Mankind, I 1

balsamically (bāl- or bal-sam'ik-al-i), *adv*. In a balsamic manner, as a balsam

balsamiferous (bāl- or bal-sa-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. balsamum, balsam, + ferre = E. bear*] Producing balm or balsam said of those trees and shrubs which yield balsam

balsamina (bāl-sa-mī'na), *n* [NL see *balsamine*] Same as *balsamine*

balsamine (bāl'sam-in), *n* [*< F. balsamine = Sp. Pg. It. balsamina, < NL. balsamina (< Gr. βαλσαμίνη), balsam-plant, prop fem. of L. balsaminus, < Gr. βαλσαμων, pertaining to balsam, < βαλσαμον, balsam*] A name given to the garden-balsam and to some other species of the genus *Impatiens* (which see)

balsamitic (bāl-sa-mī'tik), *a* [*< ML. *balsamiticus (cf. ML. balsamaticus), < L. balsamum*] Balsamic

balsamito (bal-sa-mē'to), *n* [In form Sp or Pg, cf. Sp *balsamita* (= Pg *balsamita*), tansy, < *balsamo*, balsam see *balm*] A liquid having a bitter taste, the odor of the Tonquin bean, and a light sherry-color, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is used as a medicine, and also as an application to sloughing sores, especially to those caused by the chigoe

balsamize (bāl'sam-iz), *v t; pret and pp. balsamized, ppr. balsamizing* [*< balsam + -ize*] To render balsamic

balsamous (bāl'sam-us), *a* [*< balsam + -ous*] Having the qualities of balsam; abounding in balsam, consisting of balsam

Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but an oily and balsamous substance

Stirne, Tristram Shandy, v 36

balsam-root (bāl'sam-rōt), *n*. A name given in California to species of *Balsamorhiza*, a genus of low, coarse, perennial composite plants, allied to the sunflower. They have deep thick roots which contain a terebinthinate balsam. These roots are cut up by the natives after being peeled and baked

balsam-tree (bāl'sam-trē), *n*. A name given to many of the balsam-bearing trees of the tropics (see *balsam*), and to the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. In North America it is applied to *Populus balsamifera*, and on the western coast to *P. trichocarpa*. It is also given especially to the balsam-bearing conifers, *Abies balsamea* and *A. Fraseri* in the east (the latter tree being distinguished as the *she balsam*), and in the Rocky Mountains and westward to *A. concolor* and *A. subulpinia*. The balsam tree or balsam fig of Jamaica is the *Clusia rosea*

balsam-weed (bāl'sam-rēd), *n*. A name of the common everlasting of the United States, *Gnaphalium decurrens* and *G. polycephalum*. They are also called *sweet balsam*, on account of their balsamic fragrance.

balsamy (bāl'sam-i), *a* [*< balsam + -y*] Balsam-like, balmy.

baltei, *n.* Plural of *balteus*.

balter, *v.* [Early mod. E. *baulter*, *bolter* (in blood-boltered, *q. v.*), now only dial. *bauter*, < ME. *balteron*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *baltræ*, var. of *boltræ*, roll, tumble, gambol.] *I. intrans.* 1. To tumble; dance clumsily.

So hlythe of his wodbyne he *baltereth* ther vnde[?]

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III 450

2. To become tangled or matted. [Prov. Eng.] It (a goat's beard) *baltereth* and cluttereth into knots and hells.

Holland, tr of Pliny, xii 17 (*N E D*)

II. trans. 1. To tread down in a clumsy manner [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To tangle, clot; mat, as the hair.

balteus (bal'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *baltei* (-i) [*L.*, a belt; according to Varro, a Tuscan word, but perhaps of Celtic origin. see *belt*.] 1. In *Roman antiqu.*, a belt either a girdle, or a baldric worn over the shoulder to support a sword, shield, or quiver. — 2. In *arch.* (a) A band perpendicular to the axis in the lateral part of the volute of an Ionic pulvinate capital. (b) One of the passages dividing the auditorium of ancient Roman theaters and amphitheaters horizontally into upper and lower zones, and affording access to the different cunei, or wedge-shaped divisions of the auditorium, without disturbing persons occupying seats. Such a passage had usually the form of a wide step.

Baltic (bāl'tik), *a* [*< NL. Balticus*, prob. < Lith. *baltas*, white, *balti*, be white.] Appellative of or pertaining to the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia, situated on or bordering the Baltic sea as, the *Baltic* islands; the *Baltic* coasts.

Baltimore bird, oriole. See *oriole*.

baltimorite (bāl'ti-mōi-it), *n.* [*< Baltimore*, the chief city in Maryland, + *-ite*.] A variety of serpentine from Bare Hills, Maryland.

balu (bā'lo), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wildcat, *Felis sumatrana*, native in Sumatra.

Baluchi (ba-lō'chē), *n.* [Pers. *Baluchi*, *Beluchi*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Baluchistan, a country lying to the east of Persia and between Afghanistan and the Arabian sea; specifically, a member of one of the tribes of Baluchistan, a distinct race from the present dominant tribe, the Brahucos. — 2. The language spoken by the Baluchis and by over 300,000 British subjects inhabiting Sind and the Panjāb. It belongs to the Iranic branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has no literature and written characters of its own, Arabic characters having been used for such works in Baluchi as have recently appeared. Also written *Beloochee* and *Belooch*.

baluster (bal'us-tēr), *n.* [Also *balluster*, *ballister* (and corruptly *bannister*, *bannister*, *q. v.*), formerly also *ballester*, < *F. balustre*, < *It. balusto* (= *Sp. Pg. balaustra*), a baluster, small pillar, so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate, < *balaustra*, *balaustra* = *Sp. balaustra*, *balaustra* = *Pg. balaustra* = *F. balaustra*, formerly also *balustre*, < *L. balustrum*, < *Gr. βαλυστρον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate-tree. Cf. *Balawston*.] 1. In *arch.* and *building*, a small upright member made in a great variety of

At the bottom is a *parterre*; the upper terrace neere half a myle in length, wth double declivities, arched and *baluster d* wth stone, of vast and royal cost.

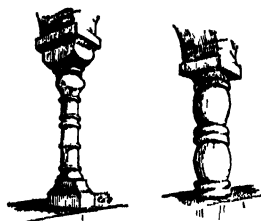
Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb 27, 1644

baluster-shaft (bal'us-tēr-shāft), *n.* A form of pillar occurring in so-called Anglo-Saxon architecture, and in work influenced by it as late as the twelfth century. It serves especially as a separation of window lights and other openings, and is named from its rude resemblance in shape to a baluster of the conventional type.

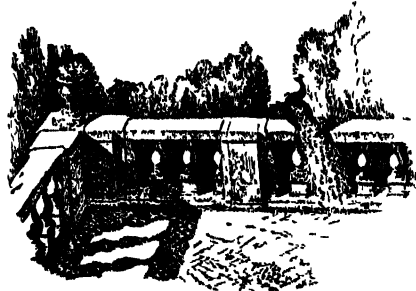
baluster-stem

(bal'us-tēr-stem), *n.* The stem of a goblet, chalice, or other similar vessel when of the bulging shape characteristic of a baluster.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* [*< F. balustrade*, < *It. balaustrata* (= *Sp. Pg. balaustrada*), a balustrade, prop. adj. fem., furnished with balusters, < *balaustra*, a baluster.] In *arch.*, strictly, a barrier or railing consisting of a horizontal



Baluster shafts
St. Albans Cathedral, England



Balustrade — 1 from the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy

member resting on a series of balusters, but, commonly, an ornamental railing or pierced parapet of any kind, whether serving as a barrier or merely as a decorative feature, and whether composed of balusters or not.

Broad based flights of marble stairs
Ran up with golden balustrade

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*

balustraded (bal-us-trād'), *a* [*< balustrade* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a balustrade or balustrades.

I like the balustraded terraces, the sun-proof laurel walks, the vases and statues.

Lowell, *Excelsior Travels*, p. 921

balustrading (bal-us-trā'ding), *n.* [*< balustrade* + *-ing*.] A balustrade or balustrades, balustrade-work.

The upper [floor] was terraced and defended by strong balustrading.

L. Wallace, *Ben Hur*, p. 92

balysaur, *n.* See *balsaur*.

balza, *n.* See *balsa*.

balzant, *n.* [*F.*, < *It. balzano*, white-footed, white-spotted, = *OF. bausan*, *baisant*; see *baisant*, *baisan*.] A horse having four white feet.

balzarine (bal-zā-rēn'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light mixed fabric of cotton and wool for women's dresses, commonly used for summer gowns before the introduction of batiste.

bam (bām), *i*, pret. and pp. *bammed*, pp. *bamming*. [A slang word, formerly also *bamb*, either an abbi, or the source of the first syllable, of *bamboozle*, *q. v.*] *I. trans.* To bamboozle; cheat, hoax, wheedle. [Slang.]

This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to bam, to cheat me out of my money.

Foot

II. intrans. To practise hoaxing or imposition. [Slang.]

bam (bām), *n.* [*< bam*, *v.*] A cheat, a hoax, an imposition. [Slang.]

It was all a bam, mudam, a scene we thought proper to act.

A. Murphy

bamalip (bam'a-lip), *n.* [An artificial term.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a mood of the fourth figure, containing syllogisms with universal affirmative premises and a particular affirmative conclusion as, All greyhounds are dogs, but all dogs are quadrupeds, therefore, some quadrupeds are greyhounds. Six of the seven letters composing the word are significant. *B* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *barbara* (which see), *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative, *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reducing it to the first figure, *i*, that the minor premise is a universal af-

firmative, *p*, that the conclusion is a particular affirmative; and *p*, that the conclusion of *barbara* has in the reduction to be converted per accidens to give the conclusion of *bamalip*. This mood was originally called *baralip* by Petrus Hispanus. English logicians more commonly call the mood *bramalip*, in order to make the hexameter.

Bamalip, canones, dimaris, tesapo, frealson

See mood

bamalip (bam-a-lip'ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from *baralip* only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder of Tübingen, a teacher of Luther, who died in 1519.

bambara (bam'ba-rā), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from *barbara* only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Jodoc Trutfeder. See *bamalip*.

bambino (bam-bō'nō), *n.*, pl. *bambini* (-nō) [*It.*, a child, dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple, cf. *bimbo*, a child, *Sp. bambarrina*, a child, a foolish man, *Austrian bamis*, child. Prob. of imitative origin, and so far related to *th. jap-paren*, chatter with the teeth, also stammer; *βαμβαρίζω*, *βαμβαρίζω*, *βαμβαρίζω*, stammer (cf. *babble*).] A child or baby, specifically, a figure of the Child Jesus. It is commonly represented as in the manger at Bethlehem and is exposed in many Roman Catholic churches throughout the world from Christmas to Epiphany, the effect being often heightened by figures of angels or shepherds, of the Magi, etc. The whole together is commonly called in English the *crib*. As a subject of popular devotion it owes its origin to St. Francis of Assisi in the early part of the thirteenth century. The famous bambino in the church of Ara Coeli at Rome is of olive wood, and was made in Palestine by a Franciscan lay brother some time before the seventeenth century. It is in repute for miraculous healing and has been richly decorated by the faithful. In the fine arts this subject has been often treated, notably in the glazed terra-cotta reliefs of Luca della Robbia.



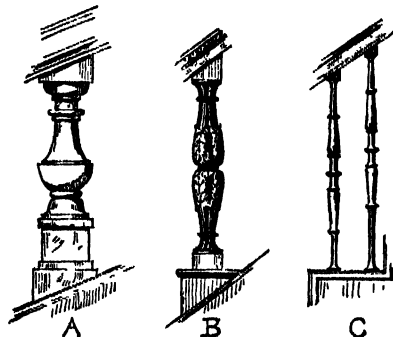
Bambino. Church of Ara Coeli, Rome

bambocciate (bam-boch'ā-dē'), *n.* [Also *bambocciate*, and *bambocciata* (after *It.*), < *F. bambocciate*, < *It. bambocciata*, grotesque painting, caricature, < *bambocci*, a little child, puppet, simpleton (like *bambino*, a dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple. see *bambino*), said to have been a nickname given to Pieter van Laer (17th century), a painter of such scenes.] In *painting*, a grotesque scene from common life, as rustic games, a village festival, rollicking peasants drinking and smoking, and kindred subjects. Tenebris is the great master of this style, and in English art Wilkie is probably its best representative.

bamboo (bam-bo'), *n.* [Also *bambu*, and formerly also *bambou*, *bambou*, *bambo*, and (after *D.*) *bambose*, *bambus*, = *D. bambos* = *G. Dan. bambus* = *Sw. bambu* = *Pol. Bohem bambus* = *Russ bambuku* = *F. bambou* = *Sp. bambu* = *Pg. bambu* (first recorded as *mambu*) = *It. bambu* (Nl, *bambusa*), from the native E. Ind name, Malay and Jav. *bambu*, *Cannese bambu* or *bannu*. The orig. language is uncertain.] 1. (a) The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus *Bambusa* (which see) and its allies. (b) In the West Indies, a tall climbing grass of the genus *Panicum*, *P. diureticum*. (c) In Queensland, a coarse grass, *Stipa micrantha*. — 2. A stick or cane from the stem of the bamboo. — 3. In *pottery*, a name given to a cane-colored biscuit made by Wedgwood. — 4. An Eastern measure of length, equal in Pondicherry to 3½ meters. — 5. In Sumatra, a measure of capacity in Bencool, equal to the United States (Winchester) gallon, in Achen, to 5 pints. — **Bamboo books**, a collection of ancient Chinese writings, chiefly historical, said to have been discovered in the tomb of a prince of Wei A. D. 279. The writings were engraved on slips of bamboo as was customary in China before the invention of paper. — **Sacred bamboo**, the *Arundinacea domestica*, a handsome evergreen berberidaceous shrub bearing red berries and extensively cultivated in China and Japan. It is chiefly used for decoration.

bamboo (bam-bo'), *v. t.* [*< bamboo*, *n.*] To beat with a bamboo, punish by flogging with a smooth lath of bamboo, *bastinado*.

bamboo-brier (bam-bō'brī'ér), *n.* The green-brier of the United States, *Smitax rotundifolia*, a tall thorny climber.



Balusters

A, from church of Santa Trinità del Monte, Rome, B from pulpit stairs, Duomo di Siena, C (bronze), from Casa de Pilatos, Seville

forms, but typically strongly swelled outward at some point between the base and the top or capital, and commonly vase- or urn-shaped, used in series to support the rail of a railing or balustrade. The baluster, as distinguished from a small column serving the same purpose, originated in the architecture of the Renaissance. Now often called *bannister*. 2. In *arch.*, the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. Also *bolster*.

balustrer (bal'us-tēr-d), *a*. [*< baluster* + *-ed*.] Furnished with balusters.

bamboo-partridge (bam-bō'pār'trij), *n.* A member of the genus *Bambusicola*

bamboo-rat (bam-bō'rat), *n.* A species of rodent animal of the size of a rabbit, belonging to the genus *Ihizomys*, found in Malacca

bamboozle (bam-bō'zēl), *v.*; pret and pp *bamboozled*, ppr *bamboozling* [Mentioned by Swift in 1710 among "certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as *bantler*, *bamboozle*, *country put*, some of which are now struggling for the vogue" (Tatler, No 230), appar. a slang word, of no definite origin, connected with (prob abbreviated to) *bamb*, *ham*, which appears a little later. see *bam* Cf *Se bombaze*, *bumbaze*, confuse, stupefy, *baze*, *bazil*, *bant*, confused, stupid.] **I. trans** 1. To hoax, deceive; tick, impose upon

All the people upon earth (excepting these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, bamboozled! Addison, Drummer, I 1

Americans are neither to be dragooned nor bamboozled of their liberty Franklin, Life, p 514

It is supposed by this tick

He bamboozled Old Nick Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II 203

2. To perplex, mystify

II. intrans To use trickery, practise cheating **bamboozler** (bam-bō'zēlēr), *n.* One who bamboozles, a cheat, one who plays tricks upon another

There are a set of fellows they call bantlers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks Arbuthnot, John Bull (1755), p 58

bambosh (bam'bosh), *n.* [*< bam + bosh*, prob with ref to *bamboozle*] Humbug [Slang] **N E D**

bamboula (bam-bo'la), *n.* [Creole F, *< F bambou*, bamboo] 1 A small drum consisting of a section of bamboo covered at one end with sheepskin, formerly in use among slaves in Louisiana — 2 A dance performed to the accompaniment of such a drum

Bambusa (bam-bū'sā), *n.* [NL, through D *bambos*, *G bambus*, etc., *< E. Ind bambu* see *bamboo*] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseae* (which see), of about 25 well-known species, natives of southern and eastern Asia, one species only being cosmopolitan. This species, the common bamboo, *B. vulgaris*, is nowhere known as indigenous, but is naturalized in many places, and is cultivated extensively in the old world, the West Indies, and South America. Some of the species are epiphytic at the joints, others are climbers. The stems attain a height of 20, 50, or even 120 feet, with a diameter, in the larger species, of from 4 to 8 inches. The uses that are made of the stems and leaves of the various species of bamboo in the East Indies and eastern



2. Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), showing its mode of growth, flowers, leaves, and stem on a larger scale

Asia are innumerable. Houses and their furniture, the masts, sails, and rigging of ships, rafts, bridges, fences, carts, palanquins, water pipes, cordage, paper boxes, hats, kets, mats, pipe stems, and in fact nearly all articles of ordinary use, are made, entirely or in part from this material. The seeds and young shoots are used as food, and the leaves furnish fodder for cattle

bambusaceous (bam-bū-sā'shuus), *a.* [*< Bambusa + -aceous*] Resembling the bamboo, belonging to the gramineous tribe *Bambuseae*

Bambuseae (bam-bū-sā-ē), *n. pl* [NL, *< Bambusa + -ae*] A tribe of grasses, of great economic importance, including nearly 200 species in about 20 genera, of which *Bambusa* (which see) may be considered the type. They are mostly confined to the warmer regions of the globe, though some are found at an altitude of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. They are gregarious in habit, and have woody tall, and often arborescent stems, hollow between the joints, the taller species reaching an extreme height of 120 feet, with a diameter of 6 or 8 inches. Most of the species flower but rarely, but the flowering of any species, when it occurs, is usually general, and the consequent harvest of seed has at times prevented famine in India. The bamboos of tropical America belong to several genera (chiefly *Arthrostylidium*, *Chusquea*, and *Guadua*), some species attaining nearly the size of those of the old world, the genus *Guadua* scarcely differing from *Bambusa*. Several of the Indian genera are berry bearing, the species most remarkable in this respect being *Melocanna bambu-*



Clump of Giant Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*)

sodes, which produces an edible, fleshy, pear shaped fruit from 3 to 5 inches long. The same species, as also some others, yields the *tahashit* (which see), a secretion in the joints, mainly silicious, which is used as a medicine

Bambusicola (bam-bū-sik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL, *< bambusa*, bamboo, + *L colere*, inhabit] A genus of gallinaceous birds of Asia, the bamboo-partridges. *B. thoracica* is a Chinese species, *B. sonoriensis* is found in Formosa

bambusicoline (bam-bū-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [*< NL bambusicolus*, *< bambusa*, bamboo, + *L colere*, inhabit. see *-ine*] Inhabiting cane-brakes, living in bamboo-grass said of sundry animals, as certain partridges, rats, etc

bamia (ba'mi-ā), *n.* A fish of the family *Siluridae*, taken in the Red Sea. In a dried state it is much used as food by sailors

bamlite (bam'lit), *n.* [*< Bamle + -ite*] A variety of fibrolite from Bamle, Norway

ban (ban), *v.* pret and pp *banned*, ppr *banning* [*< ME bannen*, *< AS bannan*, *bannan*, summon, in comp *abannan*, summon, *qbannan*, summon, command, proclaim, = OFries *banna*, *bonna*, command, proclaim, = OD *bannen*, prohibit, mod D *banish*, exile, *< xorse*, trump, = OHG *bannan*, MHG *G bannen*, banish, expel, exorcise, = Icel *banna*, forbid, curse, tell swear, = Sw *banna*, reprove, chide, tell curse, swear, = Dan *bande*, curse, swear, = Goth **bannan* (not recorded), orig appar 'proclaim or announce,' subsequently 'command or forbid under a penalty,' prob akin to *L fari*, say, speak (*> ult E fable*, *fame*, *fate*, etc), = Gr *phāai*, speak, say (*> ult E aphasia*, *aphemia*, *euphemism*, etc), of Skt *√ bhan*, speak Cf also Gr *phāivēi*, make appear, show, shine, Skt. *√ bhā*, appear, shine. The ML verb *bannare*, summon, proclaim, banish, is formally from the noun see *banish*. The sense of 'curse' is appar due to Scandinavian use.] **I. trans** 1. To summon, call out

He banneth his cultists Layamon, I 324

Pharson banneth vt his here Gen and Ex, I 3213

2. To anathematize, pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon, place under a ban

It is hard to admit the man (Henry VIII) who was burning and banneth lutherans at home, while he was trying to ally himself with them abroad R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng, III

3. To curse; execrate

Here upon my knees, striking the earth,

I ban their souls to everlasting pains Marlowe, Jew of Malta, I 2

He cursed and banneth the Christians Knolles

4. To prohibit, interdict, proscribe

The religion of the immense majority was banned and proscribed Lecky, Rationalism (1875), II 41 (N E D)

Working his best with beads and cross to ban

The enemy that comes in like a flood Browning, Ring and Book, I 40

II. intrans To curse, utter curses or maledictions

And curst, and bann'd, and blasphemies forth threw

Spenser, F Q, V xi 12

ban (ban), *n.* [*< ME ban*, *banne*, *banc*, partly identical with *iban*, *< AS gebann*, proclamation, decree, = (without prefix) OS *ban* = OFries *ban*, *bon* = OD *ban* = OHG *ban*, *bann*, *G bann*, proclamation (of command or prohibition), = Icel *bann* = Sw. *bann* = Dan *ban*, *bann*, prohibition, interdict, excommunication; and partly (in the form *ban*, *bane*) *< OF. ban* = Pr *ban* = Sp *Pg. It bando*, *< ML bannum*, *bannus*, also *bandum*, proclamation, summons, edict, proscription, banishment, excommunication, etc., from the Teut. (OHG.) form, which is from

the verb: see *ban*, *v.*, and cf. *banish*.] 1. In feudal times: (a) A public proclamation or edict, especially, a proclamation summoning to arms. (b) The array or body so summoned. See *arrière-ban*, 2.

The ban was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services in subsequent ages Hallam, Middle Ages, II 2

(c) A proclamation made at the head of a body of troops, or in the cantonments of an army, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, to announce the appointment of an officer or the punishment of a soldier, to enforce discipline, etc. In modern times these proclamations are published in the written orders of the day

2. A proclamation or notice given in a church of an intended marriage generally used in the plural, *bans*, usually spelled *banns* (which see).

— 3. An edict of interdiction; a sentence of outlawry. Thus, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the *ban*, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges

4. Interdiction; authoritative prohibition — 5. A formal ecclesiastical denunciation, curse; excommunication, anathema — 6. A malediction, expression of execration, curse.

Her frowning eyes with furious sparks did stare,

And with blasphemous *bannings* high God in pieces tare

Spenser, F Q, III vii 39

7. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. — 8. A mulct paid to the bishop, in addition to other penalties, for certain crimes connected with sacred things, chiefly sacrilege and perjury

ban (ban), *n.* [Croatian *ban* = Bulg Serv *ban*, Hung *ban*, *< Pers bān*, a lord, master.] A title formerly given to the military chiefs who guarded the southern marches of Hungary (the Banat), but now only to the governor of Croatia and Slavonia, who is appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, and is responsible to the landtag of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban (ban), *n.* [Cf *banana*] A fine sort of muslin made in the East Indies from the leaf-stalk fibers of the banana

banal (ban'al), *a.* [Formerly also *bannal*, *< F bannal* (Cotgrave), now *banal* = Pr *banal*, *< ML bannalis*, pertaining to compulsory feudal service: applied especially to mills, wells, ovens, etc, used in common by people of the lower classes, upon the command of a feudal superior; hence, common, commonplace; *< bannum*, command, proclamation see *ban*, *n.*]

1. Subject to manorial rights; used in common as, a banal mill or oven. See *banality* — 2. Common, commonplace; hackneyed; trite; stale

Too much of what [England] gives us from her painters of modern life is familiar, tawdry, banal

Fortnightly Rev (N S), XXXIII 76

banal (ban'al), *a.* [*< ban* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a ban, or provincial governor as, the royal banal court at Agram. See *ban* 2

banality (ba-nal'i-ti), *n.*, pl *banalities* (-tiz) [*< F banalité*, *< banal* see *banal*] 1. In old French and French-Canadian law, the right by which a lord compelled his vassals to grind at his mill, bake at his oven, etc: applied also to the regions within which this right was exercised. — 2. The state of being banal, trite, or stale, commonplaceness; triviality — 3. Anything common, trite, or trivial, a commonplace.

He has a good sense that enables him to see through the banalities of English political life and to shrink from involving his own existence in such littleness

Lanier, The English Novel, p 253

banana (ba-nan'ā), *n.* [Also formerly *banano* (tree), = F *banane*, *< Sp Pg banana*, the fruit of the banana-tree, Sp *banano* (Pg *bananera*, F. *bananier*), the tree itself, cited in the 16th century as the native name in Guinea, but the plant is probably a native of the East Indies.] An endogenous plant of the genus *Musa*, *M. sapientum*, now cultivated for its fruit everywhere in the tropics. The stem-like trunk, formed of the compact sheathing leaf-stalks, grows to a height usually of 8



Banana (*Musa sapientum*)

or 10 feet, bearing its oblong fruit in a dense cluster 2 or 3 feet long and sometimes weighing 70 or 80 pounds. The fruit is soft, sweetish, not highly flavored, and without seeds. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Several varieties are cultivated, differing in size, color, and flavor. After fruiting the stem decays, or is cut down, and new shoots spring from the roots and produce a new crop in a few months. The fiber of the stem and leaves is of little value. The plantain, *M. paradisiaca*, is probably only a variety of the same species. See *Musa* and *plantain*. — **Banana-essence**, an artificial fruit-essence used for flavoring jellies, ices, and confectionery. It is a mixture of amyl acetate and butyric ether. — **Mexican banana**, a name sometimes given to a species of *Puya*, *P. baccata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, which bears a large, juicy, edible fruit.

banana-bird (ba-nan'-ā-bērd), *n.* A name given by early writers to several West Indian and tropical American species of the large genus *Icterus*, which contains the American orioles or hangnests, more or less nearly related to the Baltimore bird, *Icterus galbula*. Thus, under this name, Edwards describes a species, afterward the *Lan thornus mexicanus* of Brisson (1760), and the *Oriolus banana* of Linnaeus (1766). The *Icterus leucopteryx* of Jamaica is also one of the species which have borne the name. One section of the genus *Icterus* has been named *Banauis* from the implied habit (of banana eating) of the birds composing it, the type of this is the common orchard oriole of the United States, *Icterus spurius*.

banana-eater (ba-nan'-ā-ē'tēr), *n.* A plantain-eater; a bird of the genus *Muscophaga*.

banana-quit (ba-nan'-ā-kwīt), *n.* A name of the black and yellow honey-creeper, *Certhiola flavovola*, and other species of birds of the same genus.

bananist (ba-nan'-ist), *n.* [*< banana + -ist*] A banana-bird, a name given to various birds besides those of the genus *Icterus*, as, for example, to *Certhiola bananivora* of San Domingo.

bananivorous (ban-nā-niv'-ō-rus), *a* [*< banana + L. vorare, eat*] Feeding upon bananas.

banat, banate (ban'at, -āt), *n.* [Also *bannat*, *< ban² + -at, -ate³*] 1 In Hungary, a border province ruled by a ban, the territory or jurisdiction of a ban, specifically, the Temesvar banat in southeastern Hungary, distinctively called the Banat, formally reunited to Hungary in 1860. — 2 The office of a ban.

banatite (ban'ā-tīt), *n.* [*< Banat + -ite²*] A name given by Von Cotta to a variety of diorite occurring in the Banat, Hungary.

banauic (ba-nā'-sik), *a* [*< Gk βαυαυικός, of or for mechanics, < βαυαυία, the practice of a mechanical art, the habits of a mechanic, < βαυαυός, mechanical, < βαίνας, a furnace, forge*] Merely mechanical, characteristic of mechanics or a mechanic [Rare]

By this term [Americanisms] he [Du Bois Raymond] designates materialistic and banauic tendencies in general, which are more specifically expressed in making money getting the prime object of life, in love of display, and in public and private corruption. *G S Hall, German Culture*, p. 149

banc (bangk), *n.* [*< AF. and F. banc (ML. bancus), bench* see *bank¹*] In law, a seat or bench of justice. — A court in banc, a court in which the full bench of judges is present, as, before the court in banc. — A sitting in banc, a session of court held by all the judges or by a quorum of them. — Days in banc. See *day¹*.

bancal¹ (bang'kal), *n.* [*F., prop. adj., bandy-legged*] A saber more curved than usual, as if in imitation of the sumitar; specifically, the saber of this form worn by officers of the first French republic and empire, during 1792-1810.

bancal² (bang'kal), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A weight equal to about 1 pound, used in India.

banco (bang'kō), *n.* [*It., a bank, bench, counter, < ML. bancus* see *bank¹*] In com., the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins. — **Banco mark**. See *mark banco*, under *mark*.

band¹ (band), *n.* [*< ME. band, bande, also bond, bonde (> mod. E. bond, the same word, now partly discriminated in use), < AS *band = OS band = OFries. band = D. band = OHG. bant, G. band = Icel. Sw. band = Dan. baand, a band, a tie, a neut. noun (in D. and G. also masc.), developing in later use a great variety of particular senses, and merged in ME. with the synonymous bend, vende, vende, < AS bend, rarely bend, in mod. E. prop. bend, and with the slightly different bande, E. band², a strip, hoop, etc., derived through the F. from the same ult. source, namely, Teut. (AS, etc.) bintan (pret. band), E. bind¹ see bind, bend¹, bend², bend³, and cf. bond¹, band², band³*] 1. Anything which binds the person or the limbs, and serves to restrain or to deprive of liberty; a shackle, manacle, or fetter: usually in the plural.

And Pharaoh nechoh put him in bands at Riblah. 2 Ki xiii 13

And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken, and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed. Acts xvi 26

Do! In chains of adamant?

Mam. Yea, the strongest bands.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv 1

2. That by which loose things of the same or a similar kind are bound together. Specifically—(a) The use of straw used in binding sheaves of wheat or other grain. (b) In bookbinding, one of the cords, tapes, or strips of parchment which hold together the several sections of the sewed book. The thread is drawn from within each section around or over the bands.

3. That which connects; a connecting piece, or means of connection, that which connects or unites the several parts of a complex thing.

The body, by joints and bands knit together, in creaseth with the increase of God. Col ii 19

He [hope] is a flatterer!

A parasite, a keeper back of death,

Who gently would dissolve the bands of life.

Shak., Rich II, ii 2

Specifically—(at) In logic, the copula. [Rare]

A simple Axiome is that, the band where of is a Verbe. T. Spencer (1628), Logick, p. 100. (N. E. D.)

(b) The metallic sleeve which binds the barrel and stock of a musket together. (c) One of two pieces of iron fastened to the bows of a saddle to keep them in place. (d) A leaden cane. See *cane²*. (e) A hyphen.

4. A binding or uniting power or influence as, a band of union. [Now usually *bond*]

I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love. Hos xi 4

Land of my sires' what mortal hand

'Can'er untie the filial band

'That knits me to thy rugged strand?

Scott, L. of L. M., vi 2

5. An obligation imposing reciprocal, legal, or moral duties as, the nuptial bands. [Now usually *bond*]

Here's eight that must take hands,

To join in Hymen's bands.

Shak., As you Like it, v 4

6. A binding promise or agreement, a bond or security given.

Ad. Tell me, was he arrested on a band?

Dio S. Not on a band, but on a stronger thing.

Shak., C. of E., iv 2

You know my debts are many more than means,

My bands not taken in, my friends at home

Drawn dry with these expenses.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i 1

7. A surety; a bondsman.

Since faith could get no credit at his hand,

I sent him word to come and sue my band.

Churchyard, Challenge (ed. 1778), p. 152

8. A covenant or league. [Scotch.] — **False bands**, in bookbinding, strips of leather or strands of twisted cord, pasted across the inner side of the backs of books, and afterward molded in high relief to give the appearance of bands of unusual thickness or strength. — **Raised bands**, in bookbinding, strips of leather or braided cord of unusual thickness, fastened on the outside of the sewed sheets of a book back, making a noticeable projection on the back, and intended to give increased strength to sewing.

band² (band), *n.* [*< ME. bande, < OF. bande, earlier vende, mod. F. bande = Pr. venda = Sp. venda, < Pg. banda = It. banda and venda, dial. binda, a band, strip, side, etc., in various particular senses, < OHG. binda, binta, MHG. (i) bunde, f., a band, fillet, tie, cravat (< D. bind, neut., a crossbeam, joint, = Dan. bind, neut., a band, tie, etc.), < OHG. bintan, MHG. G. binden, etc., = AS. bindan, E. bind*] The word is thus ult. cognate with *band¹* and with *bend¹*, with which it has been mixed, but it differs in its orig. formation see *band¹*, *bend¹*, and the doublet *bend²*. 1. A flat strip of any material, used to bind round anything, a fillet as, a rubber band, a band around the head, a hat-band.

A single band of gold about her hair.

Tennyson, Princess, v

2. Anything resembling a band in form or function. (a) A bandage, specifically, a swaddling band.

Henry the Sixth, in infant bands crown'd king

Of France and England. Shak., Hen V, v 2

(b) A border or strip on an article of dress serving to strengthen it or to confine it, as at the waist, neck, or wrist, as, a waistband, a wristband, a neck band. (c) Aout (1) A strip of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it. (2) An iron hoop round a spar. (d) In mach., a belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power. Such bands generally pass over two pulleys, wheels, or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. (e) In arch. (1) Any flat member or molding, broad but of small projection, also called fascia, face, or plinth. (2) A tablet or string course carried around a tower or other part of a building. (f) In decorative art, a horizontal strip of decoration separated from the general wall surface by parallel lines. (g) A more or less broad space crossing a surface, and distinguished from it by difference of color or aspect as, absorption bands in the spectrum. (h) In soil, a transverse stripe of any color. Also called *fascia*.

3. The form of collar commonly worn by men and women in the seventeenth century in western Europe. It was originally starched, and fixed in a half erect position, nearly like the ruff, which it superseded, and was often of lace and of immense size. Afterward it was turned down over the shoulders, and called a *falling band*.

This band

Shews not my neck enough.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III 2

Kissing your finger that hath the ruby, or playing with some string of your band. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II 1

The next that mount'd the Stage was an Under Citizen of the Bath, a Person remarkable among the Inferior People of that Place for his great Wisdom and his Broad Band. Steele, in Dobson, p. 452

4. The linen ornament worn about the neck, with the ends hanging down in front, by certain Protestant clergymen. It was prescribed by Queen Elizabeth as a part of the every day dress of Anglican ecclesiastics. [Now only in the plural.]

5. In mining, a layer of rock interstratified with the coal; sometimes, as in Cumberland, England, the coal itself. — **Band of rock**, a phrase sometimes used for *bed of rock*. See *blackband*. — **Gastroparietal band**, **hypopharyngeal band**, **iloparietal band**, **illobital band**, etc. See the adjectives.

band³ (band), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bend*, < late ME. *bande*, also *bente*, < OF. and F. *bando* = Pr. Sp. It. *banda* (ML. *bandum*, *bandus*, so (i) *bande*, D. *bande*, now *bende*, Dan. *bande*, Sw. *band*, after Rom.), a band or company, < OHG. *bant*, OS. *OFries.*, etc., *band*, a band or tie, the sense of 'company' being developed first in Rom. see *band¹*, *band²*, and cf. the doublet *bend³*.] 1. A company of persons, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers, or of persons united for any purpose.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.

Shak., Hen V, iv 3

My lord of Somerset, unite

Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.

Shak., I Hen VI, iv 1

Originally there were usually in each considerable society (of Methodists) four bands, the members of which were collected from the various society classes— one band composed of married and another of unmarried men, one of married and another of unmarried women. All the members of society, however, were not of necessity members of bands. *Eugene Brat*, XVI 188

Did not Señor Felipe tell you that he had positively engaged the same band of dancers we had last autumn, Alessandro's band from Lima? *Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona*, I

2. In music, a company of musicians playing various instruments in combination, in the manner of an orchestra, most frequently applied to a company of musicians playing such instruments as may be used in marching. — 3. A collection of animals of any kind, as a drove of cattle or horses, or a flock of sheep. [Western U. S.]

In California every collection of animals of any sort is called a band. A herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a party of Indians— anything and everything that walks— when seen in numbers is known as a band, and it is regarded as a sure sign of being a 'tenderfoot' to use any other term. *N. J. Kitting Post* (letter), Dec., 1888

Knights of the band. See *knight*. — **Military band**, a body of musicians enlisted and attached to a regiment or military post.

band⁴ (band), *r* [*< band³, n.*] I trans. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. generally reflexive.

They band themselves with the prevalent things of this world to overturn the weak things which Christ hath made choice to work by. *Milton, Church Government*, II 8

Among the sons of morn, what multitudes

Were banded to oppose his high decree.

Milton P. L., v 717

Band them into pueblos, make them work, and, above all, keep peace with the whites. *Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona*, v

II. intrans. To unite, associate, confederate for some common purpose.

With them great Ashur also bands,

And doth confirm the knot.

Milton Ps. lxxxiii 29

The great lords

Banded, and so brake out in open war.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

The weak will band against her when she becomes too strong. *R. H. Stoddard, Guests of State*

band⁵ (band), *n.* [Local E., perhaps a particular use of *band²*, a strip, or possibly of early mod. E. *bunde*, < ME. *bande*, var. of *bonde*, a bound, limit see *bound*.] A ridge of a hill commonly applied in the English lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain. *N. E. D.*

band⁶, An obsolete or Scotch preterit of *bind*. **band⁷** (band), *v. t.* [Same as *band¹*, after ML. and It. *bandire*, a form of ML. *banire*, banish,

ban see **ban¹**, **banish**. Otherwise taken, in the passage quoted, as **band¹**, for **bandy¹**.] To interdict, banish

Sweete love such lowliness **bands** from his faire companion
Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 41

band¹, *v* Same as **bandy¹**

band² (band), *n*. [Native name.] A weight equal to about 2 ounces Troy, in use in western Africa for weighing gold-dust. *Simmonds*

bandage (ban'dāj), *n*. [*F* *bandage*, < *bande*, a band, strip; see **band²** and *-age*] 1 A strip, band, or swathe of cotton cloth, or other soft woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, stopping hemorrhages, joining fractured and dislocated bones, etc.—2. A band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over his eyes
Addison

3 In arch, an iron ring or a chain bound around the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together

bandage (ban'dāj), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bandaged*, ppr *bandaging* [*< bandage, n*] To bind up or dress, as a wound, a fractured limb, etc., with a roller or bandage; cover with a bandage for the purpose of binding or concealing as, to *bandage* the eyes

bandager (ban'dā-jer), *n*. One who bandages or binds up wounds, etc.

bandagist (ban'dā-jist), *n*. [*< F* *bandagiste*, < *bandage* see **bandage** and *-ist*] A maker of bandages, especially for hernia

bandal, *n*. See **bandl²**

bandala (ban-da-lā), *n*. [Native name.] The strong outer fiber of the abaca or *Musa textilis* of Manila, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope

bandalore, **bandelore** (ban'da-lōr, -de-lōr), *n*. [Origin obscure. Cf *bandore¹*] 1 A kind of toy very much used at the beginning of the present century. See *quiz*—2. Same as **bandore¹**

bandana, **bandanna** (ban-dan-ā), *n*. [First in form *bandanna*, later *bandanna*, prob through *Pg*, < Hind *bāndhnā*, "a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts from receiving the dye" (Shakspeare, *Hind Diet*), < *bandh*, or preferably *bāndh*, a cord, ligature, tie, band, ult = *E* *band¹*] 1 A large handkerchief, dyed blue, yellow, or red, with small spots left white, where the stuff has been pressed to prevent it from receiving the dye—2. A style of calico-printing in imitation of bandanna handkerchiefs, white spots being produced on a red or dark-colored ground by discharging the color

band-axis (band'ak'sis), *n*. Same as **axiscylinder**

band-bird (band'bērd), *n*. A name of the African collared finch, *Amadina fasciata*

bandbox (band'boks), *n*. A light box made of pasteboard or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding caps, bonnets, or other light articles of attire so called because originally made to contain the starched bands commonly worn in the seventeenth century. See **band²**, 3

She deposited by her side a capacious *bandbox*, in which, as is the custom among travellers of her race, she carried a great deal of valuable property
Hawthorne

bandboxical (band'bok'si-kul), *a*. [*< bandbox* + *-ical*] Of the size or appearance of a bandbox as, *bandboxical* rooms [*Colloq*]

band-brake (band'briak), *n*. A form of brake used to prevent or to control the revolution of a shaft. It consists of a pulley secured upon the shaft, the circumference of which is embraced by a strap or band, usually of metal, which is capable of being adjusted to any desired degree of tightness

band-coupling (band'kup'ing), *n*. Any device for uniting together the ends of a band

band-driver (band'dri'vet), *n*. A tool used for correcting irregularities in the bands of machinery. *E. H. Knight*

bandé (bon-dā'), *a*. [*F*, pp of *bander*, band see **band²**, *v*] In *hi*, bendy dexter, as distinguished from bendy sinister. See **baril**

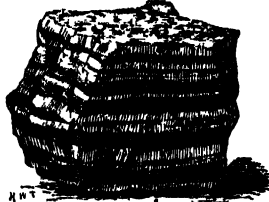
bandeau (ban-dō'), *n*, pl *bandeaux* (-dōr') [*F*, < *OF* *bandel*, *m*, dim of *bande*, hand see **band²**, and cf *bandore²*] 1 A fillet worn round the head, a head-band, especially, a ribbon worn by girls and women above the forehead—2. A horizontal band or ring forming a part of the headpiece of armor

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather
Scott, *Ivanhoe*

banded¹ (ban'ded), *p. a*. [*< band¹* + *-ed¹*] Bound or fastened with a band

banded² (ban'ded), *p. a*. [*< band²* + *-ed²*] Having bands, crossed or encircled by a band

or bands, specifically, in *her*, encircled with a band, often of a different color from the sheaf or bundle which it surrounds. as, a bundle of lances proper, *banded* gules, or the like. **Banded column**. See *column*—**Banded mail**, a kind of mail armor shown in works of art of the thirteenth century, in which the rings are arranged in bands running around the arms, body, etc. Between the rows of rings there are ridges like slender bars, having apparently the same thickness as the rings. This mail is found represented not only in the miniatures of manuscripts but also in life-size effigies in stone, but it is not definitely known how it was made—**Banded structure** (a) In *got*, the structure of a rock which is more or less distinctly divided into layers of different color, texture, or composition. The term implies, ordinarily, something different from true stratification, and is applicable chiefly to volcanic masses (b) In *mineral*, the structure of a mineral made up of a series of layers, usually parallel and differing in color or texture, as *onyx*



Banded Structure (b)—Onyx

banded³ (ban'ded), *p. a*. United as in a band

Though *banded* Europe stood her foes—
The star of Brandenburg arose
Scott, *Marmion* III, lnt

bandelt, **bandlet**, *n*. [*< OF* *bandel*, *m*, *bandele*, *bandell*, *f*, dim of *bande*, a strip; see **band²** Cf *bandeau*] A swaddling-band

bandelet, *n*. Same as **bandlet**

bandelier, *n*. See **bandolier**

bandelore, *n*. See **bandalore**

bandert (ban'der), *n*. (One who bands or associates with others, a member of a band or confederacy

York and his *banders* proudly pressed in
To challenge the crown by title of right
Mist for Mags, p. 352

You are to watch every attempt which is made to open any communication with any of the lords who may have become *banders* in the west
Scott, *Abbot*, I. 22

banderet (ban'de-ret), *n*. [*Swiss F*, = *F* *banerret*, *E* *bannieret²*, *q. v*] A Swiss army commander

banderilla (ban-de-rē'lā'), *n*. [*Sp*, dim of *bandera*, banner; see *banner*] A small dart-like javelin ornamented with a banderole, used in bull-fights to goad and infuriate the bull

banderillero (ban-de-rē'lā-yā'ō), *n*. [*Sp*, < *banderilla* see **banderilla**] A bull-fighter who uses banderillas

banderole, **banderol** (ban'de-rōl, -rōl), *n*. [*Early mod E* also *bandrol*, *bandroll*, etc., *bannecol*, *banerol*, etc., < *F* *banderole* (Olf *bannroll*), < *It* *banderola*, *banderola* (= *Sp* *banderola*), a little banner, dim. of *bandiera* (= *Sp* *bandera* = *F* *bannière*), a banner; see *banner*] 1 A small flag or streamer. Specifically—(a) A small ornamental streamer carried on the shaft of a lance, near the head

Then take my *banderol* of red
Mine, and none but mine, shall honour thee,
And safe conduct thee
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*

From the extremity fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross
Scott

(b) In *her*, a streamer affixed immediately beneath the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop and folding over the staff (c) A long narrow streamer with left ends, carried at the masthead of ships, as in battle, etc.

2 A band of various form adapted to receive an inscription, used in decorative sculpture and other decorative art, especially of the Renaissance period

Also written *bannerolet*

band-fish (band'fish), *n*. An English name of (a) the *Cepola rubescens*, a species of the family *Cepolidae*, more specifically called *red band-fish*, (b) the oar-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *snake-fish*

bandful (band'fūl, by miners, bon'tl), *n*. [*< band²* + *-ful²*] In *coal-mining*, a load of men carried up or down in the mine by sitting on chain-loops attached to the hoisting-rope, as was customary before the introduction of the cage and man-engine. [*S* *Staffordshire, Eng.*]

bandicoot (ban'di-kōt), *n*. [*Cf* *G* *bandikut*, from *E*, said to be a corruption of the Telugu name *pandi-kokku*, lit pig-rat.] 1. The Anglo-

Indian name of the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke, a large Indian rat, upward of 2 feet long including the tail, and weighing 2 or 3 pounds. It is very abundant in some regions, a great pest in the rice fields and gardens, and is said to be good eating

2. The Anglo-Australian name of any marsupial animal of the family *Peramelidae*. Also called *bandicoot* rat.

bandie (ban'di), *n*. [*Local Sc*] The stickle-back; a name current around Moray Frith, Scotland.

bandikal (ban'di-kā), *n*. One of the names of the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. See *Abelmoschus*

bandileer (ban-di-lēr'), *n*. Same as **bandoleer**

banding-machine (ban'ding-mā-shēn'), *n*. A blocking-machine for forming the band of a hat.

banding-plane (ban'ding-plān), *n*. A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plow*

banding-ring (ban'ding-ring), *n*. In *hat-making*, a ring which passes over the body of a hat, keeping it pressed to the hat-block. Its lower edge is at the band, or angle formed by the body and the brim

bandit (ban'dit), *n*, pl *bandits*, *bandists* (ban'dits, ban-dit's) [*Early mod E* *bandetto*, later *bandisto*, *bandito*, *bandiste*, etc., pl. *bandetti*, *banditti*, *bandisti*, and with added *E*, pl. *banditties*, etc., < *It* *bandito* (pl. *banditi*), a bandit, pp of *bandire*, < *ML* *bandire*, *bannire*, *banish*, outlaw. see *ban¹*, *banish*] 1. An outlaw, one who is proscribed. Hence—2. A lawless or desperate fellow; a brigand, a robber; especially, one of an organized band of lawless marauders

The Hilpon men brought down the half outlawed *bandits* from the Archbishop's liberty of Lymedale
Stubbs, *Const. Hist*, § 605

= *Syn.* 2 *Brigand*, etc. See *robber*

bandit¹ (ban'dit), *v* *t*. To outlaw; proscribe, banish

banditti, *n*. 1 Plural of **bandit**, **banditto**—2*t*. [*Used as a singular*] A band or company of bandits. Sometimes written **banditty**

banditto, (ban-dit'ō), *n*, pl *bandists* (-i) [*It*, *bandito* see **bandit**] A bandit.

A Roman sword and *banditto* [originally printed *bandetto*] slave

Murder'd sweet Tully
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv. 1

That I will as hearse of her dear spouse,
Slain by *bandittos*.
Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, iv. 2

band-lacing (band'lā'sing), *n*. Strips of leather used in fastening together the ends of a band or belt used in driving machinery

bandlet, *n*. See **bandel**

bandle² (ban'dl), *n*. [Also sometimes **bandal**, < *Ir* and *Gael* *bannlámh*, a cubit, < *bann*, a measure, + *lamh*, hand, arm] A lineal measure or cloth-measure somewhat more than half a yard in length, used in the southern and western parts of Ireland

bandle-linen (ban'dl-lin'en), *n*. A coarse home-made Irish linen of narrow width

bandlet (band'let), *n*. [*< F* *bandelette*, dim of *OF* *bandel*, a band Cf *bandeau*] 1 In arch, any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave, a fillet or listel.—2. A small band for encircling anything, as, an india-rubber *bandlet*

Also *bandelet*

band-master (band'mās'tēr), *n*. The leader or director of a band of music

band-mounting (band'moun'ting), *n*. In *harness-making*, a style of harness-mounting in which the rings are broad and flat with square edges

band-nippers (band'nip'err), *n. sing* and *pl*. An instrument used in bookbinding to draw the leather on the back close to the sides of the bands

bandog (ban'dog), *n*. [*ME* *band dogge*, etc.; < *band¹* + *dog*] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained

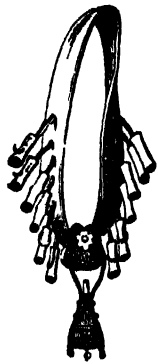
They pray us that it would please us to let them still hale us, and worry us with their *band dogs*, and Pursuivants
Milton, *Ref. in Eng*, II.

The keeper entered leading his *bandog*, a large blood hound, tied in a leam or band, from which he takes his name
Scott

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n*. [*Early mod. E.* also *bandaleer*, *bandeleer*, *bandleer*, *-ter*, etc., < *F* *bandouillere*, now *bandouliere*, < *It* *bandoliera* (= *Sp* *bandolera*), a shoulder-belt, < **bandola*

bandoleer

(cf. *bandolo*, head of a skein), dim. of *banda* (= Sp *banda* = F. *bande*), a band, sash: see *band*²] 1†. A broad belt or baldric worn over the shoulder and across the breast, and used for suspending a wallet by the side.



Bandoleer

I threw mine arms, like a scarf or bandoleer, cross the lieutenant's melancholy bosom

Middleton, *The Black Book*.

The Bailie now came bustling in, dressed in his blue coat and *banda lera*, and attended by two or three halberdiers Scott, *Monastery*, I x Specifically — 2. Such a belt worn by soldiers, a shoulder-belt from which cartridges are suspended.

The dagger is stuck in the sash, and a *bandoleer* slung over the shoulders carries their cartridge case, powder flask, flint and steel, priming horn, and other necessities

R F Burton, *El Medinah*, p 161

Hence — 3 A nearly cylindrical case of copper or other material formerly used to contain a charge of powder. A number of these were slung to a baldric or shoulder belt, and formed the common means of charging the arquebuse, or in modern times the musket

And, as Sym Hall stood by the fire.

He lighted the match of his *bandoleer*

Scott, *L. of L M*, III 21

Also spelled *bandileer*, *bandaher*, *bandcher* **bandoleer-fruit** (ban-dō-lōr'frōt'), *n* The berries of *Zanonca indica*, an Indian cucurbitaceous vine bearing a fleshy fruit with winged seeds

bandoline (ban-dō-lin), *n* [Origin obscure, appar a trade-name, perhaps based on *band*²] A gummy perfumed substance, originally obtained mainly from quince-seeds, used to impart glossiness to the hair, or to fix it in any particular form.

bandoline (ban-dō-lin), *r*, pret and pp *bandolined*, ppr *bandolining* [*< bandoline, n*] *I. trans* To apply bandoline to, as the hair, render stiff, as the mustache, by applying bandoline

II. intrans To apply bandoline to the hair

Dickens

bandont, *n* [Early mod E, *< ME bandon*, *bandoun*, *bandun*, etc, *< OF bandon*, *< ML *bandon(n-)* for *bandum*, *bannum*, proclamation, command, edict, ban: see *ban*¹, *n*, and cf *abandon*] Jurisdiction, power of disposal, discretion

bandont, *r* [*< ME bandon*, *< late ME bandone*, by aphorism for *abandon*, *q v*] To abandon

bandore¹ (ban-dōr'), *n* [Also formerly *bandora*, *bandurion*, after Sp or Pg *Sp bandurria* and *bandola*, formerly *pandurria*, = Pg *bandurra* = It *mandora* (> F. *mandore*) and *mandola* (dim *mandolino*, > E *mandoline*), and *pandora*, *pandura*, variously corrupted (as also F *banjo*, *q v*), *< IL pandura*, *pandurium*, *< Gr πανδούρα*, also *πανδούρα*, a musical instrument with three strings] An old variety of the zither. Also called *bandalorc*

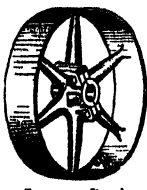
Sound lute, *bandora*, gittern, Viol, virginals, and cittrun

Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, v 2

bandore², *n* [For **bando*, i e., *bandeau*, *< F bandeau*, a band, in the particular sense of a widow's head-dress: see *bandeau*] A widow's veil for covering the head and face. Prior

band-pulley (band'pul'), *n* A flat or slightly crown-faced pulley. Also called *band-wheel*.

band-robin (band'rob'in), *n*. In hat-making, a piece of cloth saturated with cement, bound and ironed around the body of a hat to hold the brim firmly in its place



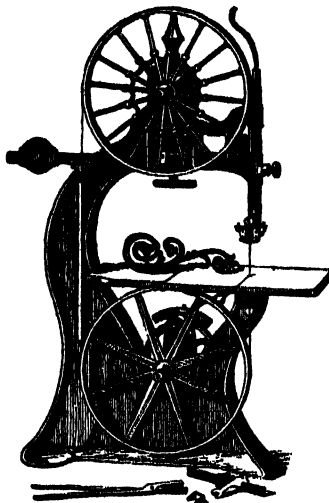
Two-part Band pulley

bandrolit, *n*. An obsolete form of *banderole*

band-saw (band'sā), *n* An endless narrow band or ribbon of steel with a serrated edge, passing over two large wheels, which give a continuous uniform motion instead of the reciprocating action of the jig-saw. It was invented by William Newberry of London. Also called *belt-saw* and *endless saw*.

band-setter (band'set'er), *n*. A tool used for shaving off the surface of a band-wheel so that the band-saw can be forced on. It has a broad

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Band saw

cutting edge like a plane iron which is held against the wheel while the latter is revolving thus scraping off its surface. A narrow upright cutter at the same time forms a slight shoulder

bandsman¹ (bandz'man), *n*, pl *bandsmen* (-men) [*< band's*, poss of *band*², + *man*] In mining, a miner who works in connection with the band or flat rope by which the coal or other mineral is hoisted

bandsman² (bandz'man), *n*, pl *bandsmen* (-men) [*< band's*, poss of *band*², + *man*] A musician who plays in a band

band-spectrum (band'spek'trum), *n* A spectrum consisting of a number of bright bands. See *spectrum*

bandster (band'stēr), *n* [*< band*¹, *r*, + *-ster*] In England, one who binds sheaves after reapers

band-string (band'string), *n* One of the laces used in securing the bands formerly worn round the neck. They were usually tied in a large bow in front, and often had rich tassels and even jewels at the ends

If he should go into Fleet street, and sit upon a Stall, and while a *Bandster* was then all the Boys in the Street would laugh at him

Sciden, *Table Talk*, p 80

I went away and with Mr Crood to the Exchange, and bought some things, as gloves, and *bandstrings* &c

Pepys, *Diary*, I 173

band-wheel (band'hwēl), *n* 1. In *mach*, same as *band-pulley* — 2. A small wheel with a grooved face or rim, driven by a round belt or cord, also, a wheel round which a band-saw turns

band-work (band'werk), *n* Cooperation, work in bands or companies

The practice of *band work*, or comradeship, the organic action of society has so moulded the nature of man as to (1) to fit two especially human faculties — the conscience and the intellect

bandy¹ (ban'di), *v*; pret and pp *bandied*, ppr *bandying* [First in Elizabethan E, also written *bandie*, and less commonly but more reg. *band* (the term *-ie*, *-y* being irreg, and due perhaps to the Sp Pg *bande-ar*), *< F. bander*, *bandy* at tennis, refl *band* together, join in a league (= Sp Pg *bandear*, refl *band* together, form a party or side, = It. *bandare*, "to side or bandy" — Florio), appar the same as *bander*, tie with a band, *< band* (= Sp Pg *It banda*), a band, side, party, F. *bande*², mixed with *bandi* = Sp. It *banda*, a band, company, troop, E. *band*³

The senses 'throw from side to side' (from *band*²) and 'band together' (from *band*³) appear to meet in the sense 'contend, strive'] *I. trans* 1 To throw or strike to and fro, or from side to side, as a ball in play

Tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us by rackets from without

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p 846

To fly sublime

Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools,

Is to be the ball of Time,

Bandied by the hands of fools

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*

2†. To toss aside; drive or send off

If the Earth had been *bandied* out of one Vortex into another

Dr H More, *Div Dial*, I 17 (V F D)

3. To toss about, as from man to man, pass from one to another, or back and forth

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputa-

tion.

But now her wary ears did hear

The new king's name *bandied* from mouth to mouth

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III 276.

bane

4. To give and take, exchange, especially contentiously as, to *bandy* compliments, to *bandy* words, reproaches, etc

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal!

Shak, *Lear*, I 4.

I'll not *bandy*

Words with your mightiness

Massey, *I Emperor of the East*, IV 3

Mischief, spirit, and glee sparkled all over her face as she thus *bandied* words with the old Cossack who almost equally enjoyed the tilt

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, All

5†. To discuss, debate

O what a thing is man

To *bandy* factions of discontented passions

Against the sacred Providence above him!

Forst, *Love's Melancholy*, v 1

6† To band together; league chiefly reflexive

All the kings of the earth *bandy* themes, I, as to fight with him

Hughes, *Saints Loss*, (1617), p 38 (V L D)

II. intrans 1†. To bound, as a ball that is struck — 2† To form a band or league — 3 To contend, strive, whether in emulation or in enmity

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons

Shak, *Tit And*, I 2

bandy¹ (ban'di), *n* [*< bandy*¹, *r*, appar for *bandy*¹-club, club used at *bandy*, but see *bandy*¹, *a*] 1† A particular manner of playing tennis, the nature of which is not now known — 2† A stroke with a racket, or a ball so struck, a return at tennis *N E D* — 3 A game played with a bent club, better known as hockey, and, in the United States, shinny (which see) — 4 A club bent at the end, used in the game of hockey or *bandy-ball*, a shinny or shinty

bandy² (ban'di), *a* [Appar attrib use of *bandy*¹, *n*, a bent club, but some refer both to F *bande*, pp of *bander*, bend a bow, *< bande*, a band. The second sense seems to rest on *band*¹] 1 Having a bend or crook outward, said of a person's legs as, his legs are quite *bandy*

Not make a scruple to expose

Your *bandy* leg or crooked nose

Swift, *Furniture of a Woman's Mind*

2† Lump, without sufficient substance: said of bad cloth

bandy³ (ban'di), *a* [*< band*² + *-y*, but cf F *bande*, pp of *bander*, bend, and *benty*] Marked with bands or stripes

bandy⁴ (ban'di), *n* [Anglo-Ind, *< Teengu bandi*, Tamil *vandi*, *vandi*] A kind of cart or buggy much used in India. See extracts.

A buggy being a one horse vehicle (at Madras they call it a *bandy*)

Staquer, *Handbook of Brit India*, p 100 (N E D)

The framework of *bandus* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular covering of bamboos supporting mats of cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The conveyance is dragged by oxen

bandy-ball (ban'di-bāl), *n* [*< bandy*¹, *n*, + *ball*¹] 1 The ball used in the game of *bandy* or hockey — 2 The game itself.

bandy-jig (ban'di-jig), *n* [*< bandy*¹, *a*, + *jig*¹] A burlesque dance performed with the toes and knees turned in

bandy-legged (ban'di-legd or -leg'ed), *a* [*< bandy*¹, *a*, + *leg* + *-ed*²] Having *bandy* or crooked legs, bow-legged

bandyman (ban'di-man), *n*; pl *bandymen* (-men). [*< bandy*³ + *man*.] In British India, a man engaged in driving a *bandy*.

When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of *bandymen* and *bandies*, the word thus anglicized is simply the old Tamilian one

bane¹ (bān), *n* [Early mod. E also, less prop., *ban*, *banne*, *< ME ban*, *< AS bana*, *bona*, a slayer, murderer, = OS *ban* = OFries *bona* = OHG *ban*, Milt *ban*, *ban* = Icel *ban* = Sw *Dan ban*, death, murder (not in Goth), akin to AS. *benn* = Icel *ben* = Goth *banja*, a wound, Gr. *φόνος*, *φόνος*, killing, murder, *φόνος*, a slayer, murderer, *φόνος* (not *επιφόνος*, *πεφόνος*), slay, cf *φόνος*, slay, *φόνος*, verbal adj in comp, slain.] 1†. A slayer or murderer, a worker of death, as a man or an animal

He overcame this beast and was his ban

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I 2147

Let Rome herself be *bane* unto herself,

And she

Do shameful execution on herself

Shak, *Tit And*, v 3

2 That which causes death or destroys life; especially, poison of a deadly quality

A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,

Of many a man the *bane*

Robin Hood, in Percy's *Reliques*.

Hence—3 Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction as, vice is the **bane** of society

Bane of the poor it wounds their weaker mind
To miss one favour which their neighbours find
Crabbe, The Parish Register

Thoughts with better thoughts at strife,
The most familiar **bane** of life
Wordsworth, Sonnet to Beattie

4 Run, destruction

The cup of deception split and tempered to the iron **bane**
Milton

5† Death usually with such verbs as *catch*,
get, *take* as, to *catch one's bane*

She caught her **bane** on the water

Middleton, *Comus*, v 2

6 A disease in sheep, more commonly called the **rot** = **syn** 3 Pest, emise, mounge

bane¹ (bān), *v* t. [*ban*¹, *n*] 1 To kill, poison — 2 To injure, ruin

For minors have not only **baned** families but ruined realms
Fuller

bane² (bān), *n*. Scotch form of **bone**¹

bane³, *n*. An obsolete form of **ban**¹, especially in plural **banes**, now **banes** (which see)

bane⁴, *a*. An obsolete form of **ban**¹

bane⁵, *n* and *v*. An obsolete form of **ban**²

banberry (ban'ber-ē), *n*. [*ban*¹ + *berry*¹] The common name of plants of the genus *Achaea* so called because of their nauseous

poisonous berries Also called *huckle-stopher*
See *Achaea*

baneful (ban'ful), *a*. [*ban*¹ + *-ful*] Destructive, pernicious, poisonous as, "**baneful** wrath," (*Chapman*, *Hamlet*, i 1, "**baneful** hemlock," (*Garth*, *The Dispensary*, ii)

Like **banful** in the gaze they seize,
Rush to the head, and poison where they please
Crabbe, The Newspaper

= **syn** Hurtful harmful mischief doing evil

banefully (ban'ful-ē), *adv*. In a baneful manner, perniciously, destructively

banefulness (ban'ful-nēs), *n*. The quality of being baneful or hurtful, poisonousness

banewort (ban'wert), *n*. A name applied to two plants (a) *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, (b) *Ranunculus Flammula*, or lesser spearwort, from the supposition that it is a bane to sheep

bang¹ (bang), *v*. [Early mod E also *banqu*, not found in ME, but prob existent, of native or Scandinavian origin, = *Lat* *banquo*, freq *banquo*, strike, beat (cf *D* *bang*, a bell, *bang*, a ring a bell, *MIT* *bang*, a club, *G* *bang*, a club, clown), = *leel* *banqa* = OSw *bāng*, hammer, = Norw *banka* = Dan *bank*, beat In popular apprehension the word is imitative] *L* *trans* 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump, cudgel

He having got some iron out of the earth put it into his servants hands to fence with, and **bang** one another
Locke

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; treat with violence, knock about, drub, defeat often with *about* as, to **bang** the furniture about

The desperate impost hath so **bang**d the Turks
That their disengagement halts
Shak, Othello, ii 1

What galleys have we **bannd** and sunk, and taken,
Whose only traughts were life and skin defence
Pitche, Double Marriage, ii 1

3. To produce a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like as, he went out and **bang**d the door behind him

Two unlucky redcoats **bang**d off a gun at him
Scott, Waverley, II xviii

4. To beat in any quality or action, surpass, excel [Colloq]

The practical denial of the common brotherhood of the same family **bang**s brotherhood
J Mill
That **bangs** Banagher, and Banagher **bangs** the world
Irish saying

II. *intrans* 1 To strike violently or noisily, thump usually with *against*

Now there are certain particles or small masses of matter which we know to **bang** against one another according to certain laws
W A Clifford, Lectures, I 177

2. To resound with clashing noises

The maid and page remind the strife,
The palace **bang**d and buzz'd and clack'd
Tennyson, Day Dream

3 To spring or move with sudden energy or impetus, bounce as, he **bang**d up at once
bang¹ (bang), *n*. [= *leel* *bang* = Sw *bång*, a hammering, = Norw Dan *bank*, a beating, from the verb.] 1. A heavy, resounding blow; a thump, as with a club.

The very first blow that the forester gave,
He made his broad weapon cry twang,

Twang over the head, he fell down for dead,

O, that was a damnable **bang**!

Robin Hood and the Ranger, in Child's Ballads, V 209
I heard several bangs or buffets given to the eagle
that held the ring of my box in his beak
Swift, Quilliver's Travels

2 A loud, sudden, explosive noise, as the discharge of a gun or cannon, the slamming of a door, etc

The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were let down with a **bang**
Thackeray, Newcomes, II

3 A sudden, impetuous movement; an energetic dash or bounce as, he got up with a **bang**.

— 4 A stick, a club [North Eng] = **syn** 1.

bang¹ (bang), *adv*. [Adverbial use of **bang**¹, *v*, or *n*] With a sudden or violent blow or clap; all of a sudden, abruptly especially with *come* or *go* as, **bang** went the guns

A 32lb shot struck us **bang** on the quarter
Toin Cringle's Log, Blackwood's Mag., XXXII 31

bang² (bang), *v* t. [*bang*¹, *adv*, to cut the hair 'bang off'] To cut across used of hair (a) To cut (the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead a common fashion with girls and young women

He was bareheaded, his hair **bang**d even with his eye brows in front
The Century, XXV 192

(b) To dock (a horse's tail)

bang³ (bang), *n*. [*bang², *v*] The front hair cut so as to hang evenly over the forehead often in the plural as, to wear **bangs***

bang⁴, *n*. See **bang**

bang-beggar (bang'beg-er), *n*. [*bang*¹, *v*, + *obj* *beggar*] 1 A strong staff — 2 A constable or headle. [Scotch and prov Eng]

banner (bang'er), *n*. One who or that which **bangs** Specifically (a) Something very large, especially, a life [Slang] (b) A large heavy cane [Slang, U S]

bangerts (bang'erts), *n*. [E dial, possibly connected with **bang**¹] In mining, a coarse kind of stopping used to hold up the earth [Eng]

banghy (bang'i), *n*. [Hind *banghi*] 1 In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole or yoke carried on a person's shoulder with a load suspended at each end Hence—2. A parcel-post, a carrier

banghy-post (bang'i-pōst), *n*. Same as **banghy**, 2

banghy-wallah (bang'i-wal'ah), *n*. [*banghi* (see **banghy**) + *-wallah* (in comp), -man] In British India, one who carries a **banghy**

bbing (bang'ing), *a*. [Prop ppr of **bang**¹ Cf *thumping*, *whopping*] Hugo, great, surpassing in size [Vulgar]

bang¹ (bang'gl), *v*. [Prob freq of **bang**¹, *v*] 1. *trans* 1. To beat about or down, as corn by the wind [Prov Eng] — 2 To waste by little and little, squander carelessly, fritter

If we **bang** away the legacy of piety left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him
Whole Duty of Man

II. *intrans* 1. In falconry, to beat about in the air, flutter said of a hawk which does not rise steadily and then swoop down upon its prey — 2 To flap or hang down loosely, as a hat-brim or an animal's ear

bang² (bang'gl), *n*. [*bang*¹, *v*] 1. An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa Hence— 2 A bracelet without a clasp; a ring-bracelet, generally with



Bangles from East India Museum, London

small ornaments suspended from it

We hear too often of British various dresses, and a great deal too much of her **bangs**

The American, VI 124

3. *Naut*, a hoop of a spar.

bang¹ (bang'gl-er), *n*. [*bang*¹ + *ear*¹] A loose, hanging ear, as of a dog It is regarded as an imperfection

bang¹ (bang'gl-er), *a*. [Also **bangled**, -eared, as **bang**¹ + *-eared*] Flap-eared, like a spaniel

bangling (bang'gling), *n*. [Verbal *n* of **bang**¹, *v*] Contention, squabbling

Bangorian (bang-gō'ri-an), *a*. [*Bangor*, a bishop's see The name is W, lit 'high peak,' < *ban*, peak, prominence, + *gor*, high] Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales — **Bangorian controversy**, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I on March 31, 1717, by Dr Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world," from which the bishop argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers

to the Christian ministry Convocation declared that Hoadly's teaching tended to subvert all government in the church of Christ, reducing his kingdom to anarchy, and it was about to proceed against him when the king saved him by proroguing Convocation, and renewing the prorogation as often as it had to be summoned again. See *convocation*

bang-pitcher (bang'pich'er), *n*. [*bang*¹, *v*, + *obj* *pitcher*] A drunkard

bangring (bangz'ring), *n*. Same as **bang**¹

bangster (bang'stēr), *n*. [*bang*¹, *v*, + *-ster*] A violent fellow who carries everything before him; hence, a victor or champion. [Scotch]

bang-straw (bang'strā), *n*. A thresher [Prov. Eng]

bangue, *n*. See **bang**

bang-up (bang'up), *a* or *adv*. [*bang*¹, *v*, or *adv*, implying energy or dash, + *up*, implying completeness] In fine style, in the best manner; complete; perfect as, a **bang-up** entertainment; "task **bang-up**," Scott, *Diary*, Sept. 8, 1826 (in Lockhart's Life). [Slang.]

bangy, *n*. See **banghy**

banian¹, **banyan**¹ (ban'ian), *n*. [Formerly also *bannian*, *bannyan*, *baniane*, = F. *baman*, < Pg. *baman*, prob, through Ar *banyān*, < Hind *banya* (also *banik*), Beng *baniya*, *banya*, *benya*, a trader, merchant, Gujarati *vaniyo*, a man of the trading caste, < Skt *vany*, a merchant, possibly < √ *pan*, buy, bargain] 1 A Hindu trader or merchant, especially of the province of Guzerat; one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, etc., who carry on a large trade with the interior of Asia by means of caravans, and with Africa by vessels They form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of fasts and in abstaining from the use of flesh

The *Banians* would eat nothing that had life Their priests were called *veitras*, and wore white clothes which they never took off until worn to rags They lived upon charity, and kept nothing till the next day
J T Wheeler, Hist India, III 421

2 In British India, originally, a cotton shirt worn by the Hindus Hence—(a) Any undergarment, even of the elastic web made in England (b) Any loose or easy dress worn in the house, especially one modeled on the native dress of the Hindus **Banian days**, originally two days in the week, and afterward one, in which sailors in the British navy had no flesh meat served out to them **Banian days** are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare

banian², **banyan**² (ban'ian), *n*. [For *banian* or *banyan-tree*, that is, *banians'* tree, tree of the *banians* or Hindu merchants, orig applied to an individual tree of this species at Gombroon, a port of the Persian gulf, and then extended to all trees of the species, from their frequent use as market-places The native Hind name for the tree is *bai*, < Skt *vata* (cerebral *t*), the *banian-tree*] An East Indian



Baniam (Ficus Bengalensis)

fig-tree, *Ficus Bengalensis*, natural order *Urticaceae*, remarkable for the area which individual trees cover through the development of roots from the branches, which descend to the ground and become trunks for the support and nourishment of the extending crown It is extensively planted throughout India as a shade tree, and is of rapid growth, frequently covering a space 100 yards in diameter and reaching a height of 80 or 100 feet The fruit is of the size of a cherry As in some other tropical species of the genus, the seeds rarely germinate in the ground, but usually in the crowns of palms or other trees, where they have been deposited by birds Roots are sent down to the ground, and they embrace and finally kill the nurse palm The tree furnishes latex, the bark is made into cordage, the milky juice yields a bird lime, and the leaves are fashioned into platters The wood is soft and of little value

banie (bā'ni), *a*. A Scotch form of *bony*.

banish (ban'ish), *v* t. [*ban*¹, *v*, + *-ish*] ME. *banishen*, *banysen*, < OF. *banir*, *bannir* (*baniss-*), mod. F. *bannir* = OSp. Pg. *bandir* = It. *bandire*, ML. *bannire*,

banish, proclaim, ban, banish, < *bannum*, *bandum*, *ban*: see *ban*¹, *n.* and *v.*] 1† To outlaw; put under ban.

When he had in Lough leven been
Many a month and many a day
To the regent the lord warlike sent,
That banisht earl for to betray
Perce's Reliques, p. 150.

For I muste to the grene wode goo,
Alone, a banyshted man
The Nutbrown Maud, in Child's Ballads.

2. To condemn to exile by political or judicial authority, expel from or relegate to a country or a place, either permanently or for a time—often with objectives of both person and place as, he was *banished* the kingdom; Ovid was *banished* to Tomi.

We,
From this instant, *banish* him our city
Shak, Cor., III 3

Six years we *banish* him
Shak, Rich. II., I 3

Thou knowest what it is to be *banished* thy native country, to be over ruled, as well as to rule and sit upon the throne
R. Barclay, Pref. to An Apology

3. To send or drive away, expel; dismiss with a person or thing as object as, to *banish* sorrow; to *banish* an obnoxious person from one's presence or thoughts

These evils thou repeat at upon thyself
Have *banish* d me from Scotland
Shak, Macbeth, IV 3

You have already *banished* slavery from this common wealth.
Sumner, Arg. against Sep. Colored Schools

=*Syn.* *Banish*, *Exile*, *Expel*, expatriate, put away, are all used of removal by physical or moral compulsion, they all have a figurative as well as a literal use. To *banish* is, literally, to put out of a community or country by ban or civil interdiction, and indicates a complete removal out of sight, perhaps to a distance. To *exile* is simply to cause to leave one's place or country, and is often used reflexively, it emphasizes the idea of leaving home, while *banish* emphasizes rather that of being forced by some authority to leave it as, the bitterness of *exile*, *banished* to Siberia. *Expel*, literally, to drive out, means primarily to cast out forcibly and violently, and secondarily with disgrace as, to *expel* from the chamber, or from college, he was *expelled* the country.

Banished from Rome! what a *banished* but set free
From daily contact with the things I loathe!
Croly, Catiline

The intrigues of Richelieu compelled her (Mary of Medici) to *exile* herself, and live an unhappy fugitive
J. D. Iaract, Curious of Lit., I 256

When the French Revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Marx was *expelled* without circumstance from Brussels
Rac, Contemp. Socialism, p. 132

banisher (ban'ish-er), *n.* One who banishes

To be full quit of those my banishers
Stand I before thee here
Shak, Cor., IV 5

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* [*banish* + *-ment*, after *F. bannissement*] 1 The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country or place of residence by political or judicial authority

He secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies
Johnson

2. The state of being banished, enforced absence; expulsion, exile, in either a legal or a general sense as, *banishment* from thy presence is worse than death

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home from *banishment*
Shak, Rich. II., I 3

Fields whose thrifty occupants abide
As in a dear and chosen *banishment*,
With every semblance of entire content
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III 21

3. The act of driving away or dispelling as, the *banishment* of care from the mind

banister, **bannister** (ban'is-ter), *n.* Corrupt forms of *baluster*

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters*
Scott, Woodstock, I 1

banister-cross (ban'is-ter-kros), *n.* In *her.*, see *cross-banister*.

banjer (ban'jer), *n.* See *banyo*.

banjo (ban'jo), *n.* [Negro pron of *banyore*, a corruption (in another form *banyer*) of *bandorel*, *q. v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the guitar class, having a neck with or without frets, and a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment, like a tambourine. It has from five to nine strings, of which the melody-string, the highest in pitch, but placed outside of the lowest of the others, is played by the thumb. As in the guitar, the pitch of the strings is fixed by stopping them with the left hand, while the right hand produces the tone by plucking or striking. It is a favorite instrument among the negroes of the southern United States, and is much used by other persons.

2 A banjo-frame (which see).

banjo-frame (ban'jo-frām), *n.* A rectangular frame of metal, fitted in the stern of a ship, for carrying and hoisting or lowering a two-bladed screw-propeller. It works in guides in the

stern post and rudder-post, and enables the screw to be lifted out of the water when it is desired to proceed under sail, and to be lowered and connected to the shaft when steaming is resumed.

banjoist (ban'jo-ist), *n.* [*banjo* + *-ist*.] One who plays the banjo

bank¹ (bank), *n.* [*ME bank*, *banc*, *banke*, also *bonk*, *bonc*, *bonkr*, < *AS *banca* (found only once, in a gloss, in comp. *hō-banca*, a couch, lit. 'heel-bench'; see *hock*¹), the *ME* being perhaps from the cognate *leel* **banki*, assimilated *bal*, a bank (of a river, of a chasm, of clouds, etc.), ridge or eminence, = *Sw. backe* = *Dan bakke*, a hill, hillock, rising ground, eminence, with weak suffix, cognate with *AS banc*, etc., *E bench*, with orig. strong suffix see *bench*. Some senses of *bank*¹ are due to the *F. banc*, a bench, etc., from *Teut.*, so the distinct *bank*², ult. a doublet of *bench*] 1 A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain; an artificial embankment, especially for military use.

They cast up a *bank* against the city 2 Sam. xx 15
2 Any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain

Ther trembled underneath her *banks* *Shak*, J. C., I 1
Moored against the grassy *bank* of the brimming river,
The black ships were taking in hides and furs
G. W. Cable, Crooks of Louisiana, p. 104

3 An elevation or rising ground in the sea or the bed of a river, composed of sand or other soil, and either partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water, a shoal; a shallow as, the *banks* of Newfoundland, the *Dog-bank* in the North Sea—4† A bench or long seat; also, a stage or platform to speak from. See *mountebank*.

Per. Who be these, sir?
Sir P. Follows, to mount a *bank*. Did your instructor
In the dark tongue in your discourse to you
Of the Italian *mountebanks*? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, II 1

The heads of the couches were towards the walls, and so far as one can gather from the vague descriptions which have come down to us, the ends of them towards the fire served as a *bank* to sit upon
W. A. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccxix

5 A bench in a galley for rowers, hence, the number of rowers seated on one *bank*. A galley was double *banked* when there were two tiers or rows of benches, one above the other, triple *banked* when there were three tiers and so on. In modern phraseology, a boat is single *banked* when the oars are pulled each by one man, the men sitting one upon a seat and alternately on opposite sides of a boat, it is double *banked* when two men sit upon one seat, each man with an oar. An oar is single *banked* when worked by one man, and double *banked* when worked by two men.

Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars. *Dryden*

6† In *law*, the bench or seat upon which the judges sat. See *banc*—7 A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument—

8. In *carp.*, a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood unsplit, from 4 to 10 inches square.

—9. In *coal-mining* (a) The surface around the mouth of a shaft in this sense nearly synonymous with the Cornish *grass*, to *bank* being the same as to *grass*. (b) In England, the whole or one end or side of a working-place under ground

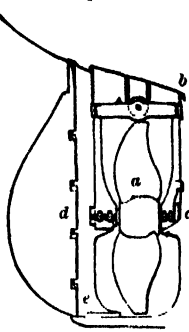
(c) In Pennsylvania, a coal-working opened by water-level drifts. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Glossary*

(d) In England (Cumberland), a large heap or stack of coal on the surface. *Gresley*—10

The support of the moving carriage of a printing-press—11. In the fire-chamber of a glass-furnace, one of the *banked-up* parts which support the melting-pots.—12. In *printing* (a)

The table used by a hand-pressman for his unprinted paper and his printed sheets (b) A frame, with sloping top, on which are placed the galleys for use in collecting and proving the type set. mainly used in newspaper composing-rooms.—13. In thread or yarn manufacture, a creel in which rows of bobbins are held.

—*Bank of clouds*, a mass of clouds appearing as if piled up in the form of a bank—*Bank oil*, menhaden-oil—*Spill bank*, in *civil engineering*, earth obtained from distant points in the line of a work, or purchased for use where a sufficient quantity for the needed fillings is not furnished by the cuttings.



Banjo frame
a two-bladed screw, b purchase for raising screw, c coupling connecting screw with main shaft d, rudder e, stern post

bank¹ (bank), *v.* [*bank*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To raise a mound or dike about, inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; *embank*. as, to *bank* a river.—2 To form into a bank or heap; heap or pile: with up as, to *bank up* the snow.—3 To lie around or encircle, as a bank; constitute a bank around; form a bank or border to; hem in as a bank

Burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales
Thomson, Summer, I 660.

4† To pass by the banks or fortifications of

Have I not heard these *bankers* shout out
"Vive le roy" as I have *bank* d their towns?
Shak, J. John, v 2

To *bank a fire*, to cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ash pit door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished

Towards the afternoon a nice breeze sprang up, and we were able to *bank fire* and sail
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I 1

To *bank out*, in *coal mining*, to stack, as coal, on the surface, in default of means for removing it. [*Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* 1† To border upon.—2 To impinge upon the banking-pins of a watch: said of the escapement

bank² (bank), *n.* [Early mod. *E* also *banke*, *banque*, < late *ME banke*, < *F. banque*, < *It. banca* (= *F. banche* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. banca*, < *ML. banca*, *f*), a bench, esp. (in *It.* and thence in other languages) a money-changer's bench or table, later a bank; cf. *It. Sp. Pg. banco* = *Pr. F. banc*, < *ML. bancus*, *m*, a bank, bench, < *MHG. banc*, < *bank* = *E. bank*¹, a bench see *bank*¹] 1† A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop

1† A change of money made the temple to be the market and the *bank*.
J. Taylor, Great Exemplar, II 11

These established their *banks* or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers
Arnold, Hist. Rome, II xxvii 72 (*V. K. D.*)

2† A sum of money, especially a sum to draw upon, as in a loan-bank—3 In games of chance, the amount or pile which the proprietor of the gaming-table, or the person who plays against all the others, has before him; the funds of a gaming establishment, a fund in certain games at cards as, a two-bank—4. An institution for receiving and lending money.

The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as *national* and *State banks*, *savings banks*, *private banks* or *bankers*, and *loan and trust companies*. National banks were first authorized by a law of the United States enacted in 1863, for a term of twenty years. In 1864 another act was adopted (allowing the like term of twenty years) which was thereafter known as the *National Bank Act*. In 1865 they were authorized to continue twenty years longer. They receive, lend, and transmit money, and issue notes which are used as money, and buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. Their circulating notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the government, and their operations are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. State banks perform the same functions except that of issuing notes. The notes of the State banks were taxed 10 per cent by Congress in 1865, in order to cause their retirement, which was speedily accomplished. Private banks and bankers carry on the same business as State banks. Some times one person constitutes a private bank, but generally several persons associate together and form a partnership. Loan and trust companies are incorporated institutions, and receive deposits, usually for a fixed period, and loan them on the pledge of stocks, bonds, and other securities, while national and State banks lend largely on the promises of the borrowers; they have also a capital which is subscribed and paid by the stockholders. Savings banks receive money and lend it chiefly on the security of real estate. See *savings bank*. In Europe several great national banks are intimately associated with the fiscal departments of the governments of their respective countries, as the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that circulate as currency. In London and for sixty-five miles around no bank having more than ten partners save the Bank of England, is allowed to issue its own notes.

5 The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—*Bank-charter Act*, an English statute of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 32) defining the powers of the Bank of England in respect to the issue of notes and the amount of bullion reserve. Its object was to avoid the danger of the over issue of circulating notes, which it accomplished by fixing a limit to the amount of bullion held by the bank. It also regulated the issue of notes by other banks. Also known as the *Peel Act*, and *Sir Robert Peel's Act*—*Bank discount*, see *discount*—*Bank men*, in *U. S. hist.* supporters of the second United States Bank in its contest with President Jackson. Two institutions have been chartered by Congress under the title Bank of the United States, having their seat in Philadelphia, and intimately connected with the national finances. The charter of the first, granted in 1791, expired in 1811, its renewal having been refused. The second lasted from 1816 to 1836 under the national charter, and was continued for a time as a State bank. The opposition of President Jackson to the renewal of its charter, and his removal of the government deposits from it in 1833, led to a violent political contest, in which his course was ultimately sustained.—*Bank of issue*, a bank or banking company duly authorized by law to issue bank-notes of its own.—*Bank post-bill*. See *bills*—*Days in bank*. See *day*—*National Bank Act*, an act of Congress of 1864, providing for the organization throughout the

United States of banks whose circulating notes were required to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds, which resulted, as was intended, in providing a market for a very large government loan, and at the same time a secure currency equally acceptable in all parts of the country. **Penny-banks Act**, an English statute of 1869 (22 and 23 Vict. c. 51) authorizing the investing of the funds of penny savings banks, charitable societies etc., in the money of established savings banks. — **To break the bank**, to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit which the bank is willing to lose in a single day. **To play against the bank**, to take the risks of a game, as rouge et noir or faro, in opposition to its manager.

bank² (bank), *v* [*< bank¹, n*] **I. intrans.** To have an account with a banker, deposit money in a bank; transact business with a bank or as a bank, exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

I bank with one of my sons fathers in law, and the other banks with me. Thackeray

II. trans. To lay up on deposit in a bank as, he banked \$500.

banka (bang'ka), *n* [Native] A passenger-boat without outrigger, used on the river and harbor at Manila. It is hewn from a single log of wood from 16 to 23 feet long, and carries three or four passengers. *Imp Dict*

bankable (bang'ka-bl), *a* [*< bank², v*, + *-able*] Receivable as cash by a bank, as bank-notes, checks, and other securities for money.

bank-account (bangk'u-kount'), *n* A sum deposited in a bank to be drawn out on the written order of the depositor.

bank-bait (bangk'bat), *n* A mine of May-flies.

A lot of mayflies fall into the water a prey to fishes, and at that time (May) especially at Dordrecht the rouch is noted as being peculiarly fat and good. Hence the name *bank bait* (in some parts of France *In manna*). *E. P. Wright, Auldrie, p. 485*

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n* **1** A note or bill drawn by one bank on another, and payable either on demand or at some future specified date. — **2** In the United States and some parts of England, a bank-note (which see).

bank-book (bangk'buk), *n* The pass-book in which an officer of a bank enters the debits and credits of a customer. The initials of the teller or accountant of the bank affixed to the sums entered in the bank book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

bank-credit (bangk'kred'it), *n* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon in Scotland also called a *cash-account*. Such credits were long a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

banker¹ (bang'ker), *n* [*< bank¹, n* or *v*, in various senses + *-er*] **1** A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams*. — **2** The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material, a *banket*. — **3** In *sculpt*, a modeler's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the work can be revolved to expose any portion to the light. — **4** A covering for a bench or seat, made of tapestry, rich stuff, or embroidered cloth. — **5** A hanging for a church wall or screen, specifically, the curtains placed at the ends of an altar. — **6** A ditcher, one engaged in embanking.

The discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from the Cheshamshire. *Thackeray, Life of W. Kirby, p. 155*

7 In *hunting*, a horse which can jump on and off field-banks too large to be cleared. *N. E. D.* — **8** In Australia, a river full to the brim. *A. J. D.*

banker² (bang'ker), *n* [*< bank², v*, + *-er*] **1** One who keeps a bank, one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc. — **2** The holder of the funds of a gaming establishment, in games of chance that player who deposits a certain sum of money against which bets are made, or that player who for the sake of convenience receives and pays out bets won and lost. **Banker's note**, a promissory note given by a private banker or an incorporated bank.

bankeress (bang'ker-es), *n* [*< banker² + -ess*] A female banker, a banker's wife. *Thackeray [Rare]*

The late Countess of Jersey was only received on sufferance in some houses in Vienna, because she was a *bankeress*. *The American V. 200*

bankerless (bang'ker-less), *a* [*< banker² + -less*] Without bankers. *Quarterly Rev.*

bankerout, *n*, *a*, and *v* An obsolete form of *bankrupt*.

banket¹, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *bankquet*.

banket² (bang'ket), *n* [*< bank¹, a bench*, + *dim -et*.] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them. [Eng.]

bank-fence (bangk'fens), *n* A fence made of a bank of earth.

bank-game (bangk'gam), *n* In billiards, a game in which only bank-shots count.

bank-head (bangk'hed), *n* In coal-mining, the upper level end of an inclined plane next the engine. [Eng.]

bank-holiday (bangk'hol'i dā), *n* In Great Britain, a secular day on which the law exempts the parties to negotiable paper from the obligation of presentment, payment, etc., and consequently allows banks to be closed. Its effect on such paper differs from that of Sunday in the fact that the laws establishing such holidays usually, if not always, provide that paper falling due on such day is payable on the next following secular day while paper entitled by commercial usage to days of grace, and falling due on Sunday, is payable on Saturday. By a statute of 1871, the bank holidays in England and Ireland are: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th of December (boxing day); in Scotland, New Year's day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas day. See *holiday*.

bank-hook (bangk'huk), *n* **1** A large form of fish-hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland. — **2** In coal-mining, the iron hook with which the bankman draws the loaded tubs off the cage. [Eng.]

banking¹ (bang'king), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *bank¹, v*] **1** The act of raising a mound or bank, or of enclosing with a bank. — **2** The bank or mound raised, anything piled up to serve as a bank, as a raised edging of wax on a plate that is to be treated with acids for etching. — **3** A general term for fishing as practised on the banks of Newfoundland. — **4** In coal-mining, the sorting or loading of coals "at bank," or at the mouth of the shaft. [Eng.]

banking² (bang'king), *n* and *a* **I. n** [Verbal *n.* of *bank², v*] The business or employment of a banker, the business carried on by a bank.

The term *banking* was then (1742) applied only to the issue of notes and the taking up of money on bills of demand. *W. Lush, Hot, Lombard Street p. 98*

II. a Pertaining to or conducted by a bank as, *banking operations*.

banking-file (bang'king-fil), *n* A file with parallel edges and a triangular section.

banking-pin (bang'king-pin), *n* In a watch, one of two pins serving to confine the movements of the escapement.

banking-wax (bang'king-waks), *n* A composition of beeswax, common pitch, Burgundy pitch, and sweet oil, melted in a crucible and poured into cold water, used in etching to form a border around the plate, to prevent the overflow of the acid.

bankless (bangk'les), *a* [*< bank¹ + -less*] Without banks or limits as, "the bankless sea." *Darwin*

bank-level (bangk'lev'el), *n* In coal-mining, the level heading from which the bank is worked [Yorkshire, Eng.]

bank-martin (bangk'mar'tin), *n* Same as *bank-swallow*.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n* A promissory note payable on demand, made and issued by a bank authorized by law, and intended to circulate as money. In the United States frequently called *bank-bill*. **Bank-note paper**, paper used for bank notes and government bonds. It is made in such a way that it is very difficult to imitate and such imitation is a felony. — **Bank-note press**, a machine for pressing bank notes and arranging them in packages.

banko-ware (bang'kō-wā), *n* A Japanese unglazed stoneware made near Kuwana on the Tokaido. It is very light and durable, is made in molds of irregular shapes and decorated with figures in relief. So called from Naniwa Banko, the original maker.

bank-plate (bangk'plāt), *n* In coal-mining, one of the cast-iron plates with which the surface at the mouth of the shaft or the bank is floored. [Eng.]

bank-post (bangk'pōst), *n* [*< bank² + post², n*] A large size of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 pounds to the ream.

bankrout (bangk'rout), *n*, *a*, and *v* One of the older forms of *bankrupt*.

Being *bank rout* both of wealth and worth. *Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1*

For these modern languages will at one time or other play the *bank rouses* with books, and since I have lost much time with this age, I would be glad as God shall give me leave, to recover it with posterity. *Bacon, Letter, in Spedding, VII 436*

bankrupt (bangk'rūpt), *n* and *a* [Early mod. E. *bankrout*, *bankerout*, *banqueroute*, etc., later

banquerout, and finally *bankrupt* (in imitation of L. *ruptus*), < F. *banqueroute*, now *banqueroute* (> *banquerouter*, a bankrupt), orig. in E. *banco rota* (def. 1), < It. *banca rotta* (ML. as if **banca rupta*), bankruptcy, lit. broken bank or bench *banca*, < ML. *banca*, < MHG. *banco*, a bank (see *bank¹, bank²*); *rotta*, fem. of *rotto*, broken, wrecked, < L. *ruptus*, broken (in ML. also as a noun, a bankrupt). It is said to have been the custom in Italy to break the bench or counter of a money-changer upon his failure; but the allusion is prob. figurative, like *break*, *crash*, *smash*, similarly used in English. See *bank¹, bank², rupture, rout²*]. **I. n** **1** The breaking up of a trader's business due to his inability to meet his obligations, bankruptcy. — **2** An insolvent person whose property is administered for, and distributed among, his creditors in accordance with the provisions of a system of laws called *bankrupt*, *bankruptcy*, or *insolvent laws*. See *bankruptcy*. In particular—(a) In old law, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone*. (b) A fugitive from his creditors, one who by extravagance and reckless expenditure had brought himself into a state of insolvency and had absconded, or retired into a place of sanctuary. (c) In mod. law, any person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a bankruptcy court. His estate may be administered by an assignee or trustee, under the direction of the court, for the benefit of the creditors. **3** In popular language, a hopelessly insolvent person, one who is notoriously unable to pay his debts, hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of any kind made upon him.

What a bankrupt I am made
Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford*

Cessionary bankrupt See *cessionary*.

II. a **1** In the state of one who has committed an act of bankruptcy, or is insolvent, subject to or under legal process because of insolvency. — **2** Unable to pay just debts, or to meet one's obligations, insolvent.

Willie The king, a grown bankrupt, like a broken man
Tosses His bath not money for these Irish wars,
His butchrous taxations notwithstanding. *Shak, Rich II, II 1*

The beggar'd the bankrupt society, not only provided able to meet all its obligations, but grew richer and richer. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xix*

3 Figuratively, at the end of one's resources as, to be bankrupt in thanks.

Do you see? he has tears
To lend to him whom prodigal expends
Of sorrow has made bankrupt of such treasure. *Beau and Fl., Thelric and Theodore, iv 2*

Bankrupt laws Same as *bankruptcy laws* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).

bankrupt (bangk'rūpt), *v* [*< bankrupt, n*] **I. trans.** **1** To make insolvent; render unable to meet just claims.

We cast off the care of all future thrift because we are already bankrupted. *Hammoud*

Iron clads, more than anything else, bankrupted Turkey. *A. J. D., XLIII 214*

2 To reduce to beggary, exhaust the resources of.

Fat paunches have lean patens and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits. *Shak, L. L. L. 1 1*

II. † intrans. To become bankrupt; fail or become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rūpt-si), *n* [*< bankrupt + -cy*] **1** The state of being bankrupt or insolvent, inability to pay all debts, failure in trade. In law specifically, the status of a person or corporation that by reason of insolvency has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

2 Figuratively, utter wreck, ruin.—**Act of bankruptcy**, in law, an act the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Among acts of bankruptcy are the assignment of his property by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, the making of a transfer of any of his property in fraud of his creditors, or the concealment or removal of it to evade legal process departing from the country, or remaining out of it, in order to defeat or delay creditors, the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts, non payment of debts under certain other circumstances defined by the law as indicating insolvency.—**Assignee in bankruptcy** See *assignee*. — **Bankruptcy commissioner**, or **register in bankruptcy**, a judicial officer empowered, subject to the supervision of the court, to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—**Bankruptcy laws**, the statutory regulations under which the property of an insolvent may be distributed among his creditors, with the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and an equitable distribution of the property and of discharging the debtor from his obligations and from future molestation by his creditors. Formerly, only a trader could be made a bankrupt under the bankruptcy laws, other persons who were unable to meet their obligations being *judgmental*. The distinction was abolished in the United States in 1841 and in Great Britain in 1869. In the United States Congress has the power of enacting bankruptcy laws which shall be uniform throughout the country. These laws are administered by the federal

courts. Laws having similar objects, but less efficacious in respect of discharging the debtor, are maintained by many of the States, but can operate to give a discharge irrespective of creditors' assent only when there is no federal bankruptcy law. These are termed *fraudulent laws*. In England bankruptcy laws have existed from the time of Henry VIII. The principal acts are 34 and 35 Hen VIII, c. 4, directed against fraudulent debtors, and empowering the lord chancellor and other high officers to seize their estates and divide them among the creditors, 13 Eliz, c. 7, restricting bankruptcy to traders, and prescribing certain acts by committing which a trader became a bankrupt, 4 Anne, c. 17, and 10 Anne, c. 15, removing the criminal character borne by bankruptcy proceedings up to that time, and permitting a debtor to obtain a certificate of having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt law, 6 Geo IV, c. 16, allowing a debtor to procure his own bankruptcy, and introducing the principle of private settlements between debtors and creditors, 1 and 2 Wm IV, c. 56, establishing a court of bankruptcy, consisting of six commissioners along with four judges, as a court of review, and making provision for official assignees. By the Bankruptcy Consolidation Act of 1849, proceedings might be begun by petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, and the commissioners were authorized to award certificates according to the merit of the bankruptcy. The bankruptcy act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, c. 134) abolished special legislation relating to insolvent debtors, and permitted persons other than traders to avail themselves of the relief afforded by the bankruptcy court. In 1869 (32 and 33 Vict, c. 71) the commissionerships and official assignees were abolished, a new Court of Bankruptcy was established, and provision was made for the appointment of trustees who should be creditors. The Court of Bankruptcy was also stripped of its criminal jurisdiction, the criminal clauses being placed in another statute, the Debtors Act, which abolished imprisonment for debt except in certain cases. In 1883 (46 and 47 Vict, c. 52, taking effect Jan. 1, 1884) the English bankruptcy acts were amended and consolidated. In the United States the subject has been, except during the periods of the operation of the United States bankruptcy acts, left to the imperfect regulation of diverse State laws. Such a law in any particular State may, when there is no United States act conflicting, provide for the distribution of an insolvent's property, may discharge him from imprisonment for debt, and may discharge him, if a citizen of such State, from indebtedness to another citizen thereof contracted while such State law was in force, so far as to make the discharge a protection in the courts of the same State. The first United States bankruptcy law, known as the act of 1800 (2 Stat at L, p. 19), was based on a consolidation of then existing English statutes, and was in force from June 2, 1800, till Dec. 19, 1803. The second, the act of 1841 (5 Stat at L, p. 440), was in force from Feb. 1, 1842, till March 3, 1843. The third, the act of 1867 (14 Stat at L, p. 517), repeatedly amended, and finally revised in the United States Revised Statutes tit. LXI, and reenacted with modifications in 1874 (18 Stat at L, p. 178) was in force from June 1, 1867, till Sept. 1, 1878. A fourth was enacted in 1898. In general, debts contracted by fraud, or in a fiduciary capacity, are not discharged by the bankruptcy laws. **Commission of bankruptcy,** a commission formerly issued by the English lord chancellor, appointing and empowering certain persons to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's property for the creditors. **Discharge in bankruptcy.** See *discharge*. **Flat in bankruptcy.** See *flat*. **Fraudulent bankruptcy.** See *fraudulent*. **Involuntary bankruptcy,** bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of creditors, showing cause why the bankrupt should not be allowed to continue in possession of his assets. **Voluntary bankruptcy,** bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of the debtor, indicating his desire to surrender his assets and be discharged. **Syn.** In *solventcy*, etc. See *failure*.

bankruptism (bangk'rup-tizm), *n* [*< bankrupt + -ism*] Bankruptcy

bankruptly (bangk'rup-ti), *adv* Like a bankrupt.

bankruptcy (bangk'rup-ti), *n* [*< bankrupt + -ship*] Bankruptcy

bankruptcy (bangk'rup-ti), *n* [*< bankrupt + -ure, after rupture*] Bankruptcy

bankshall (bangk'shal), *n* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *banksall*, *-saul*, *-soli*, repr. Malay *bangsāl*, Beng. *bankāḥ*, *bankuḥāḥ*, lit. hall of trade, < Skt *vaṇṣ* (> Beng. *Hind*, etc., *bank*, a trader; see *bamān*) + *śālā*, a hut, house (= Gr. *κατά* = E. *hall*; see *hall*); or perhaps < Skt *bhāṇḍaśālā*, a storehouse, < *bhāṇḍa*, wares, ware, a vessel, pot, + *śālā*, as above] 1. In the East Indies. (a) A warehouse. (b) The office of harbor-master or other port authority. — 2. In Java, a large hall of audience in a princely residence, without regular walls, but supported by wooden pillars. *Jule and Burnell*

bank-shot (bangk'shot), *n* In *billiards*, a shot which makes the cue-ball touch the cushion before hitting any other ball.

Banksia (bangk'si-ā), *n* [NL., named after Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820).] A genus of shrubs or trees, for the most part of small size, of the natural order *Proteaceae*, natives of western extra-tropical Australia and Tasmania, where with other shrubs of the same order they constitute most of the so-called "scrub." The foliage is hard and dry, and extremely variable in form, and the flowers form close cylindrical heads resembling bottle brushes. Many species have been cultivated in European conservatories and gardens.

bankman (bangks'man), *n*, pl. *bankmen* (-men). [*< bank's*, poss. of *bank*, + *man*] In *coal-mining*, a man in attendance at the mouth



Flowering branch of *Banksia ericifolia*

of the shaft, who superintends the sorting and loading of the coal. [Eng.] (*Gresley*)

bank-stock (bangk'stok), *n* The capital of a bank. In England the term is applied chiefly to the stock of the Bank of England. The stock of other English joint stock banks is divided into shares.

bank-swallow (bangk'swol'ō), *n* *Hirundo* or *Cotile riparia*, a very common bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the family *Hirundinidae* so called from its habit of burrowing in bankstobuild its nest. It is a small swallow, mouse gray above and white below, with a gray collar. In places where it is numerous, hundreds of thousands gather to breed in company, and as a result of this habit, which are excavated to the depth of a foot or more.



Bank swallow (*Cotile riparia*)

bank may be riddled with their holes, which are excavated to the depth of a foot or more. *swallow and bank martin*. See *Cotile*.

bank-work (bangk'wɜrk), *n* In *coal-mining*, a method of working coal in use in South Yorkshire, England, and in some of the North Welsh collieries, combining some of the peculiarities of the pillar system with those of the long-wall system.

banky (bangk'ki), *a* [*< bank + -y*] Full of banks or ridges, ridgy; hilly. [Rare.]

banlieue (ban'liu), *n*. [F. (in ML *banleuca*, *bannum leuca*), < *ban*, command, jurisdiction, + *leue*, league, also an indefinite extent of territory. Cf. G. *bann-mede* in same sense see *banl* and *laque*.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. Sometimes erroneously spelled *banhen*, as if from French *hen*, a place.

bannat (ban'at), *n* Scotch form of *bannet*.

bannat (ban'at), *n* See *banat*.

banner (ban'ēr), *n* and *a* [*< ME. baner, baner, < OF. banere, banier, F. bannière, bandiera = Pr. bandiera, banniera = Sp. bandiera = Pg. bandeira = It. bandiera, < ML *bandarū (bandera after Rom), < bandum, n. standard, < Goth. bandwa, bandwa, a sign, token, probably akin to E. bind and bandl, q. v.] I. *n*. 1. The piece of cloth, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, which in former times served as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight, after which he and his followers marched to war, and which served as a rallying-point in battle; hence, the flag or standard of a country, army, troop, etc., a standard or ensign. Terrible as an army with banners. Cant vi 4. Hang out our banners on the outward walls. The cry is still, "They come!" Our castle's strength Will laugh a siege to scorn. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2. In *her*, a square flag which in the middle ages was the ensign of a knight banneret. Instances are related of a knight companion being made a knight banneret on the field of battle, the mark of his promotion being the tearing off of the points of his pennon, leaving the flag square. In modern usage any square flag is termed a banner when it bears heraldic devices. The most familiar instance is the royal banner of England, commonly called the royal standard, but other heraldic banners are used in the funeral ceremonies of knights of the Garter and the higher nobility.*

3. An ensign or flag bearing a badge or emblem, as of a society or order, and borne in processions. Banners were early used in the processions of the Christian church, usually of the form adopted by Constantine. It consisted of a square cloth suspended from a cross-bar near the top of a gilt pole, bearing or surmounted by the sacred symbol. See *labarum*.

4. Figuratively, anything displayed as a profession of principles.

Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. lx 4.

See *ensign*, *flag*, *pennon*, and *standard*.

5. In *bot.*, the vexillum or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. Also called the *standard*. — 6. One of eight divisions into which the Manchus are marshaled, each with distinguishing flag or banner. Four of the flags are plain (red, yellow, white, or blue) the other four having a margin of a different color. Hence, the Manchus are known collectively as the *Eight Banners* and as *bannermen*.

II. *a* Leading or foremost in regard to some particular cause or matter, such as giving the largest majority to a political party, etc.

I am reminded that there is an Alleghany City as well as an Alleghany county, the former the banner town, and the latter the banner county, perhaps, of the world. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 84.

banneral, *n* A corrupt form of *bannerol*, 2. **bannered** (ban'ēr-i), *a* [*< banner + -ed*] 1. Furnished with or bearing a banner, displaying banners.

A banner'd host Under spread ensigns marching Milton, P. L., li 886. Bothwell a banner'd hall Scott, L. of the L., li 8.

2. Borne or blazoned on a banner.

bannerer (ban'ēr-i), *n* A standard-bearer, one who carries a banner.

banneret (ban'ēr-i), *n* [Also *bannierette*, < ME. *bannet*, *bannet*, < OF. *bannet*, *bannierette*, dim. of *bannier*, banner; see *banner* and *-et*] A little banner, a bannerole.

The scars and the bannerets about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from bulking thee a vessel of too great a burden. Shak., All's Well, li 3.

banneret (ban'ēr-i), *n* [*< ME. banneret, < OF. bannet, bannieret, < banere, a banner (see banner), + -et, < L. -atus (see -ate) = E. -ed; lit., one bannered, see banner and -et*] 1. One who is bannered or entitled to a banner, specifically, a knight of a certain grade in the military hierarchy of the middle ages. Originally the right to display a banner (as distinguished from a pennon) was limited to those who could bring a certain array of followers into the field, and who had also been dubbed or accented knight. As the military distinctions of earlier feudalism became confused by the employment of paid soldiers, the right of displaying a banner became more and more a reward for distinguished prowess in battle. After a victory or a notable achievement at a banneret clout (carrying his pennon in his hand was, it is said, conducted between two knights of note, and presented to the king or general who cut off the point or ends of his pennon, making it square. He was then called a knight of the square flag. Also called *knight banneret*.

Sir Richard Crofts, who was made banneret at Stoke, was a wise man. Camden, Remains (ed. 1837), p. 271.

2. Formerly, the title of magistrates of the second rank in some Swiss cantons, and also of certain officers of some of the Italian republics.

Michior Sturmthal, Banneret of Berne. Scott, Annals of Geierstein, I. vii.

[In Solothurn] on the death of an avoyer the banneret succeeds to his place. J. Adams, Works, IV. 335.

bannerless (ban'ēr-i-less), *a* [*< banner + -less*] Having no banner. J. H. Jesse.

bannerman (ban'ēr-man), *n*, pl. *bannermen* (-men). 1. A standard-bearer, a bannerer. — 2. A person belonging to one of the eight banners into which the Manchus are marshaled. See *banner*, 6.

bannerol (ban'ēr-ōl), *n* [See *bannerole*. This is the usual spelling in sense 2.] 1. Same as *bannerole*. — 2. In England, a banner, about a yard square, borne at the funerals of prominent men, and placed over the tomb. It bears the arms of the ancestors and alliances of the deceased, painted on silk. Also erroneously written *banner-roll* and *bannical*.

banner-plant (ban'ēr-plant), *n* A name given to some cultivated species of *Anthurium*, natural order *Araceae*, in which the bright-scarlet spathe is broadly expanded at right angles to the spadix. **banner-roll** (ban'ēr-rōl), *n* An erroneous form of *bannerol*, 2.

banner-stone (ban'ēr-stōn), *n* A name sometimes given, not very aptly, to certain stone objects shaped like a small two-edged ax, which



Pae blossom with expanded banner, a, banner, b, ala; c keel

are supposed to have been worn as ornaments in prehistoric times, or held in the hand as badges of authority. They have an eye for the insertion of a handle

Some banner stones of striped slate have been found in Cornwall, and one on Skaneateles Lake [N. Y. York].

Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 657

banner-vane (ban'ér-ván), *n* A weather-vane having the shape of a banner, balanced by a weight on the other side of the staff

bannet (ban'et), *n* [Sc. = E *bonnet*] A bonnet

Scott.

bannimust, *n*. [*< ML bannimus*, we banish, 1st pers pl pres ind of *bannire*, banish see *bannish*.] Same as *bannition*

banning (ban'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *ban*, *v*] The act of uttering a ban or curse, an excommunication or cursing of another

Especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unlucky souls are used in such bannings

Holland, *ti* of *Ilmy* xxvii 2

bannition (ba-nish'on), *n* [*< ML bannitio* (*n*), *< bannire*, banish see *bannish*, and *et abanition*] The act of banishing or the state of being banished, expulsion, especially from a university.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by bannition

Abp. Laud, *Remains*, II 191

bannock (ban'ok), *n* [Sc. *< ME bannok*, *< AS bannuc*, *< Gael bannach*, also *bonnach*, = Ir *boinneog*, a cake] A thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, baked on the embers or on an iron plate or griddle over the fire

Bannocks is better not in kin bread

Rays Scottish Proverbs (1878), p. 364

bannock-fluke (ban'ok-flók), *n* [Sc. *< bannock* + *fluke*] A Scotch name of the common turbot

banns (banz), *n* pl [Formerly *bannes*, often *banns*, mod more correctly *banns*, pl of *ban*, *q* *v* The spelling *banns* is now usual in this sense] 1 The proclamation of intended marriage in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may state it to the proper authorities. Banns were made a part of ecclesiastical legislation by the fourth Council of the Lateran, A. D. 1215, whose decrees were confirmed by the Council of Trent. In the Roman Catholic Church the celebration of marriage without previous proclamation of the banns, unless by special dispensation is gravely illicit, but not invalid. The proclamation is made by the parish priest of each contracting party, on three consecutive festivals during public mass. The proclamation of banns is no longer required in order to a valid civil marriage in England, Scotland, or the United States

2 The proclamation or prologue of a play

Banns or Prologue [to] the Fall of Lucifer

Lock Plays, Int., p. ixii

To bid or ask the bannet, to publish the banns

If all parties be pleased, ask them *banns*, tis a match

Burton, *Annals of Mel*, p. 561

To forbid the banns, to make formal objection to an intended marriage

A better fate did Maria deserve than to have her banns forbid

Stern, *Tristram Shandy*, ix 24

bannut (ban'ut), *n* [E dial, also written *bannet*, *< late ME bannenote* (in comp. *bannenote*, *tr*, glossed *arctana*, *filbert*), *< *ban*, **banne* (origin unknown) + *nut*] A walnut, the fruit of *Juglans regia* (banut-tree) [Obsolete or dialectal]

banquet (bang'kwet), *n* [Earlier *banquet*, *< F. banquet* (= It *banchetto* = Sp *banquete*), a feast, orig a little bench or table, dim. of *banc* (= It *banco*), a bench or table see *bank* and *banquette*] 1. A feast, a rich entertainment of food and drink

A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation banquet

Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xxiii

2 A light entertainment at the end of a feast, a dessert; a refection at which wine is drunk

We'll dine in the great room, but let the music

And banquet be prepared here

Mansinger, *Unnatural Combat*, III 1

There were all the delicacies not only of the season, but of what art could add venison plain solid meats, fowl baked and boiled meats banquet (dessert) in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dressed

Eclyn, *Diary*, Oct 27, 1835

3 A slight repast between meals sometimes called *running banquet*. *N E D*

The running banquet of two blades

Shak, *Henry VIII* v 3

4 In *fort*, same as *banquette*, 1—5 A small rod-shaped part of a horse's bridle coming under the eye = *syn* 1 *Point*, *Festival*, etc. See *front*

banquet (bang'kwet), *v*. [Earlier *banquet*, *< F. banqueter*, from the noun] I. *trans* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment

You exceed in entertainment

Banquet our eyes too? *Shirley*, *The Traitor*, III 2

Just in time to banquet
The illustrious company assembled there Coleridge
II. *intrans*. 1. To feast, regale one's self with good eating and drinking, fare daintily.

The mind shall banquet, though the body pine

Shak, *L. L. L.*, I 1

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer

Milton, *Comus*, I 701

2 To take part in a light refection after a feast See *banquet*, *n*, 2

Then was the banquetting chamber in the tilt yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both sup and banquet

G. Cavendish

banquetant (bang'kwet-ant), *n* [*< F. banquetant*, ppr of *banqueter* see *banquet*, *v*.] One who banquets, a banqueter

Are there not beside
Other great banquetants?

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xx

banqueter (bang'kwet-ér), *n* 1. A guest at a banquet, a feaster

Great banqueters do seldom great exploits

Cotgrave

2 One who provides feasts or rich entertainments

banquet-hall (bang'kwet-hál), *n* A hall in which banquets are held Also called *banquetting-hall*

The fair Peking banquet hall

Tennyson, *Queen*

banquet-house (bang'kwet-hous), *n* A banquetting-house

A banquet house salutes the southern sky

Dryden

banqueting (bang'kwet-ing), *n* The act of feasting, luxurious living, rich entertainment, a feast

Excess of wine, revellings, banquetings

1 Pt iv 9

banqueting-hall (bang'kwet-ing-hal), *n* Same as *banquet-hall*

banqueting-house (bang'kwet-ing-hous), *n* A house where banquets are given

In a banquetting house, among certain pleasant trees the table was set

Sidney

banquette (bang'ket'), *n* [*F*, fem dim of *banc*, a bench see *bank*, and *et banquet*] 1 (a) In *fort*, a raised way or foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet breast-high above it, on which riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy (b) In *military fort*, an advanced earthwork or palisaded defense outside of the ditch

The space between the ditch and the parapet was wide enough for a line of soldiers, but too narrow to allow of its being fortified if occupied by the besiegers

Formerly something written *banquet*, as English

2 The footway of a bridge when raised above the carriageway—3 A bench for passengers, or the space occupied by benches, on the top of a French diligence, and hence of any public vehicle—4 A sidewalk [Common in the southern and southwestern United States]

Standing outside on the banquette, he bowed—not to Dr

Mossy, but to the balcony of the big red brick front

G. W. Cable, *Old Creole Days*, p. 144

Banquette slope, in *fort* an incline connecting the banquette tread with the trench or interior of the work—**Banquette tread**, the level surface of the banquette on which the soldiers stand while firing over the crest of the parapet, the tread

bans, *n* pl See *banns*

banshee (ban'shē), *n* [*< Gael ban-siūh*, Ir *bean-siūh*, lit woman of the furies, *< Gael ban*, Ir *bean*, woman, + *siūh*, Ir *sigh*, *sigh*, *sigh*dh (the final consonant being scarcely sounded), fany] A type of female fany believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to foretell by each appearance the death of one of the family. Also *banshie*, *banshi*

The banshee is a species of aristocratic fairy, who in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to sing in a mournful supernatural voice under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a banshee, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued

Wm. Edgeworth

banstickle (ban'stik-l), *n* [Sc. *< ME banstickle*, *< bane*, *< AS bān*, bone, *q* *v*, + *stickle*, *< AS steccle*, prickle Cf *stickleback*] A name of the three-spined stickleback

bant (bant), *v*. [Jocularly formed from the phrase "the Banting system," the proper name being taken as *banting*, ppr. and verbal noun of an assumed verb *bant*.] To practise banting (which see)

bantam (ban'tam), *n* and *a* [So named, prob, from *Bantam*, in Java] I. *n*. I. A general name for a number of varieties of the common hen possessing the characteristic of very diminutive size. Many of these varieties are the exact counterparts, except in size, of the corresponding breeds of full size, and were originally reduced in weight by careful selection and breeding of small specimens from these full sized breeds. There are other varieties, however, as the Japanese and the Sebright bantams, which do not resemble any of the large breeds. The chief varieties are the African, game (in the several colors), Japanese, Pekin, Polish, and Sebright bantams

2 Same as *Bantam-work*.
II. *a* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam, hence, diminutive; puny, absurdly combative, or fussy and consequential

Bantam-work (ban'tam-wérk), *n* An old name for carved work, painted in party-colors, imported from the East Indies, "a kind of Indian painting and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay," *Chambers's Cyc.*, Supp., 1753.

banteng (ban'teng), *n* [Native name; also spelled *banting*] A species of ox, *Bos banteng* or *B. sondaicus*, a local race in the Malay archipelago

banter (ban'tér), *v*. *t* [First in the latter part of the 17th century, regarded then as slang]

1. To address good-humored raillery to; attack with jokes or jests; make fun of; rally.

The magistrate took it that he bantered him, and bade an officer take him into custody

Sir R. L. Estlin

Not succeeding in bantering me out of my epistolary propensities

Blackwood's Mag., XXIII 384

So home we went, and all the livelong way
With solemn jibe did Eustace banter me

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

2 To impose upon or cheat, originally in a jesting or bantering way, bamboozle. [Archaic] Somebody had been bantering him with an imposition

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, II.

3 To challenge, invite to a contest. [Southern and western U S] = *syn* *Banter*, *Rally*, *quiz*, *tease*, *joke*

We banter another in good humor chiefly for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be faulty or ridiculous or not, if it only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush not altogether painful

Rally, literally to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offense, or weakness

The sort of mock heroic gigantesque
With which we banter d little Lilla first

Tennyson, *Prin*, caa, Conclusion

Let's you think I rally more than to teach,
Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach

Pope, *Imit* of *Horace*, I 2

banter (ban'tér), *n* [*< banter*, *v*] 1 A joking or jesting, good-humored ridicule or raillery; wit or humor, pleasantry

When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter* and the work is done

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, *Authors Apol.*

Mr Adams made his contribution to the service of the table in the form of that good humored, easy banter which makes a dinner of herbs more digestible than a stalled ox without it

Joshua Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 62

2 A challenge to a match or contest, the match or contest itself [Southern and western U S]

banterer (ban'tér-ér), *n* 1 One who banters or assails with good-humored jests or pleasantry—2 One who cheats or bamboozles. [Archaic]

His dress, his gait, his accent, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers

Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, III

bantery (ban'tér-i), *a* Full of banter or good-humored raillery

banting, *n* See *banteng*

banting (ban'ting), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *bant*, *v*] The practice of bantingism (which see) as, to go through a course of *banting*

bantingism (ban'ting-izm), *n* [Named after William Banting] A course of diet for reducing corpulence, adopted and recommended in 1863 by William Banting, a merchant of London. The dietary recommended was the use of lean meat principally, and abstinence from fats, starches, and sugars

bantling (bant'ling), *n* [Perhaps a corruption of "bandling," meaning a child in swaddling-clothes, *< band*, a wrapping, + *-ling*, dim. suffix, as in *foundling*, *fondling*, *nurseling*, etc.; more prob for **bantling*, *< G. bantling*, a bastard, *< bank*, bench, + *-ling*, cf equiv. *G. bankert*, *L.G. bankert*, *< bank*, bench, + *-ert* = *E. -ard*.] A young child; an infant, a term carrying with it a shade of contempt

It's a tickety sort of bantling, I'm told,
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.

James Smith, *Rejected Addresses*.

Bantu (ban'tú), *n*. [A native name, lit. 'people.' A name sometimes applied to the South

African family of tongues. The most marked peculiarity of these languages is their prevailing use of prefixes instead of suffixes in derivation and inflection. Those of them that border on the Hottentot employ clicks or clucks as alphabetic elements. Also called *Chuan* and *Zungian*.

banxing (bangks'ring), *n.* [Native name.] A name of a squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of Java, the *Tupaia javanica*. Also called *bangering* and *snoring*. See *Tupaia*.

banyan¹, *n.* See *danian¹*.

banyan², **banyan-tree**, *n.* See *banian²*.

baobab (bā'ō-bab), *n.* [Formerly also *bahobab*, a native African name.] An African tree, the *Adansonia digitata*, belonging to the tribe *Bombaceae*, natural order *Malvaceae*, also called the Ethiopian sour-gourd, and in South Africa the cream-of-tartar tree. It is a native of tropical Africa, and has been introduced and naturalized in various parts of the East and West Indies. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it grows to a height of only from 40 to 70 feet. The branches shoot out from 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense



Baobab of Madagascar (*Adansonia Madagascariensis*)

mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse chestnut. The white flowers are from 4 to 6 inches broad, and the oblong gourd-like fruit, about a foot in length, is eaten by monkeys, and hence is called *monkey bread* (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage, and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and is employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The dried and powdered mucilaginous bark and leaves are used by the negroes, under the name of *talo*, on their food, like pepper, to diminish perspiration, and the strong fiber of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other known species of this genus are the Australian sour gourd or cream of tartar tree, *Adansonia Gregoria*, which differs chiefly in its smaller fruit, and the Madagascar baobab, *A. Madagascariensis*, which has red flowers.

bap (bap), *n.* [Sc, origin unknown.] A roll of bread of various shapes, costing generally a halfpenny or a penny.

The young baker who brings the *baps* in the mornings. *Blackwood's Mag*, XXV 392

bappe (bā'fē), *n.* [*Gr* βαφή, a dye, dyeing, dipping in dye, a dipping, *Gr* βαπτίζω, dip. see *baπτίζω*] The brilliant red color used in illuminating ancient manuscripts.

Baphomet (baf'ō-met), *n.* [*F* Baphomet, *Pr* Bafomet, *OSp* Mafomat, regarded as a corruption of *Mahomet*. Cf *Mahound* and *Mammet*] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshipping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the signification of baptism of wisdom (as if *Gr* βαφή, baptism, + *μῆτις*, wisdom), baptism of fire, in other words, the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination. But this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a manipulated form of *Mahomet*, a name which took strange shapes in the middle ages.

Baphometic (baf'ō-met'ik), *a.* [*Gr* Baphomet] Of or pertaining to Baphomet, or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed.

It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new birth or Baphometic Fire baptism, perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p 117

Bapta (bap'tā), *n.* [*NL*, *Gr* βαπτίζω, dipped, dyed, verbal adj of βαπτίζω, dip] A genus of geometrid moths. The white pinion spotted moth is *B. bimaculata*; the clouded silver moth is *B. punctata*.

Baptista (bap-tiz'tā), *n.* [*NL*, *Gr* βαπτιστής, a dipping (dyeing) cf. βαπτίζω, dyed), *Gr* βαπτίζω,

dip, dye.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States east of the Mississippi. They are herbaceous, and turn black in drying. The wild indigo, *B. tinctoria*, has been used for dyeing, and its root in medicine as a laxative, and in larger doses as a cathartic and emetic. Some species, especially the blue flowered *B. australis*, are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [*ME* *baptisme* (usually and earlier *baptm*, *baptym*, *baptm*), *OF* *baptesme*, *baptme*, *batesme*, *baleme* (mod *F* *baptême*), *LL* *baptisma*, *Gr* βαπτισμα, also βαπτισμός, *Gr* βαπτίζω, dip or plunge in or under water, sink (a ship), drench, soak, draw (wine) by dipping with a cup, in *N T* and eccl, baptize] 1 A sacrament or ordinance of the Christian church, instituted by Christ as an initiatory rite, consisting in the immersion of the person in water, or in the application of water to the person by affusion or by sprinkling, by an authorized administrator, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The proper signification of the rite, the proper subjects of it, and the proper methods of administering it, are matters of dispute in the Christian church. In Protestant churches it is generally regarded as a symbol of purification, a rite of initiation into the visible church of Christ, and a sign ratifying God's covenant with his people. In the Roman Catholic Church baptism is the sacrament of initiation into the church of Christ, consisting essentially in the application of water to the person baptized by one having the intention of conferring the sacrament, and who pronounces at the same time the words, "N I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Greek formula, "The servant of God is baptized in the name," etc., is also recognized as valid. In all branches of the church a layman may, in case of necessity, administer baptism. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and most Protestant churches, infant children are admitted to baptism, but among the various Baptist denominations only those are admitted who give credible evidence of possessing a Christian experience. Among them, also, it is generally performed by immersion, which they regard as the Scriptural mode. This is also the common mode in the Eastern churches, in the Western churches sprinkling or pouring is commonly substituted. The Friends reject all baptism with water, regarding Christian baptism as spiritual only.

Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of Regeneration or New Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church, the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed, Faith is confirmed, and Grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God.

Articles of Religion of Ch. of Eng and Prot Eps Ch. We believe in baptism to be administered to be believers and their children, as the sign of cleansing from sin, of union to Christ, and of the impartation of the Holy Spirit. *Congregational Creed*, 1883

2. Any ceremonial ablution intended as a sign of purification, dedication, etc., as, the baptism administered by John the Baptist, or that administered to proselytes by the ancient Jews, the baptism or christening of bells, ships, and other objects in the Roman Catholic Church, etc.

The publicans justified God, being baptized with the baptism of John. *Luke vii 29*

Baptism for the dead, the baptism of a living person instead of and for the sake of one who has died unbaptized. The performance of such a ceremony, although disapproved by the church, is on record in a number of individual cases among the early Christians, and is also said to have been a custom of several ancient sects, the Ebionites, Marcionites, and others. In modern times it has been revived by the Mormons. This practice has been supposed by many to be alluded to in 1 Cor xv 29, but other explanations of the passage have been given. — **Baptism of blood**, martyrdom for the sake of Christ, regarded as supplying the absence of the sacrament of baptism. — **Baptism of desire**, the virtue or grace of baptism received by a person who dies earnestly desiring that sacrament, but unable to obtain it. — **Baptism of fire** (a) The gift or gifts of the Holy Spirit, the grace of baptism considered separately from the outer form. (b) Martyrdom. — **Clinic** or **clinical baptism**, baptism on a sick bed. In the early church this was allowed only in case of impending death, and was sometimes refused even then, except to persons already candidates. Such baptism was recognized as valid, but a person so baptized was not ordinarily eligible to orders, perhaps because it was judged that fear had induced the reception of the sacrament. — **Conditional baptism** (also called *hypothetical baptism*), in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have been baptized or not, or whose known baptism is of doubtful validity. The condition is then regularly inserted in the formula, "If thou art not baptized, etc." — **Private baptism**, baptism conferred in the home or elsewhere, without the ceremonies prescribed for the rite of solemn baptism in the church. — **Seal of baptism** (a) The rite of union in baptism. (b) Same as *baptismal character* (which see, under *baptismal*).

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* [*Gr* baptism + *-al*, = *F* *baptismal*] Pertaining to baptism as, "the baptismal vow." *Hammond* — **Baptismal character**, a spiritual and indelible mark attaching to the souls of baptized Christians from their reception of the sacrament. This term is used officially by the Roman Catholic Church, and also by theologians of the Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches, to express the doctrine of those churches that a baptized person can for good or for evil never be as one unbaptized, and that the sacrament cannot be repeated without sacrilege. Also called the

seal, or the *seal of baptism*. See *baptism*. — **Baptismal name**, the personal or Christian name given at baptism. — **Baptismal regeneration**, the doctrine of the remission of original and actual sin and the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism. — **Baptismal shell**, a real shell polished, or a small metal vessel in the shape of a scallop shell, used to take water from the font and pour it upon the head of the candidate in baptism. — **Baptismal vows**, the promises made at baptism by the person baptized, or by the sponsors in his name.

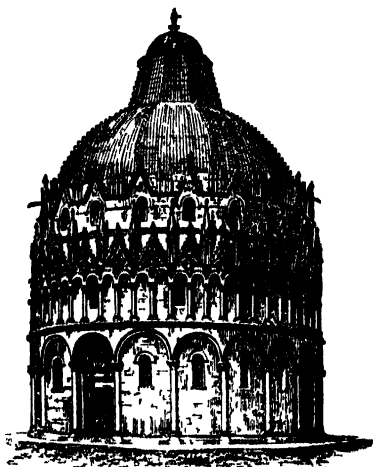
baptismally (bap-tiz'mal-lī), *adv* In or through baptism, by means of baptism.

baptist (bap'tist), *n.* [*ME* *baptist* (only in reference to John the Baptist), *LL* *baptista*, *Gr* βαπτιστής, one who baptizes, *Gr* βαπτίζω, baptize. see *baptize*] 1 One who administers baptism: the title (with a capital letter) of John, the forerunner of Christ.

Him the Baptist soon described. *Milton*, P. R., l 25

2 [cap] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian denominations which maintain that baptism can be administered only upon a personal profession of Christian faith. Generally, though not always, Baptists are immersionists. This doctrine has been held from a very early age of the Christian church, but the Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the epoch of the Reformation, and were originally called *Anabaptists* by their opponents. In the United States the Baptists owe their origin to Roger Williams, who was originally a minister of the Church of England. The principal Baptist denominations are the *Baptists*, sometimes called *Calvinist Baptists*, from their Calvinistic theology, *Freewill Baptists*, who are Arminian in theology and open communions in practice, *German Baptists*, popularly called *Dunkers*, *General Baptists*, a party of English Baptists who are Arminian in theology and hold to a general atonement (opposed to *Particular Baptists*, who are Calvinistic), *Old School Baptists*, sometimes called *Anti Mission* or *Hard Shell Baptists*, from their extreme Calvinism, which leads them to oppose all active measures for the conversion of the world (a sect numbering 40,000), *Seventh Day Baptists*, who keep the seventh day, instead of the first, as the sabbath, *Star-Principle Baptists*, so called from the six principles which constitute their creed (they practice "laying on of hands," and refuse communion to all who do not), *Disciples of Christ*, also called *Christians* or *Campbellites*, an American denomination growing out of the labors of Alexander Campbell, and separately organized in 1827, *Wesleyan Methodists*, or *Church of God* (organized in 1830 by John Winebrenner), who maintain the washing of feet as an ordinance of perpetual obligation, and *Christians*, or the *Christian Connection*, an American sect of Unitarian Baptists founded about 1800. The Baptists as a congressional in polity, and generally Calvinistic or semi-Calvinistic in theology. Those of Great Britain do not generally regard baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to communion, and therefore commune with other churches, but the opposite position is, with few exceptions, adopted by the Baptists of the United States. The former are popularly called *open communionists*, the latter *close communionists*.

baptistery, **baptistry** (bap'tis-ter-i-um), *n.*, pl. *baptisteria*, *baptistries* (-i-ā, -trī) [*Gr* βαπτιστήριον, a place for bathing (*LL* in eccl sense), *Gr* βαπτιστήριον, *Gr* βαπτίζω, baptize. see *bap-*



Baptistry of the Duomo Pisa Italy

tise.] A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In the early Christian church the baptistry was distinct from the church building, and was situated near its west end; it was generally circular or octagonal in form, and dome-roofed. About the end of the sixth century the baptistry began to be absorbed in the church, within which the font was placed, not far from the western door. The detached baptistry was, however, often preserved, especially in Italy, and many such baptistries still remain in use, as that of St John Lateran in Rome, and those of the cathedrals of Pisa, Florence, etc. As a separate building the baptistry was often of considerable size and great architectural beauty. That of Florence is 108 feet in external diameter. In the West, baptisteries were in early times commonly dedicated to St John the Baptist. See *font* and *baptismal*.

baptistic, **baptistical** (bap-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr* βαπτιστικός, *Gr* βαπτίζω, baptist. see *bap-*

bat. Pertaining to baptism, or (with a capital) to the doctrine of the Baptists

This *baptistic* profession, which he ignorantly laugheth at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies
Abp. Bramhall, *Schism Guarded*, p. 205

Baptistically (bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to Baptist doctrine, in the manner of the Baptists

baptizable (bap-ti'za-bl), *a* [*< baptize + -able*] That may be baptized [*Rare*]

As for the condition limiting persons *baptizable* which is actual believing, this also the Church of Christ understood in a limited and temporary sense

By *Gaulden*, *Teares of the Church*, p. 254

baptization (bap-ti'za-shon), *n* [*< L. baptizatio(n)-, < baptizare, baptizee* see *baptize*] The act of baptizing; baptism [*Rare*]

If they had been lay persons their baptizations were null and invalid
By *Taylor*, *Christus Domini*, iv

baptize (bap-tiz'), *v t*, pret and pp *baptized*, ppr *baptizing* [*< M. baptizā, < L. baptizare, < Gr βαπτίζω, dip in or under water, baptize, < βαπτίζω, dip in water* See *etym of baptism*] 1 To administer the rite of baptism to See *baptism*

None [in Yucatan] might marry who had not been *baptized*
Fathers of the World, p. 248

2 To christen, name, denominate with allusion to the naming of infants at baptism

Call me but love and I'll be new baptized,
Henceforth I never will be Romeo

Shak, *R* and *J*, II 2

Sometimes spelled *baptise*

baptizement (bap-tiz'ment), *n* [*< baptize + -ment*] The act of baptizing, baptism [*Rare*]

baptizer (bap-ti'zer), *n* One who baptizes

On the part of the *baptizer*, baptism was a form of reception to instruction
Rev. Cyc, *Baptism*

baquet (ba-kä'), *n* [*F. see baquet*] A small tub or trough

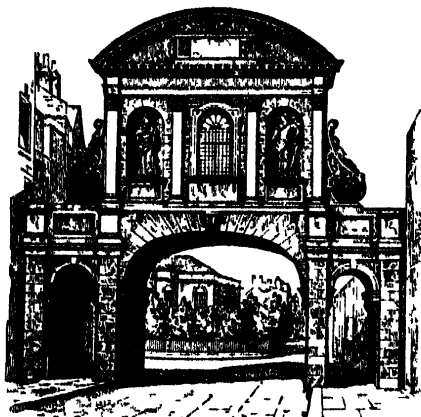
bar (bär), *n* [*< ME barr, barric, < OF barre, F barre = Pr Sp Pg It barra, < M. barra, of unknown origin* The Celtic words, *Bret barren*, a bar, a branch, *W. bar*, a bar, rail, Gael and *Ir barra*, a bar, spike, Corn *bara* (v), bar, as well as MHG *bar*, *barric*, a barrier, *G. barre*, Dan *barric*, a bar, ingot, Russ *barä*, bar (of a harbor), are from the M., Rom, or E Hence *barricade*, *barricade*, *barricade*, *embar*, *embarrass*, *debar*, *debarrass*, etc.] 1 A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness, used for some mechanical purpose, a rod as, a capstan-bar, the bars of a gate, the splinter-bar of a vehicle, especially, such a piece of wood or metal used as an obstruction or guard as, the bars of a fence or gate, the bar of a door or window—2 Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes, an obstruction; an obstacle, a barrier

Must I new bars to my own joy create? *Dryden*

The incapacity to breed under confinement is one of the commonest bars to domestication

Darwin, *Vari of Animals and Plants*, I 21

3. A barrier—(a) At the entrance to a city, or between the city proper and its suburbs; hence, the gate at which the barrier was placed in former times, as Temple Bar in London, now



Temple Bar London—Founded 1870, demolished 1878

removed, and the existing medieval bars of York (b) At a toll-house, a toll-gate Also called *toll-bar*—4 An accumulation forming a bank obstructive to navigation or to the flow of water (a) A bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming a shoal in any body of water, a bank or shoal at the

mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult

He rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,

Shot o'er the seething harbour bar

Tennyson, *The Sailor Boy*

(b) A narrow point of land jutting out into the water (c) In *placer mining*, an accumulation of sand or gravel in or near the bed of a stream

5 In law (a) The railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. [Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court]

Some at the bar with subtlety defend,

Or on the bench the knotty laws untie *Dryden*

(b) The place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

The great duke

Came to the bar, where to his accusations

He pleaded still, not guilty *Shak*, *Hen VIII*, II 1

(c) The practising members of the legal profession in a given community, all those who have the right to plead in a court, counsel or barristers in general, or those present in court

It is the bench, the magistracy, the bar—the profession as a profession a class, a body, of which I mean exclusively to speak *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 137

The storm of invective which burst upon him from bar, bench, and witness box *Macaulay*, *Hist Lang*, iv

(d) A stoppage or defeat in an action or suit by counter-claiming the alleged right of action—

6 In England, a railing or barrier which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of Parliament, beyond which none but members and clerks are admitted At these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought In the houses of Congress, the bar, for the latter purpose, is the area in front of the presiding officer

7 Figuratively, any tribunal as, the bar of public opinion, the bar of God—8 That portion of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, etc., are set out, the counter over which articles are served in such an establishment

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me, and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way to Cheapside *Addison*, *Spectator*, No 401

9 A band or stripe as, a bar of light

The long, slender bars of cloud float like fishes in the sea of crimson light *Emerson*, *Nature*

10 In *farricry*, the upper part of the gums of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is fitted—

11 In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time and marking the place of the strong



accent, hence, the space and notes included between two such lines, the portion of music represented by the included notes See also *double bar*, below

Whistling a random bar of Bonny Doon

Tennyson, *The Brook*

12 In *com* (a) An ingot, a lump, or a wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought (b) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes—13. In *printing* (a) The lever by which the pressure is applied in a hand-press (b) The middle cross-piece of a printers' chase—14 In *her*, a horizontal stripe crossing the field, narrower than the fesse, and occupying usually one fifth or less of the field one of the nine ordinaries

It is rare that one bar only is used, bars may be borne in any number, and the blazon always names the number, but when more than four, as they are smaller, they are called *barrulets* See *barrulets* and *barrulets*

15. In a bridle, the mouthpiece connecting the cheeks—16. In a rifle-sight, a plate in the form of a segment, with its upper or chord edge horizontal, and secured in a ring. If the plate has a vertical slot in it, it is called a *slit bar* If it has an annulus or smaller ring attached to it, it is a *bar sight* or *open bead sight*

17 In *saddlery*, one of the side pieces connecting the pommel and cantle of a saddle—Accented parts of a bar See *accent*, *v t*—Bar of ground, a term used in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere to designate a stratum or mass of rock coming near to or crossing the lode, and of a different character from that adjacent to it *Bar sinister*, a phrase erroneously used for *band sinister* See *band*

Thackeray falls into the common error of describing "a bar sinister" as a mark of bastardy A bar in heraldry, being horizontal, cannot be dexter or sinister, a bend may be either *N and Q*, 7th ser, III 46

Bar super, in *apiculture*, a case or crate in which the honeycomb is hung from bars, instead of being built in sections or boxes *Phon*, *Dict Apiculture*, p. 70—**Bastard bar** Same as *boston*, 1 (c)—**Blank bar**, in law, a plea in bar which in an action of trespass is put in to compel the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed, a common bar It is most used by the practisers in the Common Bench, for in the King's Bench the place is commonly ascertained in the declaration *Mount*—**Branchial bar**, See *branchial*—**Double bar**, in *music*, two bars placed together at the conclusion of a movement or strain If two or four dots are added to it, the strain on that side should be repeated—**Equalizing-bar** (a) In a car truck, a wrought iron beam which bears upon the top of the journal boxes on the same side of the truck. The springs which sustain the weight of the body of the car upon that side rest upon the center of this bar, which distributes the weight upon the two journals (b) In a vehicle, a bar to each end of which a whiplash is attached It is pivoted at the middle, and is used to equalize the draft of two horses harnessed abreast Also called *evener* and *doubletree*—**Father of the bar**, See *father*—**Horizontal bar**, a round bar placed horizontally at some distance above the ground, on which athletes exercise—**Landing-bar**, in *lure making*, a shuttle box, a receptacle for the shuttle at the end of each cast—**Loosening-bar**, in *molting*, a pointed steel wire which is driven into the pattern and struck lightly with a hammer to loosen it from its mold, so that it can be withdrawn—**Parallel bars**, a pair of bars raised about 4 to 6 feet above the ground and placed about a foot and a half apart, used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Plea in bar**, in law, a plea of matter of such a nature that if sustained it would defeat not merely the present action, but any other for the same cause See *abatement*—**Splinter-bar**, in *coach building*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are attached—**To call to the bar** See *call*—**Trial at bar**, a trial in one of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the action is brought, or a quorum sufficient to make a full court.—**Syn**, 2 and 3 *Barricade*, etc. See *barrier*

bar (bär), *v t*, pret and pp *barred*, ppr *barring* [*< ME barren, < OF barre = Pr Sp. Pg barrar, < M. barrari, bar, from the noun*] 1 To fasten with a bar, or as with a bar Every door is *barred* with gold, and opens to golden keys *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*

Now to all hope her heart is *barred* and cold
Longfellow, *Blind Girl of Castel Cullie*, II

2 To hinder, obstruct, prevent, prohibit, restrain

If you cannot

Bar his access to the king, never attempt

Anything on him *Shak*, *Hen VIII*, III 2

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour

Mr P Sidney

3 To except, exclude by exception

Nay, but I *bar* to night, you shall not gage me

By what we do to night *Shak*, *M of V*, II 2

4 To provide with a bar or bars, mark with bars, cross with one or more stripes or lines

A Cynt she wered, *barred* al of silke

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I 49

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour, the expression of the level of the Desert *Ruskin*

5 To make into bars. [*Rare*]—**To bar a vein**, in *farricry*, to open the skin above a vein in a horse's leg, disengaging it, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures an operation intended to stop malignant humors *Johnson*—**To bar dower**. See *dower*—**To bar an entail**. See *entail*

bar (bär), *prep* [*Prop impv of bar*, *v*, 3; cf *barring*] Except, omitting, but as, to offer to bet two to one against any horse *bar* one

bar (bär), *n* [*< F bar*, "the fish called a buse" (Cotgrave) see *bas*] An acanthopterygian European fish, *Sciaen aquila* Also called *margie*

bar, *a* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal form of *bar*

bar, *a* Middle English preterit of *bar*

bar (bär), *n* A dialectal form of *bar* [*U S*]

bar, *n* A Middle English form of *baron*

baracan, *n* See *barracan*

barad (ba-rad'), *n* [*< Gr βαρυς, heavy Cf -ad and farad*] The unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

barasthesiometer, *n* See *barasthesiometer*.

baragouin (ba-rä-gwan' or -gwin'), *n* [*F*, said to be *< Bret bara*, bread, + *guin*, wine, or *guinn*, white, "in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread", but this reads like a popular etymology, with the usual fictitious anecdote appended The word may be merely imitative.] Unintelligible jargon; language so altered in sound or sense as not to be generally understood.

baraket (bar'a-ke't), *n* [*Heb.*] In *Jewish antiqu*, the third jewel in the first row in the breastplate of the high priest: it is thought to be the garnet.



Heraldic Bar

baralippton (bar-a-lip'ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In logic, a mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, in which the two premises are universal affirmatives and the conclusion is a particular affirmative. as, Every animal is a substance, every man is an animal; therefore, some substance is a man. The name was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *damalip* and *mood*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] In zool., a genus of coleopterous insects.

baranco (ba-rang'kō), *n.* Same as *harranca*.
baranee (bar-a-nē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind *bārānī*, lit. keeping off the rain, < *barān*, rain.] A cloak made of felted woolen cloth, used in India.

baraniline (ba-ran'-i-lin), *n.* [< Gr *βαρύνει*, heavy, + *aniline*.] A name given by Reumann to heavy aniline oil, to distinguish it from the light aniline oil or kuphaniline.

barathra-cloth (bar-a-thē'-ā-klōth), *n.* 1 A woolen cloth made at Leeds, England. — 2 A silk, either plain or twilled, made in England. Also spelled *barrathra-cloth*.

barathrum (bar'a-thrum), *n.*, pl. *barathra* (-thra). [L., < Gr *βαράθρον*, Ionic *βαραθρον*, contr. *βαραθρον*, a gulf, pit.] 1 A rocky place or pit outside the walls of ancient Athens, into which criminals were thrown. — 2†. The abyss, hell.

He will eat a leg of mutton while I am in my porridge,
his belly is like *Barathrum*.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, in 1.

3†. Anything that swallows up or devours, the belly, an insatiable glutton or extortioner.

You come
To scour your dirty maw with the good cheer,
Which will be damn'd in your lean *barathrum*,
That kitchen stuff devourer.
Shirley, *The Wedding*, II 3.

You *barathrum* of the shambles!
Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, III 2.

barato (ba-ra'tō), *n.* [Sp., as in def., lit. cheapness, low price, bargain, *barato*, cheap. see *barrat*.] A portion of a gamster's winnings given "for luck" to the bystanders. *N. E. D.*

barb (bārb), *n.* [< ME *barbe*, < OF *barbe*, F *barbe* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *barba*, < L. *barba*, beard. see *beard*.] 1 A beard, anything which resembles a beard or grows in the place of it.

The *barbe*, so called by reason of his *barbe*, or wattles in his mouth.
F. Walton, *Complie to Angler*.

2 In bot., a terminal tuft of hairs, a beard, more usually, a retrorse tooth or double tooth terminating an awn or prickle. — 3. In ornith., one of the processes, of the first order, given off by the rachis of a feather.

The vane [of a feather] consists of a series of appressed, flat, narrowly linear or lance linear laminae or plates, set obliquely on the rachis by their bases, diverging out from it at a varying open angle, ending in a free point, each such narrow acute plate is called a *barb*.
Coxes, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 84.

4. One of the sharp points projecting backward from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to fix it in place, a beard.

Having two points or *barbe*.
Ascham, *Toxophilus* (Arber), p. 135.

5 A linen covering for the throat and breast, sometimes also for the lower part of the face, worn by women throughout the middle ages in western Europe. It was at times peculiar to nuns or women in mourning.

Do wey your *barbe* and show
your face bare.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 110.

6. A band or small scarf of lace, or other fine material, worn by women at the neck or as a head-dress. — 7. Same as *barbel*. — 8. In her., one of the five leaves of the calyx which project beyond and between the petals of the heraldic rose. See *barbed*. — 9. A bur or roughness produced in the course of metal-working, as in coming and engraving. — 10. A military term



Barb, middle of 14th century. (From *Violet le-Duc's* "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

used in the phrase *to fire in barb*, in *barbette*, or *en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.

Also spelled *barbe*.
barb (bārb), *r.* [< OF *barber*, shave, < *barbe*, beard. In E. the verb is now generally regarded as formed from *barber*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, and is used only colloquially.] 1. *trans.* 1. To shave, dress the beard. [Now only colloq.] — 2†. To pare or shave close to the surface; mow.

The stooping scytheman, that doth *barb* the field
Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, in 2.

3† To clip, as gold. B. Jonson — 4 To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

II. † *intrans.* To shave.
To Sir G. Smith's, it being now night, and their up to his chamber, and sat talking, and I *barbing* against to-morrow.
Pepys, *Diary*, II 429.

barb (bārb), *n.* [A corruption of *bard*, perhaps by confusion with *barb*, a beard, or *barb*, a Barbary horse.] Same as *bard*, *n.*

He left his loftie steed with golden sell
And gaudily gorgeous *barbs*.
Spenser, *Q. & Q.*, II II 11.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs* for all it
many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.
Sir J. Hayward, *Edw. VI.*, p. 32.

barb (bārb), *r.* † [< *barb*, *n.*] Same as *barb*, *n.*

A brave courser trapped and *barbed*.
Holland, *Tr. of Iliad*, p. 1179.

Barbed with frontlet of steel I throw,
And with fedwood axe at saddle bow.
Scott, *1 of L. M.*, I 5.

barb (bārb), *n.* [< F *barbe*, a Barbary horse (ML *cavallus de barba*, indicating a supposed connection with L. *barba*, a beard), < *Barbarie*, Barbary see *barbary*.] 1 A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors into Spain from Barbary and Morocco, and remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true barbs are rare even in their native country.

The importance of improving our studs by an infusion of new blood was strongly felt, and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into the country.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, in 2.

2 A breed of domestic pigeons having a short broad beak, classed by Darwin with the carriers and runts. Also called *barb-pigeon*, *Barbary pigeon*, and *Barbary carrier*. — 3. A semienoid fish, *Menidia alburnus*, better known as *kingfish*. See *kingfish*.

barbacant, *n.* See *barbacant*.

barbacou (bār-ba-kō), *n.* [< F *barbacou*, irreg. *barba*, a barbet, + (*tu*) *jacou* or (*cou*) *cou*, cuckoo.] A name given by Le Vaillant to the American barbets of the family *Bucconidae*, to distinguish them from the barbets proper of the family *Captomidae*. The South American barbacous are the birds of the genera *Monasa* and *Chelidoptera*.

barbacue, *n.* See *barbecue*.
Barbadian (bār-bā'-di-an), *a* and *n.* [< *Barbados*, the Barbados, a name said to be due to Pg. *as barbadas*, the bearded, applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there.] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Barbados (also spelled *Barbadoes*).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Barbados, the most eastern island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

Barbados cherry, leg, nut, tar, etc. See the nouns.

Barbados-pride (bār-bā'-dōz-prīd), *n.* 1 A prickly leguminous shrub, *Cesalpinia pulcherrima*, of tropical regions, planted for hedges as well as for the beauty of its flowers. Also called *Barbados flower-junc*. — 2 In the West Indies, a handsome flowering leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, introduced from the East Indies.

barba Hispanica (bār'ba his-pan'-i-kā), *n.* [NL., lit. Spanish beard.] A name given to the plant *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*.

barbaloin (bār-bā-lō-in or -loin), *n.* A neutral substance (C₃₄H₄₈O₁₄ + H₂O) crystallizing in tufts of small yellow prisms, extracted from Barbados aloes.

barbart (bār'bār), *a* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbare*, < ME *barbar*, OF *barbare*, < L. *barbarus* see *barbarous*.] 1. A Barbarous.

II. *n.* A barbarian.
barbara (bār'ba-rā), *n.* In logic, a mnemonic name of a syllogism of the first figure, all whose parts are universal affirmative propositions. as, All men are mortal; all the patri-

archs (Enoch, Elijah, etc.) are men; hence, all patriarchs are mortal. It is the type of all syllogism. This name is believed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus (Pope John XXI, died 1277), although Prantl thinks the work of William of Shyrowde (died 1240) in which it is found is earlier. See *mood*.

barbaresque (bār-ba-resk'), *a* and *n.* [< F. *barbaresque*, of Barbary, Sp. Pg. *barbaresco* = It. *barbaresco* (obs.), of Barbary, barbarous: see *barbar* and *-esque*.] 1. *a*. 1. Characteristic of or appropriate to barbarians; barbarous in style. [Rare.]

Our European and East Indian coins are the basest of all base products from rude *barbaresque* handicraft.
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, I.

2 [cap.] Of or pertaining to Barbary in northern Africa.

II. *n* [cap.] A native of Barbary. [Rare.]

barbari (bār'ba-rī), *n.* In logic, the mnemonic name of a kind of syllogism the premises of which are those of a syllogism in barbari (which see), while the conclusion is only a particular instead of a universal affirmative. as, All men are mortal, all kings are men, hence, some kings are mortal. This kind of syllogism was noticed by Occam, and the name was invented by one of his followers, Albert of Saxony. See *mood*.

barbarian (bār-bā'-ri-an), *n* and *a*. [< F. *barbarien*, < *barbarie*, < L. *barbaria*, barbarousness (see *barbar*), < *barbarus*, barbarous, a barbarian see *barbarous* and *-ian*.] 1. *n* 1 A foreigner, one whose language and customs differ from those of the speaker or writer. [This is the uniform meaning of the word in the New Testament.]

Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him that speaketh a *barbarian*, and he that speaketh shall be a *barbarian* unto me.
1 Cor. xiv 11.

It is well known that many of the Roman Emperors were *barbarians* who had been successful soldiers in the Imperial army.
Stoddard, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 50.

[With the Greeks, one not a Greek was a barbarian, with the Romans, one outside the pale of the Roman empire or its civilization, and especially a person belonging to one of the northern nations who overthrew the empire, with the Italians of the Renaissance period one of a nation outside of Italy. Among the Chinese one who is not a Chinaman, and especially a European or an American is commonly spoken of as a *western barbarian*. The treaties with the Chinese government, however stipulate that the Chinese term (*wu*) thus translated shall not be used in documents of any of the treaty powers, or of their subjects or citizens.]

2 One outside the pale of Christian civilization. — 3 A man in a rude, savage state, an uncivilized person.

These were his young *barbarians* all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother — he, their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday.
Byron, *Child Harold*, iv 141.

4 An uncultured person, one who has no sympathy with culture, a philistine. — 5 A cruel, savage, brutal person, one destitute of pity or humanity: as, "thou fell *barbarian*," Philips. — 6† [cap.] A native of Barbary = *Syn* *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile*, *n*.

II. *a*. 1 Foreign, of another or outside nation, hence, non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, etc.

Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a *barbarian* slave.
Shak., *1 and 2*, II 1.

2 Of or pertaining to savages, rude, uncivilized. — 3 Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxiii.

4† [cap.] Of or belonging to Barbary = *Syn* *Barbarian*, *Barbarous*, *Barbaric*, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant. *Barbarian* applies to whatever pertains to the life of an uncivilized people, without special reference to its moral aspects. *Barbarous* properly expresses the bad side of barbarian life and character, especially its inhumanity or cruelty, as, *barbarous* as *Barbarus* expresses the characteristic love of barbarians for adornment, magnificence, noise, etc., but it is not commonly applied to persons. It implies the lack of cultivated taste, as, *barbaric* music, *barbaric* splendor. *Barbarian* and *barbaric* are now strictly confined to the meanings named above.

This *barbarian* tongue raises him far above what he could have become had he never learned to speak at all.
Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, II.

The boast of the *barbarian* freeman was that a true equality, founded on the supposed common possession of honor, courage, devotion, had always been recognized among them as their most precious inheritance.
Stoddard, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 47.

O *barbarous* and bloody spectacle!
His body will I bear unto the king.
Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iv 1.

Something of indescribable *barbaric* magnificence.
Howells, *Venetian Life*, II.

barbarianism (bār-bā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *barbarian* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being a barbarian.

barbarianize (bär-bä'r-i-an-iz), *v t*; pret and pp *barbarianized*, ppr. *barbarianizing* To make barbarian, barbarize
barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *a* [*< L barbaricus, < Gr βαρβαρικός, foreign, barbaric, < βαρβαρος, barbarous* see *barbarous*] 1 *Foreign*

The gorgeous east with richest hand
 Show'd on her knees *Barbaric pearl and gold*
Milton, l. 1, l. 4

2 Uncivilized, barbarian as, "barbaric or Gothic invaders," *T. Barton, On Milton's Smaller Poems*—3 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of barbarians or their art, hence, ornate without being in accordance with cultivated taste, wildly rich or magnificent

We are by no means invariable to the wild and
barbaric melody *Macaulay*

His plans were bold and fiery and his conceptions
 glowed with barbaric lustre *Poe, Tales, l. 311*

= *Syn. Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric* See *barbarian*
barbarically (bär-bar'ik-al-i), *adv* In a barbaric manner, after the fashion of barbarians or uncivilized persons

barbarism (bär-bar'iz-m), *n* In logic, a mnemonic name for the syllogistic mood *baralipon* used by some later nominalists See *mood*

barbarisation, barbarism See *barbarization, barbarize*

barbarism (bär-bar'iz-m), *n* [= *F barbarisme, < L barbarismus, < Gr βαρβαρισμός, the use of a foreign, or misuse of one's native, tongue, < βαρβαρικός, speak like a foreigner or barbarian* see *barbaric*] 1 An offense against purity of style or language, originally, the mixing of foreign words and phrases in Latin or Greek, hence, the use of words or forms not made according to the accepted usages of a language limited by some modern writers on rhetoric to an offense against the accepted rules of derivation or inflection, as *hism* or *hern* for *his* or *her*, *gooses* for *geese*, *goadest* for *best*, *pled* for *pleaded*, *proven* for *proved*—2 A word or form so used; an expression not made in accordance with the proper usages of a language

The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the odious name of barbarism
G. Campbell

A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more
Johnson

3 An uncivilized state or condition, want of civilization, rudeness of life resulting from ignorance or want of culture

Phases of barbarism and ignorance
Dryden, tr. of Dufrenoy's Art of Painting, Pref

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility and fallen again to ruin
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland

4t An act of barbarity, an outrage
 A heinous barbarism against the honour of marriage
Milton

= *Syn. Barbarian, Solecism* etc See *impropriety*
barbarity (bär-bar'it-i), *n*, pl *barbarities* (-i-tiz) [*< barbarous*] 1 Brutal or inhuman conduct, barbarousness, savageness, cruelty

Another ground of violent outrage against the Indians is their barbarity to the vanquished
Tringa, Sketch Book, p. 348

2 An act of cruelty or inhumanity, a barbarous deed as, the barbarities of war or of savage life—3t Barbarism

The barbarity and narrowness of modern tongues
Dryden

barbarization (bär-bar'iz-shun), *n* [*< barbarize + -ation*] The act of rendering barbarous, a reduction to barbarism, or to a barbarous state said of language, and of persons and communities Also spelled *barbarisation*

barbarize (bär-bar'iz), *v t*, pret and pp *barbarized*, ppr. *barbarizing* [= *F barbariser, < LL barbarizare, < Gr βαρβαρίζω, speak like a foreigner or barbarian, hold with the barbarians, < βαρβαρος, foreign, barbarian* See *barbarous*] 1 *intrans* 1 To speak or write like a barbarian or foreigner, use barbarisms in speech or writing

The ill habit which they got of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom
Milton, Education

2 To become barbarous [Rare]
 The Roman Empire was barbarizing rapidly
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

II. trans 1 To corrupt (language, art, etc.) by introducing impurities, or by departing from recognized classical standards

He [Julius Jones] barbarized the ancient cathedral of St. Paul in London, by repairing it according to his notions of Pindaric architecture
Encyc. Brit., 11, 443

2. To render barbarous.

Hideous changes have barbarized France

Burke, To a Noble Lord
 To habitual residents among the Alps this absence of social duties and advantages may be barbarizing, even brutalizing
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 301

Also spelled *barbarise*.

barbarous (bär-bar'us), *a* [Earlier *barbar*, *q v*, *< L barbarus, < Gr βαρβαρος, foreign, uncivilized* applied orig. to one whose language was unintelligible. Cf *Skt. barbaru*, stammering, in pl foreigners, *L balbus*, stammering see *balbuties* and *booby*, cf *babble*] 1 Foreign, not classical or pure, abounding in barbarisms, of or pertaining to an illiterate people applied to language, originally to languages which were not Greek or Latin See *barbarism*

A wholly barbarous use of the word
Ruskin, Pol. Econ., Art. ix

2. Speaking a foreign language, foreign, outlandish applied to people [Archaic] See *barbarian, n, 1*

The island was called Melita And the barbarous people showed us no little kindness for they kindled a fire and received us every one
Acts xxviii, 1, 2

3 Characterized by or showing ignorance of arts and civilization, uncivilized, rude, wild, savage as, barbarous peoples, nations, or countries, barbarous habits or customs

Thou art a Roman, be not barbarous
Shak., Tit. And., l. 2

What we most require is the actual examination by trained observers of some barbarous or semi-barbarous community, whose Aryan pedigree is reasonably pure
Mumford, Early Law and Custom, p. 233

4 Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians, adapted to the taste of barbarians, barbaric, of outlandish character

Amctrius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
 On a bay contriver, goodly to behold
 The trappings of his horse, embossed with barbarous gold
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ill. 65

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, "These barbarians have nothing barbarous in their discipline"
Hummer, Refinement in the Arts

5 Cruel, ferocious, inhuman as, barbarous treatment

By the barbarous usage he died within a few days to the grief of all that knew him
Carleton

6 Harsh-sounding, like the speech of barbarians as, wild and barbarous music

A barbarous noise environs me
Milton, Sonnets, vii
 = *Syn. Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric* (see *barbarian*), ruthless, brutal force, bloody, savage, truculent

barbarously (bär-bar'us-ly), *adv* In a barbarous manner, as a barbarian (a) Imperfectly, without regard to purity of speech, with admixture of foreign or unclassical words and phrases

How barbarously we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English
Dryden, Bed. of Tullius and Cicero

Modern French, the most polite of languages, is barbarously vulgar if compared with the Latin out of which it has been corrupted, or even with Italian
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

(b) As an uncivilized, illiterate or uncultured person (c) Savagely, cruelly, ferociously, inhumanly

The English law touching forgery became, at a later period, barbarously severe
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xliii

barbarousness (bär-bar'us-nis), *n* The state or quality of being barbarous (a) Rudeness or incivility of manners (b) Impurity of language

It is much degenerated as touching the purity of speech, being overgrown with barbarousness
Brewster

(c) Cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity

barbary (bär-bar'i), *n* [*< ME barbery, barbery, barbaric, < OF barbaric = Sp It barbaric, < L barbaria, barbaries* (MGr βαρβαρία), a foreign country, barbarism, *< barbarus, < Gr βαρβαρος, foreign, barbarous* Hence, specifically, *Barbary*, a collective name for the countries on the north and northwest coasts of Africa, *< F Barbarie, < ML Barbaria, < G Berberie, Ar Barbariyyin, < Barbar, Berber*, the Berbers, people of Barbary in northern Africa, ult *< Gr βαρβαρος, foreigner*] 1 Foreign or barbarous nationality, paganism, heathenism—2 Barbarity, barbarism—3 Barbarous speech.—4. A Barbary horse, a barb. See *barb*, 1.

They are ill built
 Pin-buttocked, like your dainty barbarians
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase

Barbary ape, gum, etc See the nouns
Barbary horse. Same as *barb*, 1

Barbastelle, barbastelle (bär-bas-tel or bar-bastel'), *n* [*< F barbastelle = It barbastello, < L barba, beard.*] A common European species of long-eared bat, *Barbastellus communis*, *B daubentonii*, or *Plecotus barbastellus*.



1 long-eared Bat (*Barbastellus communis*)

barbate (bär-bät'), *a* [*< L barbatus, bearded, < barba, beard* see *barb*, 1] 1 Furnished with barbs—2. In bot., bearded, furnished with long and weak hairs—3. In zool., bearded; having a tuft of hair or feathers on the chin, in entom., bordered by long hairs

barbated (bär-bät'), *a* Barbed or bearded; barbate as, "a dart uncommonly barbed," *T. Warton, Hist. of Kiddingington, p. 63*

Barbatula (bär-bat'ü-lä), *n* [NL, fem of *L barbatulus*, dim of *barbatus*, bearded see *barbate*] A genus of African seasonal barbets, the barbions, of the family *Megalaimidae* or *Campidae*

barb-bolt (bärb'bölt'), *n* A bolt whose edges are jagged to prevent it from being withdrawn from that into which it is driven; a rag-bolt

barbel, *n* See *barb*, 1

barbe, *n* Same as *barb*, 2

barbe, *n* [F, It, and Rumonesch *barba*, *< ML barba, barbas, barbarus*, uncle, lit. having a beard, *< L barba, beard* see *barb*, 1] A superior teacher or ecclesiastic among the Vaudois

barbecue (bär'bō-kü), *n* [Also *barbacue*, and formerly *barbuic*, *barbecu*, *barbecu* = *Sp barbacoa, < Haytian barbacou*, a framework of sticks set upon posts In Cuba *barbacoa* designates a platform or floor in the top story of country houses where fruits and grain are kept] 1 A wooden framework used for supporting over a fire meat or fish to be smoked or dried—2 An iron frame on which large joints are placed for broiling, or on which whole animals are roasted; a large gridiron—3 The carcass of an ox, hog, or other animal, roasted whole

A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it This is called a 'barbecue'—a *barbecue*
Lytle, Anahuac, iv, 95 (N. E. D.)

4. A large social or political entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and feasting on a generous scale is indulged in [U. S.]—5 An open floor or terrace smoothly covered with plaster or asphalt, on which to dry coffee-beans, etc.

barbecue (bär'bō-kü), *v t*, pret and pp *barbecued*, ppr *barbecuing* [*< barbecue, n*] 1 To cure by smoking or drying on a barbecue (which see)—2 To dress and roast whole, as an ox or a hog, by splitting it to the backbone, and roasting it on a gridiron

Rich puddings and bix, and a barbecued pig
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 228

barbed (bärbd), *p a* [*< barb, v or n, + -ed*] 1t Shaved, trimmed, having the beard dressed—2 Furnished with barbs, as an arrow, the point of a fish-hook, and the like. as, "arrows barbed with fire," *Milton, P. L., vi, 546*, "a barbed proboscis," *Sir E. Tennent, Ceylon, ii, 7*

And, with the same strong hand
 That flung the barbed spear, he killed the land
Bryant, Christmas in 1875

3 In her (a) Having barbs said of the rose used as a bearing The barbs are commonly colored green, and the blazon is a rose gules *barbed* proper. (b) Having gills or wattles, as a cock as, a cock sable, *barbed* or (that is, a black cock having golden gills) Also called *wattled* (c) Having the ends made with barbs like those of an arrow-head: said especially of a cross of this form Also called *bearded*—**Barbed bolt** See *bolt*, 1—**Barbed shot**, a shot having barbs or grapnels It is fired from a mortar to carry a life line to a wreck—**Barbed wire**, two or more wires twisted together, with spikes, hooks, or points clinched or woven into the strands, or a single wire furnished with sharp points or barbs used for fences, and so made for the restraint of animals

barbed (bärbd), *p a* [*< barb, v, + -ed*. Prop. *barbed*, *q v*] Same as *barbed*

barbel (bär-bel'), *n* [ME *barbelle, barbylle, < OF barbel (F. barbeau), < ML barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, a barbel (fish), *< barba, beard*: see *barb*, 1 In the sense of an appendage, *barbel* is rather *< NL. barbella*. see *barbella*, and cf.

barbule. 1. The common English name of the fish *Barbus vulgaris*, also extended to other species of the genus *Barbus*.—2. A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.—3. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Also *barble* and *barb*.
barbella (bär-bel'ä), n.; pl. *barbellae* (-ë) [NL, dim of *L. barba*, a beard. Cf *barbule* and *barbel*, 2, 3.] A small barb or bristle.
barbellate (bär-bel'ät), a [Cf NL *barbellatus*, < NL *barbella*, q v.] Having small bristles or barbules: used chiefly in botany. Also *barbulate*.
barbellula (bär-bel'ü-lä), n.; pl. *barbellulae* (-lë) [NL, dim of *barbella*, q v.] A very small barb or bristle.
barbellulate (bär-bel'ü-lät), a [Cf NL *barbellulatus*, < *barbellula*, q v.] Having very small bristles or barbules.

barber (bär'bër), n [Early mod. E. also *barbour*, < (a) ME *barbour*, *barbor*, *barbur*, < AF *barbour*, OF *barbeor* (< L. as if **barbator*, < **barbare*, shave. see *barb*, v); mixed with (b) ME *barber*, < OF *barber*, F. *barber* = It *barbiere*, < L. as if **barbanus*, < L. *barba*, a beard see *barb*, n.] 1 One whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.—2. Same as *surgeon-fish*.—**Barber's basin**, a basin or bowl formerly used in shaving, having a broad rim with a semicircular opening to fit the neck of the customer, who held it, while the barber made the latter with his hand and applied it directly still in use in some parts of Europe as a barber's sign.—**Barber's pole**, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of colors, generally red or black and white, and often, in Europe, having a brass basin at the end, placed as a sign at the door of a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has been blind is bound up, and originally indicated that the barber combined minor surgical operations with his other work.
barber (bär'bër), v t. [Cf *barber*, n.] To shave and dress the hair of.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast
Shak., A and C, II 2

barbera (bar-bä'ra), n [It.] An Italian red wine, made in Piedmont from a variety of grapes so called.
barber-boat (bär'bër-böt), n A small boat like a canoe, in use at Canton in the south of China probably so called because in the early days of trade with China native barbers used such boats in going about among the shipping.
barber-chirurgion (bär'bër-ki-rë'r-jon), n. A barber-surgeon.
He put himself into a barber-chirurgion's hands, who, by unfit applications, rarefied the tumour
H. W. Mason, Surgery
barberess (bär'bër-ös), n [Cf *barber* + -ess.] A female barber, a barber's wife.
barber-fish (bär'bër-fish), n In *whith*, *Trutbas caruleus* or some other fish of the family *Tritodidae*.
barbermonger (bär'bër-mung'gër), n A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself on being dressed by a barber, a fop
Shak., Lear, II 2
barberry (bär'bër-i), n, pl *barberries* (-iz) [Also *berberry*, early mod. E. also *barbery*, *barbery*, *berbery* (the term simulating *berry*), < ME *barbers* (cf F. *barbers*, formerly *berbere*) = Sp *barberos* = It *barberi*, < ML *berberis*, *barbaris*, of uncertain origin. The Ar *barbāris*, Pers *barbāri*, are from the ML.] 1. A shrub of the genus *Berberis*, *B. vulgaris*, bearing racemes of yellow ill-smelling flowers, which produce red elongated berries of a pleasantly acid flavor, a native of Europe and extensively naturalized in New England. From the root of the barberry a yellow coloring matter is obtained, which when rendered brown by alkalis is used in the manufacture of morocco leather. In England also called *peppercorn* or *suprage*. See *Berberis*.
2 The fruit of this shrub.
barberry-fungus (bär'bër-i-fung'gus), n A fungus which attacks the leaves of the common barberry, formerly known as *Æcidium Berberidis*, but now proved to be the ascospore stage of the red and black rust (*Puccinia graminis*) which is found upon wheat, oats, other kinds of grain, and various species of grass. Also called *barberry-rust* or *barberry-cluster-cups*. See cut under *Puccinia*.
barber-surgeon (bär'bër-sër'jon), n Formerly, one who united the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, an inferior practitioner of surgery.

Those deep and public brands,
That the whole company of barber-surgeons
Should not take off with all their arts and plasters.
B. Jonson, Postaster, To the Reader

barber-surgery (bär'bër-sër'jër-i), n. The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon, hence, bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery.

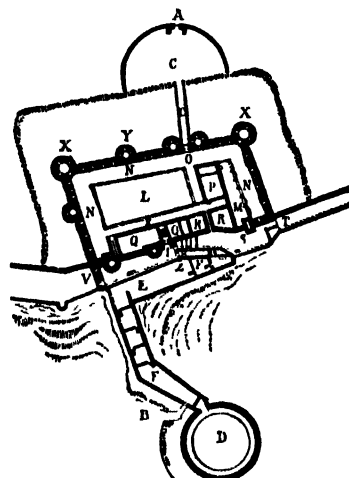
Slits it into four, that he may the better come at it with his barber surgery
Milton, Colasterion
barbery (bär'bër-i), n [Early mod. E. also *barbary* (ME *barborery*), < OF *barberie*, < *barber*, a barber. see *barber* and -ery.] 1 A barber's shop.—2 The occupation or craft of a barber [Rare]

The union of surgery and barbery was partially dissolved in 1540 (32 Henry VIII, c. 42), the barbers being confined by that Act to their own business, plus blood letting and tooth drawing
A and Q, 7th ser, II 196

barbery, n. See *barbery*.
barbet (bär'bet), n. [Cf F *barbette*, OF *barbete*, dim. of *barbe*, < L *barba*, a beard see *barb*, n.] 1. A small beard.—2. A part of the helmet in use in the sixteenth century, either (a) the fixed beaver or mentonnière, or (b) the lower part of the vizor when made in two pieces, so that either could be raised without the other. Compare *barbute*. Also spelled *barbett*.
barbet (bär'bet), n. [Cf F *barbet* (prob for *barbè*), < OF *barbet*, < L *barbatus*, bearded Cf *barbute*] 1. A variety of dog having long curly hair, a poodle.—2. In *ornith*, any bird of the families *Caprimulgidae* (or *Megaleimidae*) and *Bucconidae*. It is a book name which has followed the generic names *Capto* and *Buco* in their various applications to numerous zygodactyl birds with large heads, stout bills, and prominent rectal vibrissae, inhabiting both the old and the new world, and has consequently no exact technical meaning.—**Fissirostral barbets**, the puff birds, the birds of the family *Bucconidae* (which see). They are confined to America, belong to the three leading genera, *Buco*, *Monasa*, and *Chelidoptera*, and include the birds known as *barbatus*, *tamatis*, or *monases* (see these words). They are closely related to the *jacamars* or *galbules*, but have no special affinity with the *scansorial* barbets.—**Scansorial barbets**, the *barbets* proper, the birds of the family *Caprimulgidae* (which see). They are chiefly birds of the old world, of the leading genera *Pogonias* (or *Pogonohynchus*), *Megaleina*, *Calorhamphus*, *Trachypodius*, *Pedopogon*, etc., including the African birds known as *barbians* and *barbicans*, but they also include the South American genus *Capto*.

barbette, n. See *barbet*, 2.
barbette (bär'bet'), n. [F, fem dim of *barbe*, < L *barba*, beard Cf *barbet*.] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures.—**Barbette-carriage**, a carriage which elevates a gun sufficiently to enable it to be fired over the parapet, and lowers it again behind the parapet after the discharge. See *gun carriage*.—**Barbette gun**, or *battery*, one gun, or several, mounted in barbette.—**Barbette ship**, a war vessel, generally an ironclad, carrying heavy guns which are fired over the turret or casemate, and not through port holes.—**To fire in barbette**. See *barb*, 10.

barb-feathers (bär'bër-fëw'fëz), n. pl The feathers under the beak of a hawk.
barbican (bär'bi-kan), n. [Early mod. E. also *barbacan*, etc., < ME *barbican*, *barbikan*, *barbygan*, etc., < OF *barbican*, *barbuquenn*, mod F. *barbucane* = Pr. Sp *barbuana* = Pg *barbucão* = It *barbicane*, < ML *barbucana*, *barbacuna*, **barbacanus*, a *barbican* supposed to be



Barbican.—Plan of Castle of Carcassonne, France; 15th and 17th centuries.

A, C, barbican protecting the approach on the side of the town. B, sally port, D, main barbican without the walls, E, F, Z, H, fortified way between the castle and the barbican, I, postern-gate, defended by machicolations, drawbridge, a berno, etc., J, interior court of castle, K, secondary court, N, O, covered galleries affording accommodations in case of siege; O, chief gate of the castle and bridge over the moat; P, Q, G, permanent lodgings, three stories high, R, R, double donjon, or keep, S, watch tower, T, guard post between the double walls of the city; V, barriers carried across the space intervening between the city walls; X, Y, X, towers connected by curtains. (From Viollet le-Duc's "Dictionnaire d'Architecture.")

of Ar or Pers origin, introduced into Europe by the crusaders, cf Ar Pers *bāb-khānah*, a gatehouse, gateway with a tower.] 1. In *medieval fort*, an outwork of a castle or fortified place (n) Properly, a post in which a force could be sheltered so as to be ready for a sortie to protect communications, etc. Such a work frequently supplied an advantageous means for taking an assault in the flank and, while communicating with the main post, seldom contained the chief entrance to it. (b) An outpost of any nature, as a bridge tower, or a defense outside of the moat protecting the approach to the drawbridge. Also a gateway tower through which the main entrance was carried.

Within the Barbican a Porter sat,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward
Spenser, F. Q., II ix 25
He leads a body of men close under the outer barrier of the barbican
Scott, Ivanhoe, II vi

2 A loophole. [Rare and obsolete.]
He caused certain *barbacans* or loop holes to be pierced through the walls.
Holland, tr. of Livy, xxiv 1

3 A channel or scupper in a parapet for the discharge of water.
barbican (bär'bi-kan), n [Appar. a made word, based (like *barbion*, q v) on F. *barbe*, a beard.] A scansorial barbet of the family *Caprimulgidae* and subfamily *Pogonohynchina*, or the genus *Pogonias* in a broad sense. The *barbicans* are all African, like the *barbians*.
barbice (bär'bi-sel), n [Cf NL **barbicella*, dim of L. *barba*, a beard Cf *barbel*.] In *ornith*, a fringing process of the third order of a feather, a fringe of a barbule, one of the processes with which a barbule is fringed, differing from a hamulus or hooklet in not being curved.
barbiers (bär'bër'), n [See def.] A paralytic disease formerly very common in India, and believed to be identical with *beriberi* (which see), or to be another form of that disease.

barbigerous (bär'bi-jër-ös), a [Cf L *barbiger* (< *barba*, beard, + *gerere*, carry) + -ous.] Bearded, wearing a beard in bot., applied to petals that are hairy all over.
barbion (bär'bi-on), n [Cf F *barbion* (?), < *barbe*, a beard Cf *barbet*.] An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, family *Megalamidae* or *Caprimulgidae*.
barbiton, **barbitos** (bär'bi-ton, -tos), n; pl *barbita* (-ti) [Cf Gr *barbiton*, earlier *barbitos*, a word prob. of Eastern origin.] An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre kind.
barble, n. See *barbel*, 3.
barbolet, n A very heavy battle-ax.
barbotine (bär'böt-in), n [F, wormwood, semen-contra, < *barbote*, dabble.] 1 An East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract *Simmonds*.—2 Worm-seed *Simmonds*.—3. In cream, same as *slip*.

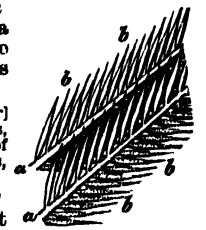
barb-pigeon (bär'buj'pion), n Same as *barb*, 2.
barbret, n. See *barbar*.
barbu (bär'bü), n [F, < *barbe* see *barb*, 1.] 1 A name, derived from Buffon and other French naturalists, equivalent to *barbet* in any of the senses of the latter, as applied to birds either of the family *Bucconidae* or family *Caprimulgidae*. See these words, and *barbet*, 2. pl The birds of the family *Caprimulgidae* alone, as distinguished from the *Bucconidae*.
barbula (bär'bü-lä), n, pl *barbulae* (-lë) [L, a little beard, a small barb. see *barbule*.] 1. Same as *barbule*, 1—2. [cap.] [NL.] A large genus of true mosses characterized by terminal, erect fruit, and a peristome of long filiform segments spirally twisted to the left.—3 [cap.] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks.

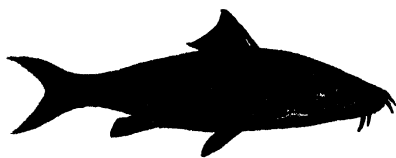
barbulate (bär'bü-lät), a Same as *barbellate*.
barbule (bär'bül), n [Cf L *barbula*, dim of *barba*, beard.] 1 A small barb, as of a plant, a little beard. Also *barbula*.—2 In *ornith*, one of a series of pointed, barb-like processes fringing the barbs of a feather.

As the rachis [of a feather] bears its vane or scales of barbs, so does each barb bear its vane of the second order, or little vane, called *barbules*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p 84

3 The part of a helmet which protects the cheeks a, a, Barbs, b, b, Barbules (Highly magnified)

Barbus (bär'büs), n [NL, < L *barbus*, a barb, < *barba*, beard see *barb*.] An extensive genus of cyprinoid fishes, containing the barbels, typified by the common barbel of Europe,



Barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*).

B. vulgaris used with varying latitude by different writers

barbut, *n* [OF, orig fem of **barbut*, *barbu*, mod *F barbu*, bearded, < *barbe*, beard] 1 A steel cap without vizor, but covering the cheeks and ears, used in the fifteenth century and later by foot-soldiers, archers, etc., and by the common people in times of danger — 2 A mant-armour from the name of the helmet worn by heavily armed men

barca¹ (bär'kä), *n* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidae* (*Ophiocephalus barca*), living in the fresh waters of Bengal

barca² (bär'kä), *n* [It, Sp, bark see *bark*³] A boat, skiff, or barge *N E D* — *Barca longa* (lit long boat) a fishing boat, common in the Mediterranean *French*, Ship building, iv 11

Barcan (bär'kan), *a* Of or pertaining to Barca, a vilayet of the Turkish empire, in northern Africa, lying to the north of the Libyan desert, and between Egypt and the gulf of Sidra

Take the wings
Of morning phoebe the Barcan wilderness
Byant, *Thanatopsis*

barcarole (bär'ka-röl), *n* [It *barcarola*, *barcaruolo*, a boatman (fem *barcaruola*), > *F barcarolle*, > *E barcarole*, a boatman's song], < *barca*, a bark, barge see *bark*³] 1 An Italian boatman — 2 A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers — 3 A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song

Also spelled *barcaroll*

barce (bär'), *n* [Another spelling of *barso*, q v] An English (Yorkshire) name of the stickleback

barcelona (bär-sä-lo'nä), *n* [Named from *Barcelona*, a city in Spain] A neck-cloth of soft silk

The author of *Waverley* entered, a double *barcelona* protected his neck
Scott, *Peverell of the Peak*, Pref

barcenite (bär'sä-nit), *n* [After Prof Mariano *Barcena*, of Mexico] A hydrous antimonate of mercury from Huizaco, Mexico, derived from the alteration of livingstonite

B. Arch. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Architecture*, a degree granted by some colleges and schools in the United States

Barclayite (bär'klä-it), *n* Same as *Barcan*, 2

barcon, **barcone** (bär'kon, bär-ko'ne), *n* [It *barcon*, aug of *barca*, a bark see *bark*³] A trading-vessel used in the Mediterranean

bar-cutter (bär'kut'er), *n* A shearing-machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths *E H Knight*

bard¹ (bärd), *n* [Formerly also *barth*, *bardh* (< *W*), and *Se bard* (< Gael) = *F barde* = *Sp Pg bard*, < *L bardus*, Gr *ῥαπδοῦς*, of Celtic origin *W bard* = *Ir* and *Gael bard* = Corn *barth* = Bret *barz*, a poet] 1 A poet and singer among the ancient Celts, one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, and on other subjects, generally to the accompaniment of the harp

The Welsh bards formed a hereditary order regulated by laws, and held stated festivals for competition, called *cerddedfod*, which after a long suspension were revived in the eighteenth century (See *cerddedfod*) There was also a hereditary gild of bards in Ireland, many of whom attained great skill

There is amongst the Irish a certain kind of people called *Bards*, which are to them instead of poets whose profession is to set forth the praises and dispraises of men in their poems and rimes *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*

2t. Formerly, in Scotland, a strolling musician, a minstrel classed with vagabonds, as an object of penal laws.

All vagabonds, fulls [fools], *bardie* scudlaris, and sk like till pill, shall be brint in the chack
Kenneth's Stat, in *Mr J Balfour's Practice*, 680 (*N E D*)

3 In modern use, a poet, as, the *bard* of Avon (*Shakespeare*), the *Avrshire bard* (*Burns*)

Bard who with some diviner art
Hast touched the bard's true lyre, a nation's heart
Lowell, *To Lamartine*

4 [See def 2 and *bardy*, and cf *skald*, *scald*, a poet, as related to *scold*] A scold applied only to women [*Shetland*]

bard² (bärd), *n* [Also corruptly *barb*², formerly *barde*, < *F barde* (= *It Sp Pg barda*), the trappings of a horse, the defensive armor of a war-horse (< *OF bardelle* (*se bardelle*), *F diul aubard*, *Sp Pg albarda*, a pack-saddle, < *At al-bardah*, < *al*, the, + *bardah*, a pad of wool placed under a saddle, a pack-saddle. But the meaning seems to have been influenced by *Isel bardh*, the beak or prow of a ship of war, the brim of a helmet, orig. a beard, = *E beard* (see *beard*), hence the variations of form, *barde* and *barbe*] 1. Any one of the pieces of defensive armor used in medieval Europe to protect the horse. There is no record of any general use of such armor in antiquity or among the ancient peoples or in the European middle ages before the fifteenth century. Housings of different kinds of stuff, sometimes quilted and padded in exposed parts, the saddle with its appendages, and occasionally a chamfron, were all the defense provided for horses until that time. The piece of armor most commonly used after the chamfron (which see) was the bard of the breast. See *poiret*. The coupler or part covering the haunches, was added at the close of the fifteenth century, but after the wars of the Roses the bards reached their fullest development, and the upper part of the body of the horse was covered as completely with steel as the body of his rider. See *coupler*

Hence — 2 *pl* The housings of a horse, used in tournaments, jousts, and processions during the later middle ages. They were most commonly of stuff woven or embroidered with the arms of the rider

The bards and bardes of their horse were given satin
Hall, *Henry VIII*, an 1 (1748)

3. *pl* Armor of metal plates, worn in the sixteenth century and later. See *armor*

A comely French man at arms with all his bards
Florio, *U of Montaigne*, II ix 25 (*N E D*)

bard² (bärd), *v. t* [*< bard*², *n*] To compare with bards, as a horse, to furnish or accoutre with armor, as a man

Fifteen hundred men barded and richly trapped
Stow, *Edw IV*, an 1474

Above the foaming tide, I ween,
Scarce half the charge a neck was seen,
For he was barded from count to tail,
And the rider was armed complete in mail
Scott, *L of L M*, i 29

bard³ (bärd), *n* [*< F barde* (= *Pg barda* = *Sp albarda*), a strip of bacon, a particular use of *barde*, trappings see *bard*²] A strip of bacon used to cover a fowl or meat in roasting

bard³ (bärd), *v. t* [*< bard*³, *n*] To cover with thin bacon, as a bird or meat to be roasted

bardash (bär'dash), *n* [*< F bardache*, < *Sp bardaxa* = *It bardasica*, < *Ar barday*, slave, captive] A boy kept for unnatural purposes

bardel, **bardet**, *n* See *bard*¹, **bard**²

barded (bär'ded), *p. a* [*< bard*² + *-ed* Cf *barbed*²] Furnished with or clad in armor said of a war-horse

bardellet (bär-del'), *n* [*< OF bardelle* (= *It bardella*), dim of *barde* see *bard*²] A pack-saddle made of cloth, stuffed with straw, and tied down tightly with pack-thread

Bardesianism (bär-des'ä-nizm), *n* [*< Bardesanes* + *-ism*] The doctrinal system of the Bardesians.

Bardesianist (bär-des'ä-nist), *n* One of the followers of Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second and third centuries. He is said to have taught doctrines resembling those of the Gnostic Valentinus, namely a self-existent principle of evil, that the soul is imprisoned in the body by way of punishment, and that therefore a body was not assumed by Christ in his incarnation, and is not to be raised at the resurrection. Recent discussions have shown, however, that the true nature of his doctrine remains an open question. There are still extant Syriac hymns and prose works ascribed to Bardesanes.

Bardesanite (bär-des'ä-nit), *n* [*< Bardesanes* + *-ite*²] A Bardesianist

He (Mani) looked upon what he considered to be Christianity proper that is, Christianity as it had been developed among the sects of the Basilidians, Marcionites, and perhaps Bardesanes, as a comparatively valuable and sound religion
Engl Brit, XV 485

bardic (bär'dik), *a*. [*< bard*¹ + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of a bard or bards.

Here, in the open air — in "the eye of light and the face of the sun," to use the *bardic* style — the deities were pronounced, and the Druids harangued the people
I D Irish, *Amen of Lit*, I 20

barding (bär'ding), *n*. [*< bard*² + *-ing*¹] Horse-armor in general. usually in the plural. See *bard*², 1

bardish (bär'dish), *a* [*< bard*¹ + *-ish*¹] Pertaining to or characteristic of bards; as, "bardish impostures," *Selden*, *Drayton's Polyolbion*

bardism (bär'dizm), *n*. [*< bard*¹ + *-ism*] The science of bards, bardic principles or methods

bardlet (bär'dlet), *n* [*< bard*¹ + *-let*] A bardling

bardling (bär'dling), *n*. [*< bard*¹ + *-ling*¹] An inferior bard, a mediocre or inexperienced poet

The forte of bardlings is the folio of a bard
Stedman, *Poets of America*, p 169

bardocucullus (bär'dō-kū-kul'us), *n*; *pl bardocuculli* (-i). [*NL*] A kind of cowl cloak anciently worn by some Gallic peasants, and adopted by Romans and monks. See *cucullus*

bards (bärdz), *n* [See; cf. *F barbote*, an eelpout] A local name in Edinburgh of the eelpout, *Zoarces viviparus*

bardship (bär'dship), *n* [*< bard*¹ + *-ship*] The office of bard, position or standing as a bard

The Captain showed a particular respect for my bardship
Burns, *Bordic Tour*, p 508 (*N E D*)

bardy (bär'di), *a* [*< bard*¹, in the depreciative senses (def 2 and 4), + *-y*¹] Bold-faced, defiant, audacious [*Scotch*]

bare¹ (bär), *a* [*< ME bare*, *bar*, < *AS bar* = *OS bar* = *OFries. ber* = *D baar* = *OHG MHG. bar*, < *bar*, *baar* = *Isel berr* = *Sw Dan bar* = *OBulg. bosŭ* = *Lith basus*, *bosus*, bare, orig meaning prob 'shining'; cf *Skt v bhās*, shine] 1 Naked, without covering as, bare arms, the trees are bare.

Thou wast naked and bare
Ezek xvi 7

More food in cities than on mountains bare
Lowell, *Dara*

2 With the head uncovered. In numismatic descriptions, said of a head on a coin or medal when uncovered or devoid of any adornment, such as a diadem or laurel wreath

When once thy foot enters the church, be bare
Herbert, *Church Porch*

Thou standest bare to him now, workst for him
Burns, *Anat of Mel*, p 357

3 Open to view, unconcealed, undisguised.
Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear!
Milton, *S A*, i 902

4 Lacking in appropriate covering or equipment, unfurnished as, bare walls. — 5t Plain, simple; unadorned, without polish
Yet was their manners then but bare and plain
Spenser

6 Threadless, napless
It appears, by their bare liveries,
That they live by your bare words
Shak, *T of V*, II 4

7 Poor, destitute, indigent; empty; unfurnished, unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable absolutely or with of

I have made Esau bare
Jei xlix 10

Upon her death, when her nearest friends thought her very bare, her executors found in her strong box about £150 in gold
Swift, *Death of Stella*

Thou' your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain
Dryden, *tr of Juvenal's Satires*

8. Empty, valueless, paltry, worthless
Not what we give, but what we share —
For the gift without the giver is bare
Lowell, *Mr Launfal*

9. Mere, scarcely or just sufficient as, the bare necessities of life; a bare subsistence.
Pray you, cast off these fellows, as unfitting
For your bare knowledge, and far more your company
Beau and Fl, *Scornful Lady*, iv 2

10 Unaccompanied; without addition; simple
It was a bare petition of a state
Shak, *Cor*, v 1

11 Unadorned, without literary or artistic effect, bald, meager
Much has yet to be done to make even the bare annals of the time coherent
Athenæum, No 3067, p 170

12 In beer-making, not completely covered by the bubbles formed in fermentation said of the surface of beer — 13t. Raw, excoriated
How many fly's in whettest summers day
Do seize upon some beast, whose flesh is bare
Spenser, *F Q*, VI xi 48

14t. Lean, spare.

Pal. For their bareness, I am sure they never learned that of me
Prince Unless you call three fingers on the ribs bare
Shak, 1 Hen IV, iv 2

Bare contract, in law, an unconditional promise or surrender — **Bare wind**, *naut*, a wind that is scant, or too much ahead to fill the sails — **The bare** (a) In art, the nude [Rare] (b) The uncovered or unhidden surface, the body, the substance [Rare]

You have touched the very bare of truth *Marston*
 To lay bare, to uncover, expose to view or to know ledge, as something hidden or a secret of any kind — **Under bare poles** (*naut*), said of a ship with no sail set, in a gale of wind — *Syn*. See *mere*

bare (bār), v. t., pret. and pp. *bared*, ppr. *baring*. [*< ME. baren, < AS. barian (in comp. ābarian), also bērian (= OHG. bārōn = Icel. bera), make bare, < bar, bare see bare¹, a*] 1 To make bare; uncover; divest of covering as, to bare one's head or one's breast

He bared an ancient oak of all her boughs *Dryden*
 That cry that seemed to bare
 A wretched life of every softening veil
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 159

2 To disclose, make manifest, lay bare as, to bare the secrets of the grave [Archaic]

bare² (bār) Old preterit of *bear¹*
Bares (bā-rēz), *n* pl. [Gr. neut. pl. of *βαρεῖς*, *baṛēis*, heavy] An Aristotelian group of birds, corresponding to the Linnæan *Gallinæ*, including the gallinaceous or rasorial birds

bareback (bār'bak), *a.* and *adv* 1. *a* Using or performing on a barebacked horse as, a bareback rider.

II. *adv*. On a barebacked horse as, to ride bareback

barebacked (bār'bakt), *a* Having the back uncovered, unsaddled, as a horse.

barebind, *n* See *bearbinder*

barebone (bār'bōn), *n* A very lean person [Rare]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes bare bone
Shak, 1 Hen IV, II 4

bareboned (bār'bōnd), *a* Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh, so lean that the bones show their forms

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old
 Shows me a bareboned death by time outworn
Shak, *Lucree*, I 1761

barefaced (bār'fäst), *a* 1 With the face uncovered, not masked

Then you will play bare faced *Shak*, *M. N. D.*, I 2

2. Undisguised, unreserved, without concealment; open in a good or an indifferent sense [Obsolete or archaic in this use]

It [Christianity] did not peep in dark corners, but with a barefaced confidence it openly proclaimed itself
Barnes Works II 418

3. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense, hence, shameless, impudent; audacious. as, a barefaced falsehood

See the barefaced villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II 17

A wretch, guilty of barefaced inconstancy
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii

barefacedly (bār'fäst-h), *adv* In a barefaced manner, without disguise or reserve; openly, shamelessly, impudently

Some profligate wretches own it too barefacedly *Locke*
Barefacedly unjust *Carlyle*, *Fred the Gt.*, IV xli 11

barefacedness (bār'fäst-nes), *n*. 1 Openness — 2. Effrontery, assurance, audaciousness

barefit (bār'fit), *a* Barefoot or barefooted. [Scotch]

barefoot (bār'fut), *a* and *adv* [*< ME. barefote, barfot, < AS. barfot (= OFries. barfōt = D. barvoet = Icel. barföttr), < bar, bare, + fōt, foot.*] I. *a*. Having the feet bare; without shoes and stockings

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
 One of our order *Shak*, *R. and J.*, v 2
 Blessings on thee, little man,
 Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy

II. *adv*. With the feet bare.

I must dance barefoot *Shak*, *T. of the 8.*, II 1

barefooted (bār'fut-ed), *a*. [*< barefoot + -ed¹*] Having the feet bare — **Barefooted Augustinians** See *Augustinian* — **Barefooted Carmelites** See *Carmelite*

barege (ba-rāzh'), *n* [*< F. barège*, so called from *Barèges*, a watering-place in the Pyrenees See *def*] A thin gauze-like fabric for women's dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton in place of silk

In reality bareges were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Bagneres-de-Bigorre in the Pyrenees

baregin, **barégine** (ba-rā'zhin), *n* [*< Barèges (see barege), the springs of which yield the sub-*

stance, + -in².] A transparent, gelatinous, mucous-like substance, the product of certain algae growing in thermal sulphur-springs, to which they impart the flavor and odor of flesh-broth. Baregin is itself odorless and tasteless. It contains, when dry, from 30 to 80 per cent of mineral matter, chiefly silica. The organic matter contains no sulphur and from 9 to 12 per cent of nitrogen

bare-gnawnt (bār'nān), *a* Gnawed or eaten bare. *Shak*, *Lear*, v 3

barehanded (bār'han'ed), *a* 1 With uncovered hands — 2 Destitute of means, with no aid but one's own hands as, he began life barehanded

bareheaded (bār'hed'ed), *a* Having the head uncovered, especially as a token of respect

First, you shall swear never to marry my lord,
 On hear him nam'd hereafter, but bare-headed
Flotcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv 1

On being thus brought before the court Ridley stood bareheaded *Froude, Hist. Eng.*, xxxiii

bareheadedness (bār'hed'ed-nes), *n* The state of being bareheaded

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority
Ep. Hall, Remains, p 77

barely (bār'li), *adv* [*< bare¹ + -ly²*] 1 Naively, openly, without disguise or concealment — 2 Scantily, poorly as, a man barely clad, or a room barely furnished — 3 Only, just, no more than, with nothing over or to spare. as, she is barely sixteen

In paying his debts a man barely does his duty
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 3

For himself barely succeeded in retaining his seat for Westminster
Lacy, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv

4. Merely; only [Archaic]

It is not barely a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable *South*

bareman¹ (bār'man), *n* [See, also *barman*, < *bar¹ + man*] A bankrupt [Scotch]

bareness (bār'nes), *n*. The state of being bare (a) Want or deficiency of clothing or covering nakedness (b) Deficiency of appropriate covering equipment furniture, ornament, etc. as, "old December a barrenness," *Shak*, *Sonnets*, xvii

To make old barrenness picturesque,
 And tuft with grass a feudal tower
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii

(c) Leanness. [Rare] (d) Poverty, indigence

Script of its privileges, and made like the primitive Church for its barrenness *South, Sermons*, I 229

bare-picked (bār'pikt), *a* Picked bare, stripped of all flesh, as a bone

The bare picked bone of majesty *Shak*, *K. John*, iv 3

bare-pump (bār'pūmp), *n* A pump for drawing liquor from a cask used in vinegar-works, wine- and beer-cellars, in sampling, etc. Also called *bar-pump*

bare-ribbed (bār'ribd), *a* With bare ribs like a skeleton as, "bare-ribbed death," *Shak*, *K. John*, v 2

bares, *n* Plural of *baris*, 1

baresark (bār'sark), *n* [*< bar¹ + sark*, a lit. translation of *berserker*, Icel. *berserkr*, in the supposed sense of 'bare shirt', but see *berserker*] A berserk or berserker

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his hand of *Baresarks*, was either wounded or slain *Edinburgh Rev.*

baresark (bār'sark), *adv* In a shirt only, without armor

I will go baresark to-morrow to the war
King Lear, Howard, p 169

baresthesiometer (bar-es-thē-si-om'e-tēr), *n* [*< Gr. βαρος, weight, + αἰσθησις, perception, + μέτρον, measure*] An instrument for testing the sense of pressure. Also spelled *baresthesiometer*

baret, *n* See *barrel²*

bare-worn (bār'wōrn), *a* Worn bare, naked as, "the bare-worn common," *Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*

barf (bārf), *n* Same as *bargh*.

bar-fee (bār'fē), *n* In English law, a fee of 20 pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the jailer

bar-fish (bār'fish), *n* Same as *citharus*

bar-frame (bār'frām), *n* The frame supporting the ends of the grate-bars in furnaces

barful (bār'ful), *a* [*< bar¹ + -ful*] Full of obstructions or impediments [Rare]

I'll do my best
 To woo your lady [*And*] yet a barful strife!
 Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife
Shak, *T. N.*, I 4

bargain (bār'gān), *n* [*< ME. bargain, bargayne, bargeyn, bargyn, etc., < OF. bargaine, bargayne = Pr. barganh, barganha = Pg. bar-*

ganha = It. *bargagna* (Pr. also *barganh* = It. *barqano*), < ML. **barcania, *barcanium*, a bargain, traffic, of *bargam*, r. Origin unknown, supposed by Diez and others to be from ML. *barca*, a boat, bark, or barge, but evidence is wanting.] 1† The act of discussing the terms of a proposed agreement, bargaining

I'll give thee so much land
 To any will deceiving friend
 But in the way of bargain mark ye me,
 I'll cavil on the ninth part of a haub
Shak, *1 Hen IV*, III 1

2†. A contention or contest for the mastery or upper hand, a struggle

On Brutus side the better of that bloodie bargain went
Warner, Albion's Eng., XIV xi 805 (*N. E. D.*)

3 A contract or an agreement between two or more parties, a compact settling that something shall be done, specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration

To clap this royal bargain up of peace
Shak, *K. John*, III 1

Ros. But if you do refuse to marry me,
 You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd!

Pho. So is the bargain *Shak*, *As you like it*, v 4

"Our fathers," said one orator, "sold their king for northern gold, and we still lie under the reproach of that foul bargain"
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi

4 The outcome of an agreement as regards one of the parties, that which is acquired by bargaining, the thing purchased or stipulated for as, look at my bargain, a bad bargain, "a losing bargain," *Junius*, *Letters*, v.

She was too fond of her most filthy bargain
Shak, *Othello*, v 2

5 Something bought or sold at a low price, an advantageous purchase

If you have a taste for paintings, egad, you shall have 'em a bargain
Sheridan, School for Scandal, III 3

Bargain and sale, or, more fully, *deed of bargain and sale*, in law, the form of deed now in common use for the conveyance of land so called because it is expressed as a sale for a pecuniary consideration agreed on, being thus distinguished on the one hand from a quitclaim, which is a release, and on the other hand from the old conveyance by covenant to stand as led to use — **Dutch or wet bargain**, a bargain sealed by the parties drinking over it — **into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated, moreover, besides

Faith Charles, this is the most convenient thing you could have found for the business, for twill serve not only as a hammer, but a catalogue into the bargain
Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV 1

To beat a bargain, to bargain, haggle **To buy at a bargain**, to buy cheaply **To buy the bargain dear**, to pay dearly for a thing **To make the best of a bad bargain**, to do the best one can in untoward circumstances

I am sorry for thy misfortune, however we must make the best of a bad bargain *Arbutnot Hist. of John Bull*

To sell a bargain, to entrap one into asking innocent questions, so as to give an unexpected answer, usually a coarse or indelicate one

The boy hath sold him a bargain *Shak*, *1 L. I.*, III 1

I met him ogle still, and hear him chat
 Selling factious bargains, and propounding
 That witty recreation call'd dumfounding
Dryden, Prolog. to Prophets, I 40

No maid at court is less ashamed
 Howe'er for a misgiving bargains tam'd *Smyth*

To strike a bargain, to complete or ratify a bargain or an agreement, originally by striking or shaking hands — *Syn* 3 Covenant, mutual engagement

bargain (bār'gān), *v* [*< ME. bargamen, bargaynen, etc., < OF. bargaigner (F. barguigner) = Pr. Pg. barganhar = It. bargagnare, < ML. barcanu, traffic, trade, < *barcana, traffic see the noun*] I. *intrans* 1 To treat about a transaction, make terms

The thrifty state will bargain ere they fight *Dryden*

2 To come to or make an agreement, stipulate, make or strike a bargain with a person, for an object as, he bargained with the producers for a daily supply

So worthless peasants bargain for their wives
 As market men for oxen, sheep, or horse
Shak, *1 Hen IV*, v 5

I alighted and having bargained with my host for 20 crowns a month, I caused a good fire to be made in my chamber
Felton, Diary, Nov 4, 1644

II. *trans* 1 To arrange beforehand by negotiation and agreement

His bargain'd
 That she shall still be trust in company
Shak, *T. of the 8.*, II 1

2† To agree to buy or sell — **To bargain away**, to part with or lose as the result of a bargain

The heir had somehow bargained away the estate
Georg. Elliot, Felix Holt, Int.

bargain-chop (bār'gān-chop), *n* A kind of gambling "option" on opium to arrive, formerly common among foreign traders in China.

bargainee (bär-gä-nē'), *n* [*< bargain, r., + -ee; OF bargainé, pp of bargainer*] In law, the party to whom a bargain and sale is made *Wheaton*

bargainer (bär-gün-er), *n* [*ME barganar, < bargain, i., + -er*] One who bargains or stipulates, specifically, in law, the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale In the latter sense also spelled *barganor*

Though a generous giver, she [Nature] is a hard bargainer *W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 39*

bargainman (bär-gün-man), *n*; *pl bargainmen* (-men) In coal-mining, a man who does bargain-work [North Eng.]

bargainor (bär-gün-or), *n* In law, same as *bargainer*

bargain-work (bär-gün-wörk), *n* In coal-mining, any underground work done by contract [North, Eng.]

bargander (bär-gan-dér), *n* A local (Norfolk, England) form of *bergander*

bargaret, *n* A variant of *berget*

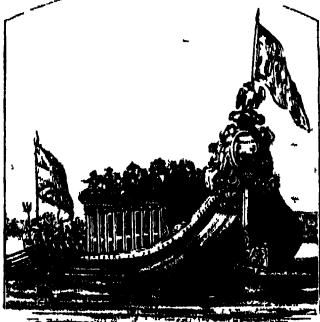
barge¹ (bär), *n* [*< ME barg, < OF barge (ML reflex bargua) = Pr barqa, < ML barqa, appar a var of LL barca, n huik see bark*] 1 A sailing vessel of any sort

This barge depicted was the Maudeleyne *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. l. 1410*

2 A flat-bottomed vessel of burden used in loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another

By the margin, willow veld,
Slid the heavy barges triad,
By slow horses *Tennyson, Lady of Shalott*

3 A long, double-banked boat, spacious and of elegant construction, for the use of flag-officers of ships of war—4 A practice-boat used by crews in training for a race It is commonly a long, narrow, lap-streak boat, somewhat wider and stronger than a shell, and thus better fitted for rough water [U.S.]—5 A boat for passengers or freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and in service towed by a steamboat or tug used for pleasure-excursions and for the transportation of hay and other bulky merchandise [U.S.]—6 A pleasure-boat, in former times, a vessel or boat of state, often



State Barge

magnificently adorned, furnished with elegant apartments, canopied and cushioned, decorated with banners and draperies, and propelled by a numerous body of oarsmen used by sovereigns, officers, magistrates, etc., and in various pageants, as the marriage of the Adriatic at Venice and the Lord Mayor's parade at London

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water *Shak., A and C, li 2*

7. In New England, a large wagon, coach, or omnibus for carrying picnic parties or conveying passengers to and from hotels, etc.

Marcia watched him drive off toward the station in the hotel barne *Hawells, Modern Instance*

barge¹ (bär), *v t*, pret and pp *barqued*, ppr *barquing* [*< barge¹, n*] To carry or transport by means of barges

barge² (bärzh), *n* [*F*] A book-name of the godwit

barge-board (bärj-börd), *n* [Hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of *verge-board*, which is also used Cf. ML *bargus*, a kind of gallows] In arch, a board placed in advance of a gable and underneath the barge-course, where the roof extends over the wall, either covering the rafter that would otherwise be visible, or occupying its place The earliest barge boards date from the fourteenth century many examples of this and the fifteenth century are beautifully



Barge boards.
A curved example from Warwick England, B cusped,
C, openwork New York

decorated, being cusped, feathered, paneled with a series of trefolls, quatrefoils, etc., or carved with foliage After the mediæval period barge boards gradually become less bold and rich in treatment Also called *gable board*

barge-couple (bärj-kup'l), *n* [*Cf barge-board*] In arch, one of the rafters placed under the barge-course, which serve as grounds for the barge-boards, and carry the plastering or boarding of the soffits Also called *barge-rafter*

barge-course (bärj-körs), *n* [*Cf barge-board*] In bricklaying (a) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable (b) The coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge

bargee (bär-jé'), *n* [*< barge¹ + -ee*] One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat

bargeman (bärj-man), *n*, *pl bargemen* (-men) A man employed on a barge, an oarsman

And backward yode, as *Burmen* went to fure *Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii 35*

barge-master (bärj-mas'ter), *n* The master or owner of a barge conveying goods for hire

barger (bärj-ér), *n* A bargeman [Rare]

The London *bargers* *R. Carey, Survey of Cornwall*

barge-rafter (bärj-raf'ter), *n* Same as *barge-couple*

bargerett, *n* See *bergett*

bargh (bärj), *n* [*E dial*, also written *barf*, *< ME beirgh, < AS beorg, beorh, > mod E barrow*, of which *bargh* is a dial form see *barrow*] 1 A low ridge or hill—2 A road up a hill *Ray*—3 A mine [Prov Eng in all senses]

barghmote, *n* See *barmote*

bar-gown (bär-goun), *n* The gown or dress of a lawyer

barguest (bärj-gest), *n* [Also *barghest*, *bargest*, *Se barghaust*, perhaps *< G berggeist*, mountain (or mine) spirit, gnome Cf *barghmote*, *barmote* Kitson says the ghost was so called from appearing near *bars* or stiles] A kind of hobgoblin, spirit, or ghost believed in in the north of England, whose appearance to any one is supposed to prognosticate death or some great calamity

He understood Greek Latin and Hebrew, and therefore, according to his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care for ghast or *bar ghaust*, devil or dobbie

Scott, Rob Roy, I 223

barhal (bär-hal), *n* [*E Ind*] Same as *burriel*

The *barhal*, or blue wild sheep [inhabits the Himalayas]

Fuchs, Brit. XII 742

baril¹ (bär-rē), *n* [*It*] That part of a roofing-slate which is exposed to the weather *Weale*

baril² (bär-rē), *n* [*It*] A wine grown near Bari, on the Adriatic coast of Italy

baria¹ (bär-rä), *n* [*NL, < Gr βαρυς, heavy Cf baryta, barytes*] Same as *baryta*

baric (bär-ik), *a* [*In sense 1, < Gr βαρος, weight, < βαρυς, heavy, in sense 2, < barium + -ic*] 1. Same as *barometric*—2 Of or pertaining to barium, derived from barium + *as, baric iodide*

barilla (bär-ril'), *n* [= *F barille, < Sp barrilla = Pg barrilha*, impure soda, also the plant from which it is derived] The commercial name of the impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from several fleshy plants growing by the sea or in saline localities, mostly belonging to the chenopodiaceae genera *Salsola*, *Salsicornia*, and *Chenopodium* The plants are dried and burned, and the incinerated ashes constitute barilla This was once the chief source of carbonate of soda, but is now used principally in the manufacture of soap and glass British barilla is the crude soda ash left from common salt in the manufacture of carbonate of soda

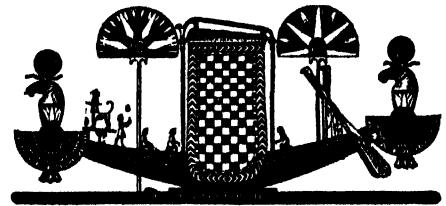
barillet (bär-i-let), *n* [*F, dim of baril, a barrel*] 1 The barrel or case containing the mainspring of a watch or spring-clock—2. The funnel of a sucking-pump.

baring (bär-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bare*¹, *v.*] In mining, soil or surface detritus, which has

been removed for the purpose of getting at the underlying rock.

bar-iron (bär-i'ern), *n*. Wrought-iron rolled into the form of bars See *iron*.

baris (bär'is), *n*; *pl bares* (-éz) [*< Gr. βάρις, a boat see bark*] 1. In Egypt. antiq. (a) A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting merchandise, etc., on the Nile the Greek term for the Egyptian *makhen*. (b) The sacred



Baris—Temple of Seti I, Abydos.

boat, represented in art as bearing an enthroned deity or some symbolical or venerated object—2 [*cap.*] [*NL*] A genus of rhyngophorous beetles, of the family *Ceruchonidae*, or weevils *B. lignarius* feeds upon the elm

Barita (bä-rī'tā), *n* [*NL*] In ornith., a generic name variously used (a) In Cuvier's system of classification (1817), a genus of shrikes or *Laniidae*, a synonym of *Cracticus* (Vieillot), of prior date [Disused] (b) Transferred by Temminck in 1820 to the Australian and Papuan manucodes See *Manuodina* [Disused] (c) Transferred by Swainson in 1837 to, and used by Vigors and others for, the Australian and Papuan cassians, or corvine birds of the modern genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*, of which the piping crow of Australia (*Gymnorhina* or *Barita tibicen*) is the best known species This is the usual sense of the word, and the above noted transfers of the name account for the common statement that the genus *Barita* is sometimes classed with the *Laniidae*, sometimes with the *Corvidae* [Not now in use]

baritah (bä-rī'tā), *n* A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Barita*

barite (bä-rīt), *n* [*< bar (sum) + -ite*] Native barium sulphate also called *barytes* and *heavy-spar*, because of its high specific gravity It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, commonly tabular, and with perfect prismatic and basal cleavage It is often transparent, and varies in color from white to yellow, gray, red, blue, or brown There are also massive, varietal, columnar granular, and compact resembling marble It is a common mineral in metallic veins and beds It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead Also *barocroinite*, *barytine*

baritone, *n* and *a* See *barytone*

barium (bä-rī-um), *n* [*NL, < bar (yta) or bar (yts) + -ium*, as in other names of metals; so named by Davy] Chemical symbol, Ba, atomic weight, 137.43 A chemical element belonging to the group of metals whose oxides are the alkaline earths It is obtained as a silver white powder, which oxidizes quickly and burns when heated in air Its melting point is about that of cast iron It does not occur native, but is found abundantly in combination in the minerals barite, barium sulphate, and witherite or barium carbonate, and less commonly in several other minerals Barium combines with most acids to form salts which are more or less soluble in water, and these soluble salts, together with the carbonate, are active poisons—**Barium chromate**, a yellow insoluble salt, BaCrO₄, formed by precipitating its soluble salts of barium with chromate of potassium It finds a limited use as a pigment both for painting and for calico printing, under the name of *yellow ultramarine*—**Barium hydrate**, Ba(OH)₂, a caustic alkaline powder, soluble in water, formerly used in sugar refining to form an insoluble saccharine compound—**Barium nitrate**, Ba(NO₃)₂, a substance used extensively in pyrotechny to produce green fire, and to some extent in the manufacture of explosives—**Barium oxide**, See *baryta*—**Barium sulphate**, or *heavy-spar*, BaSO₄, the commonest of the barium minerals, almost perfectly insoluble in water Artificially prepared barium sulphate is used as a pigment, under the name of *permanent white* See *barytes*

bark¹ (bärk), *v* [*< ME barken, berken, borken, < AS. beorcan* (strong verb, pp. *borcen*, > *borcan*, bark, weak verb) = Icel *berkja* (weak verb), bark, bluster. Supposed by some to be orig another form of AS *brecan* (pp *brocen*), break, snap Cf Icel *brakta*, bleat, = Norw. *brakta*, *braka* = Sw *braka* = Dan *brage*, bleat] 1. *intrans* 1 To utter an abrupt explosive cry. said of a dog, and hence of other animals.

No dog shall rouse thee, though a thousand bark *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l 240*

2 Figuratively, to clamor; pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. usually followed by *at*

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base to bark at sleeping fame *Spenser, F. Q., II. viii 13.*

The lank hungry belly barks for food *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.*

3. To cough [Collog.]—To bark at the moon, to clamor or agitate to no purpose—To bark up the wrong tree, to mistake one's object, attack or pursue another than the person or thing intended, as when a dog

by barking brings the hunter to a tree other than that in which the game has really taken refuge [Colloq., U.S.]

II. trans. 1. To utter or give forth with a bark — 2. To break out with — as, to bark out flame

bark¹ (bărk), *n.* [*< bark¹, v.*] The abrupt explosive cry of a dog, hence, a cry resembling that of the dog, uttered by some other animals — **His bark is worse than his bite**, little harm is intended by his angry threats, faultfinding, etc., as by the threatening bark of a dog which rarely or never bites

bark² (bărk), *n.* [*< ME. barke, bark, barc, < late AS barc, < Icel borkr (gen barkar) = Sw bark = Dan bark = MLG LG borke (> G borke), bark.* Possibly connected with Icel *bjarga* = AS *beorgan* = G. *bergen*, etc., cover, protect, see *bury*. The older E word for 'bark' is *rind*] 1 Generally, the covering of the woody stems, branches, and roots of plants, as distinct and separable from the wood itself. In its strictest scientific sense it is limited to the dry and dead portion of this covering, as found on exogenous plants, which usually consists of parenchyma or soft cellular tissue, cork, and bast, in varying proportions. See *bast*, *cork*, and *epidermis*. It is very diverse and often complicated in structure, varying in these respects with the species upon which it is found, but it is usually arranged in annular concentric layers. As these become distended by the thickening of the stem, the outer layers often crack and are gradually cast off. In the bark the medicinal and other peculiar properties of the plant are usually abundant, especially tannin and many alkaloids. The younger and softer layer lying next to the young wood is called *inner bark*, *liber*, or *bast*. See *cut under bast*

2. Specifically—(a) In *phar*, Peruvian or Jesuits' bark (see *Cinchona*). (b) In *tanning*, oak and hemlock barks — **Alstonia bark**, a bitter bark obtained from the *Alstonia scholaris*, an apocynaceous forest tree of the tropics of the old world. It is used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. The *Alstonia* or Queensland fever bark of Australia is the product of *Alstonia constricta* — **Angostura** or **Cusparia bark**, the product of a tinctaceous shrub, *Galipea Cusparia*, of the mountains of Venezuela, a valuable tonic in dyspepsia, dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea. It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used in making a kind of bitters. Its use in medicine was discontinued for a time, because of the introduction into the markets of a false Angostura bark, obtained from the nuxvomica tree, which produced fatal effects. Also *Angustura bark* — **Arica bark**. Same as *Cusco bark* — **Ashy crown bark**, the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx* — **Bebeeru** or **bibiru bark**. See *bebeeru* — **Bitter bark**. See *Georgina bark* — **Bogotá bark**, the bark of *Cinchona lanufoia* — **Boldo bark**. See *boldo* — **Bolivian** or **calisaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya* — **Canella bark**. See *Canella* — **Carabaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona elliptica* — **Caribbean** or **West Indian bark**, the bark of a rubiaceous tree, *Excoecaria Caribbaea*, nearly allied to the genus *Cinchona*, used in making tonic bitters and in medicine as a substitute for cinchona bark — **Carolina bark**. See *Georgina bark* — **Carthage bark**, a general name for varieties of cinchona bark brought from the northern parts of South America, generally of inferior quality — **Cascara amara** or **Honduras bark**, a bitter bark, said to be obtained from *Pieris nana antidesma*, a simalubaceous tree of tropical America — **Cascara sagrada bark**, the bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana* of California, used as a tonic aperient — **Cascarilla, sweetwood**, or **Eleuthera bark**, the bark of *Croton Eleuthera*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of the Bahamas. It is an astringent, bitter tonic — **Cassia bark**. See *Cassia* — **China bark**, **Peruvian bark** (a) See *Cinchona* (b) The bark of *Cascarilla* (*Buna*) *heandra*, a rubiaceous tree of the western coast of South America, which is used as a substitute for cinchona — **Clove-bark**. Same as *clove cassia* (which see, under *cassia*) — **Colombian bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pitayunax* *C. lancifolia*, and *C. cordifolia* — **Conessi bark**, a bark obtained from *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, an apocynaceous tree of India, where it is of considerable repute as a remedy for dysentery and as a tonic febrifuge. Sometimes called *Trilcherry bark* — **Coquette bark**, the bark of *Cinchona lanufoia* — **Crown bark**. Same as *loza bark* — **Guallan bark**, a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of *Cinnamomum* or *Laurus Guallana*, a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhoea, etc. Sometimes written *culavang* — **Cupress bark**, a bark obtained from several species of the rubiaceous genus *Remynia*, of tropical South America, largely imported into England for the manufacture of quinine — **Cusco bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, variant *Pelleteriana*. Also called *Arica bark* — **Cusparia bark**. See *Angostura bark* — **Doom bark**, the bark of *Erythrophloeum Guineense* — **Douglas bark**, the name of several barks obtained from the west coast of Africa, possessing tonic, febrifuge, and other medicinal properties. The best known kind is the product of a rubiaceous plant, *Sarcocaulis exculentia* — **Eleuthera bark**. See *cascarilla bark* — **Elk bark**, the bark of *Magnolia glauca*. Also called *Indian bark* — **Essential salt of bark**, an aqueous extract of cinchona bark — **False loza bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana* — **Florida bark**. See *Georgina bark* — **French Guiana bark**, a bark obtained from *Coutarea speciosa*, a rubiaceous tree of tropical South America, having febrifugal properties — **Fusagasuga bark**, a variety of *Carthage bark — **Georgia, bitter, Carolina, or Florida bark**, the bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, a small rubiaceous tree of the southern United States, having the same properties as French Guiana bark — **Honduras bark**. See *cascara amara bark* — **Huamiles bark**, the bark of *Cinchona purpurea* — **Indian barberry bark**, the root bark of several East Indian species of *Berberis*, used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers, diarrhoea, etc. — **Indian bark**, the bark of *Magnolia glauca*. Also called *elk bark* — **Iron bark**, the bark of *Eucalyptus resinifera* — **Jean bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana* — **Jamaica bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Caribbaea* — **Jesuits' bark**, **Peruvian bark** — **Jesuits' Bark Act**, an*

English statute of 1808 forbidding the exportation of Jesuits' bark, except to Ireland — **Lima bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Peruviana*, *C. nitida*, and *C. microantha* — **Loza bark**, the bark of *Cinchona officinalis*. Also called *crown bark* — **Malambo bark**, an aromatic bark obtained from the *Croton Malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada. It is employed as a remedy for diarrhoea and as a vomituge, and is said to be largely used in the United States for the adulteration of spices — **Manco bark**, the bark of *Erythrophloeum Guineense* — **Maracalbo bark**, the bark of *Cinchona turujensis* — **Margosa** or **Nim bark**, the bark of *Melia Indica*, used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic — **Mesereon bark**, the bark of *Daphne Mezereum*. It is a mild and irritant, and is used in liniments and as a remedy in venereal, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints — **Neem bark**, the bark of *Azadirachta Indica* — **New bark**, the bark of *Cascarilla oblongifolia* — **Nim bark**. See *Margosa bark* — **Oak bark**. See *Quercus alba*, under *Quercus* — **Ordeal bark**, the bark of *Erythrophloeum Guineense* — **Pale bark**, a name applied to the barks of *Cinchona officinalis*, *C. nitida*, *C. microantha*, *C. purpurea*, and *C. Humboldtiana* — **Palton bark**, the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx*, variant *Palton* — **Peruvian bark**. See *Cinchona bark* — **Pitaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pitayunax* — **Quebracho bark**, the bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, an apocynaceous tree of Brazil. It contains several peculiar alkaloids, and is said to be efficacious in the cure of dyspepsia — **Red bark**, the bark of *Cinchona acuminata* — **Red Cusco bark**, the bark of *Cinchona serobulata* — **Rohun bark**, a bitter astringent bark, from *Sonchidium fiji fuge*, a meliaceous tree of India, where it is used as an astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic — **Royal bark**, the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia* — **St Lucia bark**, the bark of *Fraxinella floribunda* — **Samadera bark**, the inner bark of a tree belonging to the *Samarubaceae* growing in Ceylon. It is intensely bitter — **Santa Ana bark**, the bark of *Cinchona serobulata* — **Santa Martha bark**, a cinchona bark shipped from Santa Martha — **Sassy bark**, the bark of *Erythrophloeum Guineense* — **Sweetwood bark**. See *cascarilla bark* — **West Indian bark**. See *Caribbean bark* — **Wild-cherry bark**, the bark of *Prunus serotina* — **Winter's bark**, an astringent pungent bark obtained from a magnoliaceous tree, *Drimys Winteri*, native of the mountains of western America from Mexico to Cape Horn. It is a stimulating tonic and antiscorbutic. Paratido bark is a variety of it. Most of the so-called Winter's bark of commerce is the product of *Cinnamo dendron cortuosum* and *Canella alba* of the West Indies

bark² (bărk), *v. t.* [= Sw *barka* = Dan *bark*, *tan*, from the noun] 1 To strip off the bark of, or remove a circle of bark from, as a tree, peel, specifically, to scrape off the outer or dead bark of — See *barking²*, 1

This pine is bark d
That overtopped them all

Hence—2 To strip or rub off the outer covering of (anything, as the skin) as, to bark one's shins

So after getting up [the tree] three or four feet down they came slithering to the ground, barking their arms and faces

3 To cover or inclose with bark as, to bark a house — 4 To cover, as the bark does a tree, incrust

A most instant totter bark d about,
Most lazy like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body

5 To apply bark to, as in the process of tanning; tan — 6 To color with an infusion or decoction of bark as, to bark sails or cordage — 7 To kill (game) by the concussion of a bullet which strikes the bark of a limb at the spot on which the animal is crouched, or by the flying bark

Barking off squirrels is a delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this near Frankfurt. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone

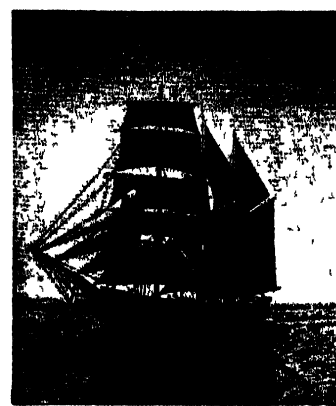
bark³ (bărk), *n.* [Also *barqu*, after F, < late ME *barke*, *barque*, < F *barque* = Pr Sp *Pg* *barca* = D *bark* = MHG. G. *barke* = Dan *bark* = Icel *bark*, < LL *barca* (ML also *barga*, > OF *barq*, > E *barge*, q v), regarded by some as a syncopated form of an assumed LL **barica*, a quasi-adj. formation, < L *baris*, < Gr *βαρις*, < Egypt (Coptic) *bari*, a flat-bottomed boat used in Egypt, but more prob. of Celtic or even of Teut. origin] 1 *Naut*, a three-masted vessel, fore-and-aft rigged on the mizzenmast, the other two masts being square-rigged — 2. A vessel of any kind, especially a sailing vessel of small size

O steer my bark to Erin's isle,
For Erin is my home

barkantine, barkentine (bărk'an-tēn, -kēn-tēn), *n.* [*< bark³*, on type of *briquantine*] 1 A three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. Also *barquantine*, *bai quantine*

bark-bed (bărk'bed), *n.* In *hort*, a bed formed of the spent bark that has been used by tanners. The bark is placed in a brick pit in a glazd house constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. Artificial warmth and dampness are produced by the fermentation of the bark. Also called *bark stove*

bark-bound (bărk'bound), *a.* Hindered in growth by having the bark too firm or close.



Bark intine

barkeeper (băr'kē'pēr), *n.* One who has charge of the bar of an inn or other place of public entertainment, a bartender

barken¹ (băr'ken or -kn), *v.* [See, < *bark²* + -en¹, as in *harden*, *stiffen*, etc.] 1. *intrans*. To become hard, form a crust

The best ways to let the blood barken on the cut—that saves plasters

Scott, Guy Mannerling, I 171

II. trans. To tan (or dye) with bark

Little used to help me tumble the bundles o' barked leather up and down

Scott, Heart of Midlothian v

barken² (băr'ken or -kn), *a.* [*< bark²* + -en²] Consisting of or made of bark as, "barken knots,"

Whittier [Rare]

barkentine, n. See *barkantine*

barker¹ (băr'kēr), *n.* [*< bark¹*, r, + -er¹] 1 An animal that barks, a person who clamors unreasonably

They are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers

B. Jonson, Discoveries

2 The spotted redshank, *Totanus fuscus* *Albin*, *Montagu* [Prov Eng] — 3 A person stationed at the door of a house where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter, a touter, a tout [Cant] — 4 A pistol [Slang] — 5 A lower-deck gun in a ship

barker² (băr'kēr), *n.* [*< bark²*, r, + -er¹] 1 One who strips trees of their bark — 2 A tanner

Barker's mill. See *mill¹*

barkery (băr'ker-ē), *n.*, pl *barkeries* (-iz) [*< bark²* + -ery] A tan-house, or a place where bark is kept

bark-feeder (băr'fē'dēr), *n.* A bark-eating insect or animal

barking¹ (băr'king), *n.* [Verbal n of *bark¹*, r] The uttering of an abrupt explosive cry, as that of a dog

barking² (băr'king), *n.* [Verbal n of *bark²*, r] 1 The process of stripping bark from trees of removing a ring of bark from a tree so as to kill it, or of scraping dead bark from fruit-trees to promote their growth — 2 The operation of tanning leather with bark, also, the operation of dyeing fabrics with an infusion of bark

barking-ax (băr'king-aks), *n.* An ax used in scraping bark from trees

barking-bill (băr'king-bil), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument used to make transverse cuts through the bark of trees, preparatory to the process of stripping them

barking-bird (băr'king-bērd), *n.* [*< barking*, ppr of *bark¹*, + *bird*¹] The name of a rock-wren, *Pteroptochus* or *Hylactes tinnis*, of the island of Chiloe, also said to be applied to another and smaller species, *P. rubicula*. The name is due, in either case, to the similarity of the cry of the birds to the yelping of a puppy. Darwin. Also called *quid quid*

barking-iron¹ (băr'king-ī'ērēn), *n.* [*< barking*, ppr of *bark¹*, r, + *iron*] A pistol

[Slang] **barking-iron²** (băr'king-ī'ērēn), *n.* [*< barking²* + *iron*] An instrument for removing the bark of oak and other trees, for use in tanning

barking-mallet (băr'king-mal'et), *n.* A hammer with a wedge-shaped edge, used in barking trees

barklak (băr'klak), *n.* A myrtaceous tree of Venezuela

barkless (băr'les), *a.* [*< bark²* + -less] Destitute of bark

bark-louse (băr'k'ous), *n.* A minute insect of the genus *Aphis* that infests trees, an aphid

bark-mill (băr'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding bark for tanners' and dyers' uses, or for medicinal purposes.

barkometer (bark-om'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < *bark*² + *-o-meter*, < *Gr.* *μέτρον*, & *measure*.] A hydrometer used by tanners in ascertaining the strength of infusions of bark, or ooze

bark-paper (bark'pā'pér), *n.* Paper made from bark, specifically, paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree common in southeastern Asia and Oceania. Most of the paper used in Japan is of this kind

bark-pit (bark'pít), *n.* A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather

barkstone (bark'stón), *n.* The concrete musky secretion taken from the castor-glands of the beaver, castor, castoreum

bark-stove (bark'stōv), *n.* Same as *bark-bed*

bark-tanned (bark'tand), *a.* Tanned by the slow action of oak, hickory, or other barks, as leather, in contradistinction to that tanned wholly or in part by chemicals

barky (bark'ki), *a.* [*< bark*² + *-y*] Consisting of bark, containing bark, covered with bark

The barky fingers of the elm Shak M N D, iv 1

bar-lathe (bar'lath), *n.* A lathe with a single beam, usually having a triangular section, on which the boards or puppets slide

barley¹ (bar'li), *n.* [Early mod E also *barly*, *barly*, *Sc.* *barluk*, < ME *barly*, *barley*, *bar-luk*, < late AS *barlu*, *barley*, appar. < *barc*, E *barc*³, *barley*, + *-lic*, E *-ly*], the word appears first as an attrib., being formally an adj. The

leaf *barlak*, and W *barlys*, *barly* (as if < *bara*, bread, + *lysuan*, *lysuan*, plants, herbs), Corn *barly*, are from E.] The name of a grain, and of the plant yielding it, belonging to the genus *Hordeum*, natural order *Gramineae*

This grain has been cultivated from the very earliest times when it formed an important article of food as it still does where other cereals cannot be raised. It is largely employed for feeding animals but its chief use is in the manufacture of fermented liquors, as beer, ale, and porter and of whiskey. No other grain can be cultivated through so great a range of climate for it matures in Lapland, Norway, and Iceland, in 65 and 70 north latitude and at an altitude of 11,000 feet in the Andes and Himalaya. The only cultivated species that has been found wild is the two-rowed or long eared barley *H. distichon*, a native of western Asia but in cultivation in prehistoric times, as was also the six-rowed species, or white barley *H. hexastichon*. Of later origin is the common four-rowed species, spring or summer barley *H. vulgare*. Fan-shaped barley also called battledore or sprat barley *H. zebratum*, is perhaps only a cultivated form of the two-rowed species. Several varieties of these species are found in cultivation. The grain differs generally from wheat in retaining closely its husks. It is also somewhat less nutritious and palatable as an article of food. See *Hordeum*. **Caustic barley**, an early name for the seeds of *Schimaeanthus officinalis* called in medicine *sabudilla*, and used as a source of veratrum. **Mouse, wall, way, or wild barley**, *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value. **Patent barley**, the farina obtained by grinding pearl barley. **Pearl barley**, the grain deprived of husk and pellicle and completely rounded by grinding. It is used in making broths and in soups. **Scotch, pot, or hulled barley**, the grain deprived of the husk in a mill

barley² (bar'li), *n.* [A corruption of *parley*, q. v.] A cry used by children in certain games when a truce or temporary stop is desired [Scotch]

barley-bigg (bar'li-big), *n.* Same as *bigg*

barley-bird (bar'li-béird), *n.* [*< barley*¹ + *bird*, applied to various birds which appear about the time of sowing barley] 1. A name of the European wryneck, *Lus. torquilla*. — 2. A name of some small bird said to be either the skink (*Chrysomitris spinus*) or the nightingale (*Luscin. philomela*) [Eng.]

barley-brake, barley-break (bar'li-brāk), *n.* [*Sc.* *barley-braks*, *barla-braks*, < *barley* (uncertain whether *barly*¹ or *barly*², or from some other source) + *brak*] An old game played by six persons, three of each sex, formed into couples. Three contiguous plots of ground were chosen and one couple, placed in the middle plot, attempted to catch the others as they passed through. The middle plot was called *hell* whence the allusions in old plays to the last couple in hell

She went abroad thereby
At barley brake her sweet swift feet to try
Sir P. Sidney Arcadia, i
A thousand ages
Play at barley break in my house
Macaniger, Parliament of Love, iv 5

barley-bree, barley-broo (bär'li-brē, -brō), *n.* Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation, ale or whisky [Scotch]
barley-broth (bär'li-brōth), *n.* 1. Broth made by boiling barley and meat with vegetables [Scotch] — 2. Ale or beer used jocosely, and also in contempt, as in the extract.

'Can sudden water,
A drench for our rein'd jades, thich barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such ill valiant heat'
Shak, Hen V, iii 5

barleycorn (bär'li-körn), *n.* 1. A grain of barley — 2. A measure equal to the third part of an inch, originally, the length of a grain of barley. A statute of Edward II (A. D. 1324) makes 'three barley corns round and dry the definition of an inch

3. A measure equal to the breadth of a fine grain of barley, about 0.155 inch. John or Sir John Barleycorn, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor, a usage of considerable antiquity

John Barleycorn was a hero bold
Of noble enterprise,
For, if you do but taste his blood,
I will make your courage rise
Burns, John Barleycorn

barley-fever (bär'li-fē'vēr), *n.* [*< barley*¹ (as a source of strong drink) + *fever*] Illness caused by intemperance [North Eng.]

barley-fork (bär'li-fork), *n.* A hand-fork with a guard at the root of the tines, used for gathering up stalks of barley

barleyhood (bär'li-hud), *n.* A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humor brought on by drinking [Chiefly Scotch]

barley-island (bär'li-ī'sland), *n.* An ale-house

barley-meal (bär'li-mēl), *n.* Meal or flour made from barley

barley-milk (bär'li-milk), *n.* Gruel made with barley or barley-meal

barley-sick (bär'li-sik), *a.* [*< barley*¹ (see *barley-fever*) + *sick*] Intoxicated [Scotch]

barley-sugar (bär'li-shug'ēr), *n.* Sugar boiled (formerly in a decoction of barley) till it becomes brittle and candied

barley-water (bär'li-wā'tēr), *n.* A decoction of barley used as a demulcent nutritious drink in fevers, and in inflammations of the air-passages and of the alimentary canal

barley-wine (bär'li-wīn), *n.* Ale or beer

bar-lift (bär'lift), *n.* A short metal bar fastened to a heavy window as a convenience in lifting it

barling, *n.* [North E and Sc., < Sw *barling*, a pole, < *bara* = E *bar*¹, q. v.] A pole

bar-loom (bär'loom), *n.* A ribbon-loom

barml¹, *n.* [ME *barml*, *barml*, *barml*, < AS *bearm* (ONorth *bearm* = OS *bearm* OHG *bearm* = Icel *bearm* = Sw *Dan bearm* = Goth *bearms*), the bosom, with formative -m, < *bean*, E *bean*, q. v.] The bosom, the lap

barml² (barml), *n.* [*< ME barml*, *barml*, < AS *beorma* = Fries *beorme*, *bearm* = MLG *beerm*, *bearm*, Lat *beorma*, *bearm*, *bearm* (> G *bearm*) = Sw *bearma* = Dan *bearme* prob akin to L *fermentum*, yeast, < *ferre*, boil see *ferment*, n.] The scum or foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, yeast. It is used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to become softer, lighter and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is a fungus, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*

barml³ (barml), *n.* Same as *beerm*

Barmecide, *n.* and *a.* See *Barmecide*

bar-magnet (bär'mag'net), *n.* An artificial steel magnet made in the form of a straight and rather slender bar

barmaid (bär'mäd), *n.* A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment

barman (bär'man), *n.*, pl *barmen* (-men) 1.

A bartender — 2. A barkeeper or bartender

barmaster (bär'mas'tēr), *n.* [Reduced from earlier *barghmaster*, *barge master*, prob < G *barquemeister*, a surveyor of mines, < *berg*, a hill, a mine (= E *barrow* see *barrow*¹ and *bargh*), + *meister* = E *master*. A number of E mining terms are of G origin Cf *barml*²] In mining, the title of an officer who acts as manager, agent, and surveyor, representing the interests of the proprietor or 'lord,' and at the same time looking after those of the miner. Also called *barth*, *barghmaster*, and *barghmaster* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

barbrack (bär'm'brak), *n.* [A corruption of L *barrigen* *breac*, speckled cake *barrigen*, *barrghean*, *barin*, a cake, *breac*, speckled, spotted] A currant-bun. [Anglo-Irish.]

barm-cloth, *n.* An apron. Chaucer.

Barmecidal (bär'mē-si-dal), *a.* Same as *Barmecide*

Barmecide, Barmacide (bär'mē-sid, -mā-sid), *n.* and *a.* [*< one of the Barmecides* (a Latinized form, with patronymic suffix -*ida*) or *Barmecides*, a noble Persian family founded by *Barmek* or *Barmak*, and having great power under the Abbasside califs] 1. *n.* One who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits in allusion to the story, told in the Arabian Nights, of a member of the Barmecide family of Bagdad, who on one occasion placed a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast, a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted

II. *a.* Like, or like the entertainment of, the Barmecide of the story, hence, unreal, sham, illusory, etc. as, "my Barmecide friend," Thackeray, a Barmecide feast or repast

It is a Barmecide Feast, a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in Dickens, Amer Notes

barmilian (bär'mil'yan), *n.* [Origin unknown] An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England E H Knight

bar-mining (bär'mī'ning), *n.* In *placer-mining*, the washing of the sand or gravel in the bed of a stream, when laid bare by the diminution of the stream at low water, or by building a flume, and thus carrying the water to one side of the channel. The latter method is more commonly called *fluming* [California]

barmkin (bär'm'kin), *n.* [Also spelled *barmkyn*, *barnekin*, *barnkyn*, < ME *barmeken*, *barnekyne*, origin uncertain, possibly < *barm*³ = *beerm*, border, edge (the forms in *barm* being then corruptions), + *-kin*, but more prob all corruptions of *barbican*] The rampart or outer fortification of a castle [Lowland Scotch and North Eng.]

And blood and bloody rose the sun,
And on the barmkin shone
Old ballad, in Boucher's Border Minstrelsy, li 341
Lord Soules he sat in Hermitage Castle,
And Reicup was not by,
And he called on a page, who was witty and sage,
To go to the barmkin high
J. Leyden, Lord Soules, in N and Q, 6th ser, XI 386

Battlements and *barmkens* and all the other appurtenances of strength, as such places were called Lever

barmote (bär'mōt), *n.* [A reduction of earlier *burgmote*, also *barhmote* and *berghmote*, < G *berg*, a hill, mine, + *E mote*, meeting Cf *barmaster*] A court established in the reign of Edward III and held twice a year in Derbyshire, England, in which matters connected with mining are considered. Also written *burgmote*

barmy (bär'mi), *a.* [*< barm*² + *-y*] Containing or resembling barm or yeast, frothy
Of windy cider and of barmy beer
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, III
Why, thou bottle ale,
Thou barmy froth!

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi

barmy-brained (bär'mi-bränd), *a.* Light-headed, giddy

barn¹ (bärn), *n.* [*< ME barn*, *bern*, < AS *bern*, a contr. of *berern*, *ber-ern*, as in ONorth, < *berc*, barley (E *barc*³), + *ern*, a place] A covered building designed for the storage of grain, hay, flax, or other farm-produce. In America barns also usually contain stabling for horses and cattle

barn² (bärn), *v. t.* [*< barn*¹, n.] To store up in a barn Shak, Lucrece, l 859

Men often barn up the chaff, and burn up the grain Fuller, Good Thoughts, p 110

barn³, *n.* [Early mod and dial E., < Sc. *barin*, q. v., < ME *beern*, *bern*, < AS *bearn*, a child See *barn*] A child

Mercy on's, a barn, a very pretty barn' A boy or a child, I wonder? Shak, W T, iii 3

barnabee (bär'na-bē), *n.* [E. dial (Suffolk); prob in allusion to Barnaby day. See *Barnaby-bright*] The lady-bird

Barnabite (bär'na-bit), *n.* [= F *Barnabite*, < LL *Barnabas*, < Gr *Βαρναβας*, a Hebrew name translated "son of consolation" (Acts iv 36), more accurately "son of exhortation" or "son of prophecy"] In the Rom Cath Ch, a member of a religious congregation properly styled "Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul," but having their popular designation from the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, which was granted to them in 1545, soon after the foundation of the congregation. Their principal house is now in Rome

barnaby (bär'na-bi), *n.* [Prob. connected with the celebration of Barnaby day, < *Barna-*

by, formerly also *Barnabe*, < F. *Barnabé*, < LL *Barnabas*, *Barnabas*. see *Barnabite*.] An old dance to a quick movement.

Bounce! cries the port hole—out they fly,
And make the world dance *Barnaby*

Cotton, Virgil Travestie

Barnaby-bright (bär'na-bi-brit), *n* [Also *Barnaby bright*, *Barnaby the bright*, and (Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4) *St Barnabright*, also called *Long Barnaby*, in ref to the coincidence of Barnaby day with the summer solstice.] The day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice

Barnaby bright, the longest day and the shortest night.

This day the sunne is in his chiefeest light,
With *Barnaby the bright*

Spenser, Epithalamion, l 206

Barnaby day. Same as *Barnaby-bright*.
barnacle¹ (bär-na-kl), *n* [Also *barnacle*, *ber-nacle*, < ME *barnakylle*, *bernakill*, *ber-nacle*, appar a dim. of the earlier *ber-nake*, *ber-nak*, *ber-nack*, *bernekke*; cf OF *bernaque* (ML *ber-nacu*, *berneka*), later F *bernache*, mod *barnachu*, *barnacle* = Sp *bernache* = Pg *bernaqua*, *ber-nacha*, *ber-ncha* = It. *ber-nac-la*, later ML or NL *ber-nac-la*, *ber-nac-la*, *ber-nac-la*, G *ber-nakel-gans*, Dan *ber-nakel-gans* Ultimate origin unknown The word seems to have arisen in England The oldest ME form, *bernekke*, could be simply 'bare-neck,' with a possible allusion to the large white patches on the bird's neck and head If this were a popular designation, it could easily, when taken into book-language and Latinized, assume the above and the other numerous corrupt forms (ML *ber-nac-la*, *ber-necha*, *ber-nesch-la*, *ber-nesta*, etc.) in which it appears The loss of a knowledge of its meaning would assist the growth of the fables connected with the word] 1 A species of wild goose, *Anas ber-*



Barnacle goose (*Anas leucopsis*)

nica or *Bernicla leucopsis*, also called *barnacle-goose* or *ber-nacle-goose* It is one of several species of the genus *Bernicla*, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, and occasionally appearing as a straggler in North America It is smaller than the various wild geese of the genus *Anas* proper, has dark brown or blackish upper parts, and a black neck and head, with large white patches. It is related to the common wild geese of North America, *B. canadensis*, and still more closely to the Brent or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. This bird, which was known in the British islands only as a visitor, became the subject of a curious popular fable, not yet extinct, being believed to be bred from a tree growing on the sea-shore, either from the fruit of the tree or as itself the fruit (hence called *tree goose*), or from a shell fish which grow on this tree (see def 2), or from rotting wood in the water

So rotten plank of broken ships do change
To *Barnacles*
Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull,
Lately a Mushroom, now a flying Gull

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas, l 6

2 A species of stalked cirriped, *Lepas anatifera*, of the family *Lepadidae*, found hanging in clusters by the long peduncle to the bottoms of ships, to floating timber, or to submerged wood of any kind, the goose-mussel, fabled to fall from its support and turn into a goose (see def. 1). The name is sometimes extended or transferred to various other cirripeds, as the sessile, acorn shells or *sca-* *scorns* of the family *Balanidae*, such as *Balanus tintinnabulum*. See *Balanus*. This is the usual sense of the word, except in Great Britain

A *barnacle* may be said to be a crustacean fixed by its head, and kicking the food into its mouth with its legs

Huxley, Anat. Invert, p 256

3 Anything resembling a barnacle (in sense 2) (a) Any anomalous growth or extraneous adhering matter or arrangement tending to impede progress.

Compulsory pilot age, the three months' extra pay to crews discharged in foreign lands, and the obligatory employment of government officials for the shipment of sailors in American ports, are all *barnacles* which impede the progress of our commercial marine

D A Wells, Merchant Marine, p 181

(b) A person holding on tenaciously to a place or position, one who is a useless or incompetent fixture in an office or employment, a follower who will not be dismissed or shaken off

4t. [Cf *barnard*] A decoy swindler [Cant] **barnacle**² (bär'na-kl), *v t*, pret and pp *barnacled*, ppr *barnacling* [*barnacle*¹, *n*] To fix or attach, as a barnacle upon the bottom of a ship [Rare]

He *barnacled* himself to Gershon, now, and shipped with him always.

Mrs Whitney, Gayworthys, xlv

barnacle² (bär'na-kl), *n* [Also *barnacle*, *ber-nacle*, < ME *barnakylle*, *byrnacle*, *ber-nacle* (< OF *ber-nacle*, an instrument of torture), appar a dim of the earlier *ber-nake*, *ber-nak*, *ber-nac*, < OF *ber-nac*, a barnacle (def 1), origin unknown The word *branks*, *q v*, has a similar meaning, but no connection can be made out The sense of 'spectacles' easily arises from the original sense, but some connect *barnacles* in this sense with OF *ber-nacle*, mod. F *ber-nacle*, eye-glass (< ML **ber-naculus*, dim of *ber-nillus*, *ber-nillus*, *ber-nil* see *beryl* and *brills*), or with mod F dial *ber-niques*, spectacles] 1 A kind of bit or muzzle used to restrain an unruly horse or ass, now (usually in the plural), an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed

A scourge to an hors and a *ber-nacle* [bridle, A. V.] to an hors

Wyclif, Prov. xxv 9

Hence—2 An instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons—3 *pl* Spectacles [Colloq]

What d'ye lack? What d'ye lack? Clocks, watches, *ber-nacles*? What d'ye lack, sir? What d'ye lack, madam?

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel

barnacle² (bär'na-kl), *v t*; pret and pp *barnacled*, ppr *barnacling* [*barnacle*², *n*] To apply barnacles to, as, to barnacle a horse

barnacle-goose (bär'na-kl-gos), *n* [Formerly also abbr *bargoose*, < *barnacle*¹, 1, + *goose*] Same as *barnacle*¹, 1

barnard (bär'närd), *n* [Also *bernard*, perhaps for *ber-nac*, *q v*] One of a gang of swindlers who acted as a decoy

Barnburner (bär'n'ber'nér), *n* [In reference to the story of a farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats] A member of the more progressive of the two factions into which the Democratic party in the State of New York was long divided, the other faction being called the *Hunkers*. The Barnburners opposed the extension of the canal system, and after 1846 they opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories. In a few years most of them joined the new Free soil party

The internal reform of a party cannot be carried out by corrupt leaders. One of the main objects of the reformers was to break the influence of the latter, and to this they owed their appellation of *barnburners*, their enemies charging them with a readiness to burn the building with the vermin, in default of a less radical means of purification

H von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), III 350

barncock (bär'n'kok), *n* A local Scotch name of the turbot so called on account of its round shape. *Day*

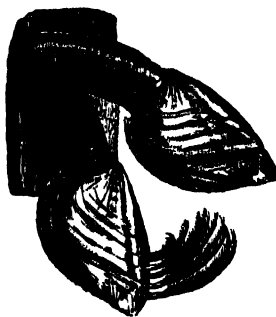
barn-door (bär'n'dör'), *n* The door of a barn

—*Barn-door fowl*, a mongrel or cross bred specimen of the common hen, a danglell or barn yard fowl

bar-net (bär'net), *n* A net placed across a stream to guide fish into a wing-pond

barney (bär'ni), *n* [Perhaps from the proper name *Barney* for *Barnaby*, formerly very common as a Christian name, and still common among the Irish. But in old sense of *blarney*] 1. In mining, a small ear used in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania on inclined planes and slopes to push the mine-car up the slope—2. A prize-fight. [Slang]—3 Humbug

barney-pit (bär'ni-pit), *n* In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, a pit at the bottom of



Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*)

a slope or plane into which the barney runs, in order to allow the mine-car to run in over it to the foot of the plane

barn-gallon (bär'n'gal'on), *n* A measure containing two imperial gallons of milk, a double gallon

barn-grass (bär'n'gras), *n* The common cockspur-grass, *Panicum crus-galli*

barnhardtite (bär'n'hui-tit), *n* [*Barnhardt*, name of the owner of land in North Carolina where it is found, + *-ite*] A sulphid of copper and iron occurring massive and of a bronze-yellow color in North Carolina and elsewhere.

barnman (bär'n'man), *n*, *pl* *barnmen* (-men) A laborer in a barn, a thresher

Barnman, sower, hayward and woodward were alike

scots J A Green, Short Hist. of Lang. p 60

barn-owl (bär'n'oul), *n* 1 The common white owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*, so called from being often found in barns, where it is useful as a destroyer of mice. Its congeners or varieties inhabit nearly all temperate regions of the globe. The variety found in the United States is *Aluco palustris*. Also called *church owl*



Barn owl (*Aluco flammeus*)

2 *pl* The owls of the barn-owl type, genera *Strix* or *Aluco* and *Phodilus*, which differ so decidedly from all other owls that naturalists now consider them types of a distinct family. See *owl* and *Alucoidea*

barns-breaking (bär'n'brä'king), *n* [See, in allusion to the act of breaking open a barn to steal grain] Any mischievous or injurious action, an idle frolic

There is blood on your hand and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been drunk, Richard, and fighting

Scott

barn-stormer (bär'n'stör'mér), *n* A strolling player, an actor who plays "in the provinces"

barn-storming (bär'n'stör'ming), *n* [In allusion to "taking by storm" the barns in which strolling actors often played] The practice of acting in barns, as strolling players, hence, the practice of playing "upon the road" or "in the provinces"

barn-swallow (bär'n'swol'ō), *n* The common swallow of the United States, *Hirundo horreorum* or *H. erythrogastra*, so called because it habitually breeds in barns

The upper parts are dark steel blue, the lower parts chestnut with an imperfect collar, and the tail deeply forked and spotted with white. It is the American representative of the similar *H. rustica* of Europe

barn-yard (bär'n'yärd), *n* A yard surrounding or adjoining a barn

Barn-yard fowl, any Barn swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*) specimen of the common domestic fowl including hens, geese, ducks, guinea and turkeys, especially a mongrel or cross bred specimen of these fowls—a barn door fowl

baro- [*Gr* *βαρος*, weight, < *βαρύνω*, heavy, = L *gravis*, heavy see *gravitas*] An element in certain compound scientific terms, implying heaviness

baroco¹ (bä-rō'kō), *n* [An artificial name invented by Petrus Hispanus] In *logic*, the



mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism in the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premise, a particular negative minor, and a particular negative conclusion as, Every true patriot is a friend to religion, some great statesmen are not friends to religion, therefore, some great statesmen are not true patriots. Five of the six letters that compose the word are significant. *B* means that it is to be reduced to *barbara*, *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative, *n*, that the minor premise is particular negative, *c*, that the syllogism is to be reduced per impossibile (*see reductio*), and *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. *See mood*. Also spelled *baroko*.

baroco², **barocco** (ba-ro'kō), *a* [It *barocco*] Same as *baroque*.

barogram (bar'o-gram), *n* The record traced by a barograph.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + γράφειν, write] A self-registering instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is made by attaching to the lever of a counterpoised barometer an arm with a pencil in contact with a sheet of paper, and moved uniformly by clockwork. The result is a continuous trace whose changes of form correspond to the variations of pressure. In another form a ray of light is made to traverse the upper part of the barometer tube and fall on a moving ribbon of sensitized paper, the rising and falling of the mercury in the barometer causing the beam of light to be increased or diminished in width thus showing the changes in the barometer by the continuous photographic record of the paper. In still another form the movement of the mercury column is used to close an electric circuit and thus report its movements. Also called *barometrograph*.

barographic (bar-ō-graf'ik), *a* [*Gr* *barograph* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to a barograph, furnished with the barograph as, *barographic records*.

baroko, *n* *See baroco*¹.

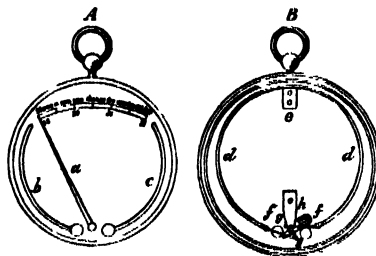
barolite (bar'ō-lit), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + λίθος, stone] Barium carbonate. *See witherite*.

barology (ba-rol'ō-jī), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + λόγος, *logos*, speak *see -ology*] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.

baromacrometer (bar'ō-mak-rom'-e-ter), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + μέτρον, long, + μέτρον, a measure] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for ascertaining the weight and the length of newborn infants.

barometer (ba-iom'ē-tēr), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + μέτρον, a measure] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, invented by Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian mathematician and physicist, in 1643. The simplest form of this instrument is a glass tube over 30 inches long, sealed at one end, and then filled with mercury. When the tube is inverted, with the open end dipping into a cup of clearest mercury, the column sinks, leaving a vacuum at the top (the pressure of the atmosphere on each unit of surface of the mercury in the cistern equals the weight of the column in the tube over each unit of surface of the horizontal section at the level of the mercury outside when the pressure of the column of mercury just

phon barometer having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, and a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight at its extremity as a counterpoise to the float. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. The barometer is used in many physical and chemical determinations, but its most ordinary applications are (1) to the prediction of changes in the weather, and (2) to the determination of the elevation of stations above the sea level. — **Aneroid barometer**, a portable instrument, invented by M. Vidi of Paris for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere without the use of mercury or other fluid. It consists of a circular metallic box which is exhausted of air, and of which the corrugated diaphragm is held in a state of tension by powerful springs. The varying pressure of the atmosphere causes a variation of the surface of the diaphragm, which variation, being multiplied by delicate levers and a fine chain wound around a pinion, actuates an index pointer which moves over a graduated scale. Bourdon's metallic barometer is an aneroid barometer consisting of a flattened, curved tube, ex-



Bourdon's Metallic Barometer

A front view showing hand or indicator *a*, and the scale *b*, *c*, mercurial thermometer. *B* back view, *d*, tube secured at its middle *e*, and having its ends connected by links *f*, *g* to two short levers, *h*, *i*, on the same axis as the hand, *a*, *h* open plate.

hausted of air and having one end fixed and the other graduated to an index pointer which traverses a graduated arc. The curvature of the tube is affected by variations in the atmospheric pressure, and the pointer is moved correspondingly on the dial. — **Marine barometer**, a cistern barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a siphon in the tube to lessen the oscillations of the mercury. — **Pumping of the barometer**, an unsteadiness in the barometric column, due to gusty wind. — **Self-registering barometer**, a barograph (which *see*). — **True height of the barometer**, the height of the barometer corrected to the standard density of mercury (that is, its density at the freezing point of water), for variations of gravity, for the effect of capillarity, index error, expansion of the scale, etc. The United States Signal Office also corrects for the elevation of the station above the sea level. *See atmosphere and siphonometer*.

barometer-flowers (ba-rom'ē-tēr-flou'ēr), *n* *pl* Artificial flowers colored with chlorid of cobalt. In dry air they are blue, and in moist air they turn pink.

barometer-gage (ba-rom'ē-tēr-gā), *n* An apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, to a condenser, or to some other chamber in which a more or less perfect vacuum is liable to be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. In one form a reversed U tube has one end plunged in a basin of mercury and the other connected with the vacuum chamber. Another common form is a U tube partially filled with mercury, and having one end open to the air and the other connected with the vacuum chamber. Any exhaustion in the chamber causes the mercury to rise in the leg connected with it and to fall in the other. The fluctuations are noted upon a scale placed between the two legs of the tube.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik), *a* Pertaining to, made with, or indicated by a barometer as, *barometric errors*, *barometric experiments* or *measurements*; *barometric changes*. Also *baric*. — **Barometric depression**. *See depression*. — **Barometric trough**, an area of low barometer. *See barometer*.

Tornadoes are more frequent when the major axes of the *barometric troughs* trend north and south, or north east and southwest, than when they trend east and west. *Science*, III 767.

barometrical (bar-ō-met'ri-kal), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a barometer, barometric. — **Barometrical aerometer**. *See aerometer*. — **Barometrically** (bar-ō-met'ri-kal-ē), *adv* By means of a barometer.

barometrograph (bar-ō-met'rō-graf), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + μέτρον, a measure (*see barometer*), + γράφειν, write.] Same as *barograph*. — **Barometrography** (bar'ō-met-rō-gra-fī), *n* [*As barometrograph* + *-y*] The science of the barometer, also, the art of making barometric observations.

barometry (ba-rom'ē-trī), *n*. [*As barometer* + *-y*] The art or operation of conducting baro-

metric measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
(A great refinement in *barometry*),
Can, like the stars, foretell the weather
Swift, *Grub Street Elegy*

barometz (bar'ō-met), *n*. [Appar an erroneous transliteration of Russ *baranetski*, club-moss, connected with *barani*, a ram, sheep.] The decumbent caudex of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, also called *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian or Tatarian lamb. *See Agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*. Also written *baromes*.

baromotor (bar'ō-mō-tor), *n* [*Gr* βάρος, weight, + *motor*] A portable hand- and foot-power having two treadles connecting with cranks on a fly-shaft. *E. H. Knight*

baron (bar'on), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *barron*, *ME* *baron*, *barun*, *baroun*, *OF* *baron*, *barun* (orig. acc. of *ber*) = *Pr* *bar*, acc. *baron*, *baro* = *Sp* *varon* = *Pg* *varão* = *It* *barone*, prop. a man (It now a vagabond), then specifically one who was a 'man' or vassal of the king or other superior, whence the later use of the term as a title, *F* *baron*, fem *baronne*, whence, from *F* or *E*, in other languages, *Sp* *baron*, *Pg* *barão*, *It* *barone*, *G* *Dan* *Sw* *baron*, *Icel* *barün*, Russ *baronü*, etc., *ML* *baro(n)-*, a man (*L* *homo* or *vir*), hence, in particular uses, vassal, servant, freeman, husband. Origin uncertain; by some connected through 'servant' with *L* *baro(n)-*, a simpleton, blockhead, dunce.] 1 In Great Britain, the title of a nobleman holding the lowest rank in the peerage, a member of the baronage: as, *Baron Arundell of Wardour*, a Scotch *baron*. The children of barons have the title 'Honorable'. Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence in ancient records the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had in early times a right to sit in Parliament. Anciently barons were *graves*, such as held their lands of the king *in capite*, or *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service *in capite*. The present barons are—(1) *Barons by prescription*, for that they and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Barons by patent*, having obtained a patent of this dignity to them and their heirs, male or otherwise. (3) *Barons by tenure*, holding the title as annexed to land. (4) *Barons*, when all barons were not summoned to sit in Parliament, the name of *barons* by writ was given to those who actually were so summoned. Barons in the peerage of Scotland and Ireland have seats in the British Parliament only when elected by their order. *See peer*. The word *baron* was not known in the British Isles till introduced from the continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circlet, with six balls or large pearls on its edge, and with the cap, etc., as in a viscount's.



Coronet of an English Baron

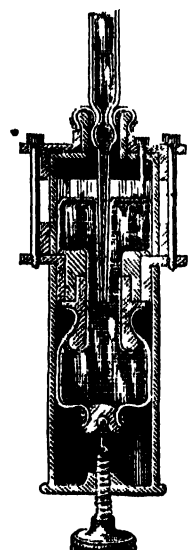
2 A title of the judges or officers of the English Court of Exchequer, hence called *barons of the Exchequer*, the president of the court being called *chief baron*. — 3 In law and her, a husband as, *baron and feme*, husband and wife. — 4 On the continent of Europe, especially in France and Germany, a member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility in Germany, same as *Freiherr*. — *Baron of beef*, in cookery, two sirloins not cut asunder. — *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, members of the British House of Commons formerly elected, two for each of the seven (originally five) Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

baronage (bar'on-āj), *n* [*MF* *baronage*, *barunage*, *barnage*, *OF* *barriage*, *barriage*, *F* *baronnage* = *Pr* *barnatge* = *It* *baronaggio*, *bar-naggio* (*ML* reflex *baronagium*), *ML* **baronaticum*, *baro(n)-* *see baron* and *-age*.] 1 The whole body of British barons, formerly, the nobility or peerage in general.

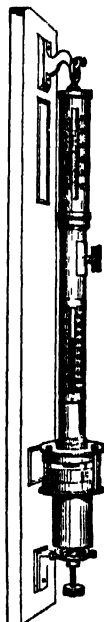
The *baronage* is divided so narrowly that the summons or exclusion of half a dozen members changes the fate of a ministry or of a dynasty. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 686.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron, a barony. The land which gives title to a baron, a barony. — **baron-court** (bar'on-kōrt), *n* *See court-baron*. — **baroness** (bar'on-es), *n* [*ME* *baronesse*, *barons*, *OF* *baronesse*, *baronesse* = *Pr* *It* *baronessa* (*ML* *baronessa*) *see baron* and *-ess*] The wife of a baron, or (in a few cases in England) a lady holding a baronial title as a peeress in her own right.

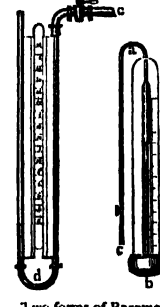
baronet (bar'on-et), *n* [*ME* *baronet*, *baronete* (*ML* *baronetus*, *F* *baronnet*, *G* *baronet*, Russ *baronetü*, after *E*), *baron* + *-et*.] 1† A lesser or inferior baron. In this use the word had not the specific sense that it received in the time of James I. 'According to 'Spenser' (State of Ireland), originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III., perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' life-



Cistern of Fortin's Barometer — *a* extremity of ivory pointer marking the zero of the scale.



Fortin's Barometer



Two forms of Barometer-gage. *a* bent glass tube, *b* mercury cistern, *c* points at which tubes connect with condensers, *d* head of tube containing mercury.

time Applied in Ireland to the holder of a small barony. Often synonymous with *baronet*. *N E D*

He had so many barons in his Parliament, as were able to weigh down the Clearys and their friends, the which barons, they say, were not afterwards lords, but only baronets, as sundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenser, State of Ireland*

2 A British title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below that of a baron, and thus not conferring a peerage, the only title of hereditary knighthood. A baronet is designated Sir so and so, Bart (Christian name and surname being given) and ranks above all knights except those of the Garter. There is no ceremony of investiture, the title being given by patent. The order was founded by James I in 1611, professedly to promote the English and Scotch colonization of Ulster, for which each baronet paid £1,080. The original limitation of the order to 300 members was set aside and the payment remitted at an early date. (For the badge of the order, see *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*.)

The title is abbreviated Bart after a name - *Baronet's hand*, the bloody hand of Ulster. See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*. - *Baronets of Ireland*, an order of knights baronets founded by James I of England, in the seventh year of his reign (1619), for the same purpose and with the same privileges in Ireland as had been conferred on the order created in England in 1611. - *Baronets of Scotland*, an order instituted by Charles I of England in 1625. The nominal object was the settlement of Nova Scotia and patents were granted under the great seal of Scotland, as those of the Ulster baronets had been granted under the great seal of England. After the union of the crowns in 1707 the baronets of Scotland changed their arms with the badge of Ulster, and became baronets of the United Kingdom. The baronets of Scotland are often called Nova Scotia baronets. None have been created since the union.

baronet (bar'on-et), *v t*. To raise to the rank of baronet generally in the passive as, he expects to be *baroneted*.

baronetage (bar'on-et-aj), *n* [*< baronet + -age*, on type of *baronage*]. 1 The baronets as a body - 2 The dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'on-et-si), *n* [*< baronet + -cy*]. The title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (ba-rō'n-āl), *a* [*< baron + -ial* Cf *ML baronialis*]. Pertaining to a baron or a barony, or to the order of barons as, *baronial possessions*, the *baronial dignity*.

baronism (bar'on-izm), *n* [*< baron + -ism*]. Feudalism; the baronial system.

The spirit of Norman *baronism* on one side, and the spirit of Anglo Saxon freedom on the other. *Harper's Mag*, LXIX, 422

baronnette (bar-on-et'), *n* [*F*, dim of *baronne*, fem of *baron*, *baron*]. A little baroness, a baron's daughter sometimes used for the wife of a baronet. *N E D*

baronry (bar'on-ri), *n*, pl *baronries* (-riz) [*< ME barunrie*, *< OF baronerie* see *baron* and *-ry*]. 1 A barony, the domain of a baron - 2 The rank or dignity of a baron - 3 Barons collectively.

barony (bar'on-i), *n*, pl *baronies* (-iz) [*< ME baronie*, *< OF baronie*, *barunie* (*F baronie*), *< ML baronia*, *< baro(n)-a*, a baron]. 1 The rank or dignity of a baron - 2 The domain of a baron, the territory or lordship of a baron - 3 In Scotland, a large freehold estate, even though the proprietor is not a baron - 4 In Ireland, a territorial division corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 316 baronies in the island.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every barony in the island. *Macaulay, Hist Eng*, xii

5 Formerly, the tenure by which a baron held of his superior, namely, military or other honorable service - 6 The body of barons and other peers; the baronage - *Burgh of barony* See *burgh*.

baroque (ba-rōk'), *a* and *n*. [Also *baroco*, = *G Dan barok*, *< F baroque*, *barroque* = *It baroco*, *< Pg barroco* = *Sp barruoco*, irregular, bizarre, esp in architecture, orig irregular-shaped, as applied to a pearl. Origin uncertain, perhaps, with some confusion with other words, *< L veruca*, a steep place, a height; hence, a wart, an excrescence on precious stones.] *I. a*. 1 Odd, bizarre, corrupt and fantastic in style.

The Oncidium leucochilum is by no means the most eccentric or baroque member of the family of orchids. *Eneye Brit*, XIII, 589

Happy the artist whose women friends or relatives are able to help him avoid the baroque developments of female attire which characterize so many of our native canvases, especially in genre subjects. *The Century*, XXV, 575

2 Specifically, in *arch*, applied to a style of decoration which prevailed in Europe during a great part of the eighteenth century, and may be considered to have begun toward the close of the seventeenth century. It is nearly equivalent to the Louis XV style, and is distinguished by its clumsy

forms, particularly in church architecture, and its contorted ornamentation, made up in great part of meaningless scrolls and inorganic shell work. Also called, sometimes, the *Jesuit style*, from the many and remarkably ugly examples supplied by churches founded by the Jesuit order. This word is often used interchangeably with *rococo*, but *rococo* is preferably reserved for ornament of the same period, particularly in France, which, though overcharged and inorganic, still retains some beauty and artistic quality. *baroque* implies the presence of ugly and repellent qualities.

Sometimes written *baroco*, *barocco*, *barock*. **Baroque pearl**, a rough pearl of irregular or contorted form. Such pearls are frequently utilized to form bodies of birds or the like, the extraneous being made of gold, etc.

II. n. 1. An object of irregular and peculiar form, especially in ornamental art.

On the scroll handle is a pearl baroque of Neptune riding on a dolphin. *S K Loan Exhibition 1891*

2 Ornament, design, etc., of the style and period called baroque. See *I*, 2.

The mad extravagances of the baroque, a style, if style it can be called, which declared war against the straight line, erased logic in construction from its grammar of art, and overloaded buildings with metriculous ornament. *C C Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, p. 361

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n* [*< Gr bapoc*, weight, + *σκοπεω*, view]. 1 An instrument used to indicate changes in the pressure of the atmosphere without measuring its absolute weight. See *weather-glass* and *storm-glass*. - 2 A piece of physical apparatus used to demonstrate the upward pressure of the air. It consists of a large body of small density attached to the beam of a balance, and exactly balanced by a small weight. When this is placed under the receiver of an air pump and the air is exhausted, the arm of the balance to which the large body is attached tips down, since the upward pressure now taken from it is greater than that removed from the small counterpoise.

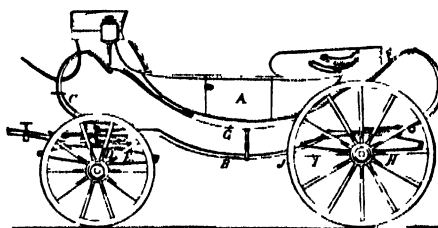
baroscopic (bar'ō-skōp'ik), *a* [*< baroscope + -ic*]. Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

baroscopical (bar'ō-skōp'ī-kal), *a* Same as *baroscopic*.

baroselenite (bar'ō-sel'e-nīt), *n* [*< Gr bapoc*, weight (or *bapoc*, heavy), + *σεληνή*, *q v*]. Same as *barite*.

Barosma (ba-rōs'ma), *n*. [*NL*, also *Baryosma*, *< Gr βαριοςμος*, also *βαριοςμω*, of oppressive smell, *< βαρις*, heavy, oppressive, + *σμος*, older form *σμός*, smell, odor, *< σέω*, smell, akin to *odor*, odor.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Rutaceae*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, possessing a strong, heavy odor. The leaves of several species, as *B. ericoides*, *B. serratifolia*, and *B. betulina*, are largely used in medicine under the name of *buchu* chiefly in disorders of the urino-genital organs. In Cape Colony they are employed as a stimulant and stomachic.

barouche (ba-rōsh'), *n* [Spelled as if *F*, but taken directly *< G dial barutsche*, *< It barocco*, *barocco* with term assimilated to that of *carrocco*, a chariot] = *Sp barrocho*, orig a two-wheeled vehicle, *< LL birotus*, a cabriolet, orig



Barouche.

A, body *B* perch *C* the spring *D* dummy *E* under spring *F*, thorough brace *G* rocker *H* hub or nave *I* spoke *J* rim when the whole circumference is composed of two pieces and finally, when it is composed of several pieces.

fem of the adj *birotus*, two-wheeled, *< L bis*, double, + *rota*, a wheel.] A large four-wheeled carriage with a falling or folding top over the back seat, and the seats arranged as in a coach.

barouche (ba-rōsh'), *n* [As if *F*, dim of *barouche*]. A small kind of barouche.

baroxyton (ba-rōk'si-ton), *n* [*< Gr bapoc*, heavy, + *ὀξύτονος*, sharp-sounding]. A brass instrument of music invented in 1853, having a compass of three and a half octaves, beginning nearly three octaves below middle *C* occasionally used in military bands.

bar-post (bār'pōst), *n*. One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

bar-pump (bār'pūmp), *n*. Same as *bare-pump*.

barquante, *barquentine*, *n*. See *barkantine*.

barque, *n*. See *bark*.

barri, *n*. Obsolete spelling of *bar*.

barri (bār), *v*. [Also *bary*, *< F barrir*, *< L barrire*, cry as an elephant.] To cry as an elephant.

barri, *n*. See *bahar*.

barra (bar'a), *n* [*ML*, a bar: see *bar*]. A bar or tower placed at the end of a bridge. *Walc*

barra (bar'a), *n* [*Pg*, a particular use of *barra*, a bar (cf *E yard*, *rod*, *perch*, similarly used) see *bar*]. A Portuguese linear measure, equal to 125 yards, used for cloths of various kinds.

barrable (bar'n-bl), *a* [*< bar*, + *-able*]. In law, capable of being barred or stayed.

barra-boat (bar'n-bot), *n*. [Named from the island of *Barra* in the Hebrides.] A vessel carrying ten or twelve men, used in the Hebrides. It is extremely sharp fore and aft, and has no floor, the sides rising straight from the keel, so that a cross section represents the letter V.

barracan (bar'a-kan), *n* [*< F barracan*, *barracan*, now *bouracan* = *Pr barracan* = *Sp barragan* (whence also *E barragan*) = *Pg barragana* = *It baracane* = *D barcan* = *MHG barchant*, *barchat*, *G barchent*, *fustian*, *berkan*, *barracani*, = *Pol barchan*, *barkhan* (*ML barcanus*), *< Turk barrakan*, *< Ar barrakān*, *barkān*, a kind of black gown, *< Pers barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick, strong stuff made in the Levant, properly of camel's hair. The name is used throughout the Mediterranean countries the use of it by Byron ("the striped white gauze barracan that bound her, *Don Juan*, III 70) and others to denote a delicate material is apparently an error. Also written *barican*, *barakan*, *barragan*, and *barragan*.

barracet, *n* [*ME*, also *barrau*, *barres*, *baras*, *< OF barras*, a barrier, *< barr*, a bar: see *bar*], and cf *embarrass*, *debarass*.] 1 A barrier or outlook in front of a fortress - 2 The bar of a tribunal. [*Rare*] - 3 A hindrance or obstruction. [*Rare*] - 4 The inclosure within which knightly encounters took place. Hence - 5 Hostility, contention, strife. *N E D*

barrack (bar'ak), *n* [= *D barak* = *G barack*, *barake* = *Dan barakke*, *< F baraque*, *< It baracca* = *Sp Pg barraca*, a tent, soldier's hut, of uncertain origin. Some compare Gael and Ir *barrachad*, a hut or booth, Gael *barrach*, top branches of trees, Bret *barrick*, full of branches, *< bar*, a branch: see *bar*]. 1 A building for lodging soldiers, especially in garrison, a permanent building or range of buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He [Bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a barrack and his palace into an almshouse. *F Walton, Hist Eng Poetry*, IV 2

2 A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged. Most of the quarrymen are Britons and live in wooden barracks. *Andred Channel Islands*, I 6

The railway has come close under the walls of the château, while an ugly barrack has sprung up on the other side. *Contemporary Rev*, L 329

[In both senses generally in the plural] - 3 A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, under which hay is kept, and which is capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure. In Maryland, and perhaps elsewhere, the word is used for a building of any kind intended for the storage of straw or hay. [U S] - **Barrack allowance**, a specific quantity of bread, beef, wood, coal, etc. issued by authority to British regiments stationed in barracks. **Barrack casemate**, a bomb-proof casemate for shelter and supplies. Also called *store casemate*.

barrack-master (bar'ak-mās'tēr), *n*. The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

- **Barrack-master general**, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks and adapts the accommodation to the requirements. [*Eng*]

barracade (bar'a-kad), *n* [*< D baar*, = *F barc*, + *leed* = *E cloth*]. A home-made woolen blanket without nap. [Popular to those parts of New York originally settled by the Dutch, and now little used, if at all.]

barracoon (bar-a-kōn'), *n* [*< Sp barracon* (used in the West Indies) = *Pg barracão*, aug of *Sp Pg barraca*, barrack: see *barrack*]. A barrack or an inclosure containing sheds in which negro slaves were temporarily detained, a slave-pen or slave-depot. Barracoons formerly existed at various points on the west coast of Africa also in Cuba, Brazil, etc. African barracoons were composed of large but low roofed wooden sheds, and were sometimes provided with defensive works in order to resist attack from the British forces engaged in breaking up the slave trade.

barracouta (bar-a-kō'ta), *n*. A corrupt form of *barracuda*.

barracuda (bar-a-kō'da), *n* [Native name.] A large voracious fish, *Sphyrna pncuda*, of the West Indian and neighboring seas. It belongs to the perch family, and is from 6 to 10 feet in length.

barrad, *barraid* (bar'ad, -ād), *n* [*< Ir barrread*, *barread*, *< E barret*, *q v*, or from the *F* origi-

nal] A conical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish till as late as the seventeenth century.

barragant (bar'n-gan), *n*. Same as *barracan*.
barrage (bar'aj), *n*. [F, a bar, barrier, dam, < *barrer*, bar, obstruct, < *barre*, bar, obstruction] 1 The act of barring, especially, the formation of an artificial obstruction in a watercourse, in order to increase the depth of the water, to facilitate irrigation, and for other purposes. 2 The artificial barrier thus formed, especially, one of those on the river Nile in Egypt.

barragone (bar'a-gon), *n*. Same as *barracan*.
Barragone—a genus of corded stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear. *Gilbert White*, *Saltmarshes*, 11.

barragudo (bar-a-go'do), *n*. [S Amer] A native Indian name of a large South American monkey of the genus *Leptothrix*.

barraid, *n*. See *barrad*.

barrakant, *n*. See *barracan*.

barramunda (bar-a-mun'dy), *n*. [Native Australian] An Australian fish, (*Cratodus forsteri*), of the order *Dipnoi*, representative of a sub-order *Monopneumona*. It attains a length of 6 feet, and its flesh is esteemed for food. See *Cratodus*.

barranca (ba-rang'ka), *n*. [Sp, also *barranco* = Pg *barranco*] A deep ravine, mountain-gorge, or defile, a word frequently used by writers on Mexican and South American geography and travel.

Only in the valleys of erosion, true *barrancos*, into which the fire cannot penetrate. *J. F. Ives*, *Japan* (trans.), p. 83.

barras (bar'as), *n*. [Origin obscure] A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland. The word was in use in the seventeenth century.

barras (bar'as, f'pron ba-ra'), *n*. [F, < *barre*, a bar, in ref. to its appearance on the tree] The French name for the turpentine obtained in the south of France from *Pinus Pinaster*. Also called *galipot*.

barrat, *n*. [ME *barrat*, *barrat*, *barat*, *baret*, < OF *barat* (= Pr *barat* = Sp *barato* (obs) = It *baratto*), *m*, also *barate* = Pr *barata* = Sp *barata* (obs), *f* (ML *baratus*, *baratum*, and *barata*), of uncertain origin, orig appar traffic, dealing (as in the E deriv *barter*, *q v*), then fraudulent dealing, fraud, etc. In sense 3, of leel *baratta*, fight, strife, trouble] 1 Fraud, deception. 2 Trouble, distress.

How he has in great *barrat* bene, when he was borne. *John Plow*, p. 179.

3 Contention, strife.

barrat, *v t*. [Also *barrat* < *barrat*, *n*] To quarrel, brawl.

barrathea-cloth, *n*. See *barathea-cloth*.

barrator (bar'a-tor), *n*. [ME *barator*, *barator*, *bayer*, *baratour*, *barator*, etc. < AF **baratour*, OF *barator* (= Pr *barator* = It *barattatore*, ML *barattator*), < *barater*, *barater*, cheat, deceive, < *barat*, etc., *barat* see *barat*] 1 In *old law*, one who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment, a simoniac. 2 In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe. 3 One who buys or sells offices of state. 4 One who commits *barratry*, one who, being the master of a ship or one of its officers or seamen, commits any fraud or fraudulent act in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship, sinking or deserting her, wilful deviation from the fixed course, or embezzlement of the cargo. 5 A quarrelsome, brawling person, a rowdy. 6 One who frequently excites others to lawsuits or quarrels, a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies, an encourager of litigation between other persons. chiefly in the phrase *common barrator*. See *barratry*, 4.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character. Nic. to turn *barrator* in thy old days a strict up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours. *Abraham*, *Hist of John Bull*.

Also spelled *barrator*, and, especially in the last sense, *barrator*.

barratous (bar'a-tus), *a*. [ME *baratous*, < OF *baratus*, < *barat* see *barat*] Contentious, quarrelsome.

The world is too full of litigious and *barratous* peevish. *G. Harvey*, *Pictures Supercorruption*, p. 97. (V. J. D.)

barratrous (bar'a-trus), *a*. [ME *barratrous*, < OF *baratrous*, < *barat* see *barat*] Of the nature of or characterized by *barratry*, fraudulent. Also spelled *barratrous*.

barratrously (bar'a-trus-ly), *adv*. In a *barratrous* or fraudulent manner, by *barratry*. Also spelled *barratrously*.

barratry (bar'a-tri), *n*. [ME *barratry*, < OF *barateri*, *barterie* = Pr *barataria* (ML

barataria), < *barat* see *barrat* and -ry.] 1 The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferments or of offices of state. See *barrator*, 1, 3. 2 In *old Scots law*, the taking of bribes by a judge. 3 The fraud or offense committed by a *barrator*. See *barrator*, 4. 4 A vexatious and persistent inciting of others to lawsuits and litigation, a stirring up and maintaining of controversies and litigation. This is a criminal offense at common law.

Also *barratry*, especially in the last sense.

barré (ba-rä'), *a*. [F, pp of *barrer*, bar, < *barre*, bar see *bar*] 1 In *her*, divided by a bond minister the reverse of *benture* or *bantle*. [This French term is used because English heraldry has no single term for bendwise in a similar sense.]

2 In music for the guitar or lute, barred conveying a direction to press with the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings, in order to raise their pitch, and thus facilitate a temporary change of key.

barred (bärd), *p a*. 1 Scoured with a bar or bars as, "the close-barred portal," *Scott*, *Abbot*, xix. 2 Furnished or made with bars as, a five-barred gate. 3 Obstructed by a bar, as a harbor. 4 Striped, streaked, used especially of textile fabrics as, "barred ul of silk," *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*. 5 In music, (a) Marked off by bars. (b) Same as *barre*, 2. 6 In *her*, same as *barré*.

barrel (bar'el), *n*. [ME *baril*, *barile*, *barayl*, < OF *barcil*, *baril*, mod F *baril* = Pr Sp Pg *baril* = It *barile* = G *baril* = O Bulg *Serv* *barilo* = Pol *baryla* (barred l) = N Gr *barili*, < ML *barile*, *barillus*, *barellus*, *barulis*, a *baril*. Origin uncertain, perhaps connected with *barl*. The Celtic words, W *baril* = Gael *barail* = Ir *barile* = Manx *barrel* = Corn *bal-lar*, are of E origin.] 1 A vessel or cask of a cylindrical form, generally bulging in the middle, usually made of wooden staves bound together with hoops, and having flat parallel heads. 2 As a measure of capacity, the quantity of anything, liquid or solid, which a barrel should contain.

In English metrology there were four principal kinds of barrels: the wine barrel of 31½ wine gallons, the London ale barrel of 32 beer gallons, the country ale and beer barrel of 34 beer gallons, and the London beer barrel of 36 beer gallons. The wine barrel was legalized in the reign of Richard III; the others under Henry VIII. Under George III the barrel of ale or beer for town and country was made 36 gallons. Oil, spirits, tar, and pork were measured by the wine barrel, vinegar, by the barrel of 34 gallons. A barrel of cels or nettles contained 30 gallons by a statute of Henry VI, but by another of Edw IV this was made 12 gallons. Salmon and spruce beer were also measured by barrels of 42 gallons. A barrel of beef, wet codfish or hony contained 32 wine gallons, but hony was sometimes sold by barrels of 42 gallons of 12 pounds each. By a statute of George III a barrel of fish was made 38 wine gallons, but a barrel of salt pilchards or mackerel measured 50 gallons. The barrel of apples, coal or nuts contained 9 Winchester bushels, each of 8 gallons, dry measure. The barrel of anchors contained 16 pounds, of gunpowder, 100 pounds, of tins, 1 hundredweight of candles, 120 pounds, of ballins, potash, or butter, 2 hundredweight (but only 100 pounds of Essex butter, and 150 of Sussex), the barrel of soap, 250 pounds. A barrel of plates, by a statute of Charles II, contained 300 pounds. There were besides a great variety of other barrels in Scotland and Ireland. In England the barrel is no longer a legal measure. In the United States the barrel in liquid measure is commonly 31½ gallons, and for solid substances it is generally a unit of weight, a barrel of flour, for example, being 196 pounds, and a barrel of beef or pork 300 pounds. In Maine a barrel of fish is by law 200 pounds. In Louisiana a barrel in dry measure is ½ bushels. The bushels vary in different States. On the continent of Europe previous to the introduction of the metric system, there were many barrels. In each state of Italy the *barile* for wine was a little smaller than that for oil, they were about 30 to 60 liters. The *barrel* of Normandy was about 60 Paris pints. The *baril* of Montpellier was 25½ liters, the *barrillon* of Barcelona, 30½ liters, the *baril* of Riga, 197½ liters. The *barrique* was commonly larger than the *baril*. The abbreviation is *bbt*, pl *bbbs*.

3 The contents of a barrel sometimes, like *bottle*, used to signify intoxicating drink. 4 The money (especially when the sum is large) supplied by a candidate in a political campaign, for campaign expenses, but especially for corrupt purposes; hence, a *barrel* campaign is one in which money is lavishly employed to bribe voters in this sense often written and pronounced *bar'l* (barl), in humorous imitation of vulgar speech. [U. S. political slang.] 5 Anything resembling a barrel, a drum or cylinder. In particular—(a) The drum or roller in a crane about which the rope or chain winds. (b) The main portion of a capstan, about which the rope winds between the drumhead at the top and the pawl rim at the bottom. See cut under *capstan*. (c) In the steering apparatus of a ship the cylinder on which the tiller ropes or chains are wound. (d) The rim in a drum or pulley about which the belt works. (e) The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel organ opens the key valves, and in the musical box sets in vibration the teeth of the steel comb by

which the sound is produced. (f) The cylindrical portion of a boiler between the fire box and the smoke box, containing the tubes or flues. (g) The body or trunk of a quadruped, especially of a horse, ox, etc.

Lofty is his neck,
 And elegant his head, his *barrel* short.
Singleton, tr. of *Virgil*, I 151.

(h) The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and round which the chain is wound. (i) The chamber of a pump, in which the piston works. (j) The tube in a lock into which the key enters. (k) The vibrating portion of a bell between the lower thickened part or sound bow and the top or cannon. (l) The hard, horny, hollow part of the stem of a feather, the calamus proper, or quill. See cut under *aftershaft*. (m) That part of the hilt of a sword which is grasped by the hand. (n) The metal tube of a gun. — **Barrel of the ear**, the tympanum or ear drum. See *tympanum*. — **Rolling-barrel**, **tumbling-barrel**, a tumbling box, or vessel mounted on a shaft and made to revolve, for the purpose of polishing or cleaning by attrition materials placed within it, and for cutting shells, etc. — **Black barrel**, a coopered vessel shaped like a cask, but not made water tight, being intended for dry substances.

barrel (bar'el), *v t*, pret and pp *barreled* or *barrelled*, ppr. *barreling* or *barrelling*. [*barrel*, *n*] To put or pack in a barrel or barrels as, to barrel beef, pork, or fish.

Stale butter, and such, I fear, it is by the being barreled up so long. *B. Johnson*, *Staple of News*, II 1.

barrel-bayonet (bar'el-bä'tō-net), *n*. A bayonet, formerly used, fitted to a haft which was inserted into the barrel of the gun. See *plug-bayonet*.

barrel-bellied (bar'el-bel'id), *a*. Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

barrel-bolt (bar'el-bölt), *n*. A door-bolt moving in a cylindrical casing.

barrel-bulk (bar'el-bulk), *n*. *Naut*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulks, or 40 cubic feet, are equivalent to one ton by measurement.

barrel-curb (bar'el-kurb), *n*. An open cylinder, 3½ or 4 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed on horizontal circular ribs of elm, used as a mold in well-sinking to keep the excavation cylindrical.

barrel-drain (bar'el-drän), *n*. A cylindrical drain of masonry.

barreled, **barrelled** (bar'eld), *p a*. 1 Packed, stowed, or stored away in barrels as, *barreled* butter. 2 Inclosed in a cylinder or barrel as, *barreled* bolts. 3 Having a barrel or barrels of a kind or number indicated, used chiefly in composition as, a double-barreled gun. — **Barreled crossbow**. See *crossbow*.

barrelet, *n*. See *barrulet*.

barrel-filler (bar'el-fil'er), *n*. An apparatus for filling barrels, provided with an automatic arrangement, generally in the nature of a float, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

barrel-fish (bar'el-fish), *n*. A name of the log-fish or rudder-fish (which see), *Larus perciformis*, of the family *Stromateide*.

They are almost always found in the vicinity of floating barrels and spars, and sometimes inside of the barrels. Hence the fishermen call them *barrel fish*, though the most usual name is *rudder fish*. *Staud Nat Hist*, III 191.

barrel-gage (bar'el-gä), *n*. An automatic device to indicate when a barrel is full, or to shut off the supply and prevent overflow.

barrel-hooks (bar'el-hüka), *n pl*. A pair of iron hooks for lifting barrels by the chimes.

barrelled, *p a*. See *barreled*.

barrel-lifter (bar'el-lif-ter), *n*. A hand-tool for lifting a barrel by the chimes.

barrel-loom (bar'el-löm), *n*. 1 A loom in which the pattern of the fabric to be woven is determined by a chain of perforated cards passing over a drum or barrel. See *Jacquard loom*, under *loom*. 2 A loom in which pins projecting from a revolving barrel determine the elevation and depression of the warp-threads.

barrel-organ (bar'el-ör-gan), *n*. An organ with a cylinder or barrel turned by a crank and furnished with pegs or staples, which, when the barrel revolves, open a series of valves admitting currents of air from a bellows actuated by the same motion to a set of pipes, thus producing a tune either in melody or in harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Many large instruments have been made on this principle, but it is chiefly applied to the hand-organs carried about by street musicians.



Barrel hooks.

barrel-pen (bar'el-pen), *n.* A pen with a cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pier (bar'el-pēr), *n.* A support for a military bridge formed of empty casks or barrels joined together in a raft, in the absence of pontoons or boats. The rafts of barrels for the abutments are made fast to the shore on each side of the stream or body of water to be crossed, and those forming the piers are anchored at proper intervals between the two banks. These rafts are connected by sleepers or timbers which are lashed to them and support the planks forming the roadway of the bridge.

barrel-plate (bar'el-plāt), *n.* A plate employed in machine-guns to assemble and hold the barrels in place about the axis. The Gatling gun has a front and a rear barrel plate, the barrels passing through both plates.

barrel-saw (bar'el-sā), *n.* A cylinder with a serrated edge, or a band-saw bent into a circle and fitted to a cylindrical frame, used for cutting barrel-staves, felles, the curved work in furniture, etc.

barrel-screw (bar'el-skrō), *n.* A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of plank, with a female screw at each end of great use in starting a launch. Also called *bed-screw*.

barrel-setter (bar'el-set'er), *n.* A cylindrical mandrel used for straightening the barrel or truing the bore of a firearm.

barrel-shaped (bar'el-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a barrel, that is, of a short cylinder with bulging sides, used especially in describing the eggs of certain insects.

barrel-vault (bar'el-vālt), *n.* A plain, semi-cylindrical vault, much used by ancient architects, and employed generally by medieval builders before the reappearance of groined vaulting at the close of the eleventh century.

barrel-vise (bar'el-vīs), *n.* A bench-vise whose jaws are grooved longitudinally, adapted for holding a gun-barrel or other similar object.

barrel-work (bar'el-wērk), *n.* In *mining*, pieces of native copper large enough to be sorted out by hand and shipped in barrels, but not large enough to come under the head of *mass copper*. The latter is sent to the smelting works after being cut, if necessary into pieces of manageable size, and is shipped without being barreled. [Lake Superior.]

barren (bar'en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod E also *bariane*, < ME *barain*, *barain*, < OF **barain*, *brahain*, *brehain*, fem *barain*, *baraque*, *brehaque*, mod F. *bréhaigne*, *barren* origin unknown. The Bret *biachagn*, sterile, is from F.] **1.** *a.* Incapable of producing or that does not produce its kind, applied to animals and plants.

There shall not be male or female barren among you. Deut vii 14

In particular — (a) Sterile, castrated, said of male animals. (b) Without fruit or seed, said of trees or plants. (c) Having no children, childless, without issue, said of a woman.

The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, but Sarai was barren, she had no child. Gen xi 29, 30

For aye to be in shady cloister new'd,
To live a barren sister all your life.
Shak, M N D, i 1

(d) Not bearing or pregnant at the usual season, said of female animals, as, *barren heifers*.

2. Producing little or no vegetation, unproductive, unfruitful, sterile, applied to land.

Another rocky valley yawned beneath us, and another barren stony hill rose up beyond.
R Curzon, *Monast in the Levant*, p 144

3. In *mining*, unproductive, unprofitable, applied to rocks. — **4.** Void of vital germs.

It is particularly difficult to protect a liquid from all germs, or to destroy all those which have penetrated it, however, it is possible, and the liquid is then said to be *barren*.
Sawyer, III 128

5. Mentally unproductive; unresponsive; dull, stupid. [Rare.]

There be of them, that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too.
Shak, Hamlet, iii 2.

6. Devoid, lacking; wanting with of, as, a hill barren of trees; a mind barren of ideas.

Our latest letters from America are of the middle of April, and are extremely barren of news.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I 242

It is impossible to look without amazement on a mind so fertile in combinations, yet so barren of images.
Macaulay, Petrarch

7. Not producing or leading to anything, profitless; fruitless, as, barren tears, a barren attachment. — **8.** Destitute of interest or attraction; unsuggestive; uninteresting; bald; bare, as, a barren list of names.

But it [Duomo of Florence] is impressive within from its vast open spaces, and from the stately and simple, though barren, grandeur of its piers and vaults and walls.
C E Norton, 'Church building in Middle Ages', p 229

Barren flowers, such as for any reason produce no seed. **Barren ground**, unproductive beds of rock used, especially with regard to coal, for areas where there is no coal seam of sufficient thickness to be worked with profit. — **Barren measures**, in *geol*, those portions of coal measures which contain no workable seams of coal. **Barren signs**, in *astr*, Gemini 14, and Virgo. **Barren stamens**, in *bot*, such as produce no pollen in the anther.

II. *n.* A tract or region of more or less unproductive land, partly or entirely treeless. The term is best known in the United States as the name of a district in Kentucky, "the Barrens" underlain by the subcarboniferous limestone, but possessing a fertile soil, which was nearly or quite treeless when that State began to be settled by the whites, but which at present where not cultivated, is partly covered with trees. In northeastern Canada the name *barrens* is given to treeless, grass covered areas, once the beds of lakes, but now dedicated and in most cases the exact counterpart of various tracts existing in the western United States and there generally called *prairies*, but sometimes *hides*. The pine barrens of the southern Atlantic States are sandy plains on which is a valuable growth of southern or long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*.

The "pine barrens" is traversed by several excellent roads, and a morning ride or drive while the delicate haze still lingers among the forest of pines, and the air is full of the fresh scent of the pine woods, is not easily forgotten.
Portsmouth Rep (N H) XXXIX 178

To fertilize especially the barrens of Surrey and Berkshire.
Knapton, Life II 100

barren† (bar'en), *v t* [*< barren, a*] To render barren or unproductive.

barrener (bar'en-er), *n* [*< barren, a, 1 (d)*] A cow not in calf for the year.

barrenly (bar'en-li), *adv* Unfruitfully.

barrenness (bar'en-nes), *n* [*< ME barrennesse, barynes, etc., < barren + -ness*] The state or quality of being barren. (a) The inability of procreation, want of the power of conception.

I pray d children, and thought barrenness
In widdock a reproach.
Milton, S A, I 352

(b) Want of fertility, total or partial sterility. Infertility, as, the barrenness of the land. (c) Want of the power of producing anything, want of instructiveness, suggestiveness, interest, or the like, want of matter, as, barrenness of invention, barren.

And this leads me to wonder why Lancelot and many others should cry up the barrenness of the French plots, above the variety and copiousness of the English.
Dryden, Essay on Dram Poesy

The barrenness of his fellow students forced him generally into other company at his hours of entertainment.
Johnson, Rambler, No 19

(d) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion.
Jer Taylor

barren-spirited (bar'en-spir'it-ed), *a* Of a poor or mean spirit. *Shak, J C, iv 1*

barrenwort (bar'en-wert), *n* [*< barren + wort*] The common name of *Epimedium*, a genus of low herbaceous plants, natural order *Berberidaceae*, having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which has three flowers. The only European species is *F. alpinum*. Species occur also in central Asia and Japan. — **American barrenwort**, *Pancouveria hexandra*, a nearly allied species found in Oregon.

barret†, *n* [*< F barrette (= Sp barreta)*, dim of *barre*, a bar, see *bar†*] A little bar.

barret† (bar'et), *n* [Also *barret*, < F *barrette* = *Fr barreta*, *berreta* = *Sp barreta* = *It berretta* = *see beretta* and *birrus*] **1.** Same as *barretta*. — **2.** A sort of ancient military cap or headpiece. *Scott*. Also called *barret-cap*.

barret†, *n* See *barret*.

barret-cap (bar'et-kap), *n* Same as *barret†*, **2**.
Old England's sign St George's cross,
His barret cap did grace.
Scott, I of L M, iii 16

barretero (bar-e-tā'rō), *n* [*Sp, < barreta*, dim of *bara*, a bar, crowbar, see *barret†* and *bar†*] A miner who wields a crowbar, wedge, or pick.

The ores are so soft that a single barretero can throw down many tons a day.
L Hamilton, Mex Handbook, p 73

barreter, barretty, etc See *barrator*, etc.
barr-fish (bar'fish), *n*. [*Cf bar†*] A name of the crappie, *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish. See cut under *crappie*.

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *n* [First in the form *barruado* (after *Sp*), < F *barricade* = *It barricata*, < *Sp Pg barruado*, a barricade, lit. made of barrels, < *barrua* (= F *barrigue*), a barrel, prob < *barra*, a bar, see *bar†*, and cf *barril*] **1.** A hastily made fortification of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, wagons, or anything that can obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defense or security.

Ev'n tho thrice again
The red fool fury of the Seine
Should pile his barricades with dead
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii

2. A temporary barrier of any kind designed to obstruct passage into or through a space intended to be kept free for a particular use.

3. Any bar or obstruction, that which defends.

There must be such a barricade as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere.
Derham

4† In *naval arch*, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and backed with ropes, mats, pieces of old cable, and full hammocks, as a protection against small shot in time of action. — *Syn* *bar* etc. See *barrier*.

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *t t*, pret and pp *barricaded*, *pp* *barricading* [*< barruade, n*] **1.** To obstruct or block (a path or passage) with a barricade. — **2.** To block or render impassable.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet
And the mixed hurly barricades the street.
Day, Irlin, iii

3. To shut in and defend with a barricade, hem in.

He is so barricadoed in his house,
And arm'd with guard still.
Chapman, Revenge of Busby D Ambols, I 1

Also formerly *barricadeo*.
barricader (bar-i-kā'der), *n* One who barricades.

barricado† (bar-i-kā'do), *n* and *t* Same as *barricade*, the older form in English use.

Shall I have a barricado made against my friends to be
barricad of any pleasure they can bring in to me?
B Jonson, Irlin, iii 2

barricot, *n* [*< Sp Pg barrica*, a cask, barrel, see *barruade*] A small barrel or keg.

barrier (bar'i-er), *n* [Early mod E also *barur*, *baryer* (with term accom to mod F), < ME *barriere*, *barrie*, < AF *barriere*, OF *barriere*, F *barrière* = *Pr it barrica* = *Sp barrica* = *Pg barrica* (ML reflex *barrica*), < ML **barraria*, a barrier, < *barra*, a bar, see *bar†*] **1.** In *fort*, anything, as a palisade or stockade, designed to obstruct entrance into a fortified place. — **2.** *pl* The palisades or railing surrounding the ground where tournaments and jousts were carried on, hence, the sports themselves (formerly sometimes with the plural in a singular sense).

Deny me not to stay
To see a barriers prepared to night.
Webster, White Devil, iv 4

The young Earl of Essex and others among them entertained her majesty with tiltings and tournaments, barriers, mock fights, and such like acts.
Oldys, Sir W Raleigh

3. Any obstruction, anything which hinders approach, attack, or progress, anything standing in the way, an obstacle, as, to build a wall as a barrier against trespassers, constitutional barriers.

Constantly strengthening the barriers opposed to our passions.
Bp Porteus, Works, II iv

A barrier to defend us from popery.
Bp Burnet, Hist Own Times an 108

4. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch having possession of the barrier, and the revenues there of, before a peace.
Swift

5. A limit or boundary of any kind, a line of separation.

I was persuaded that when once that nice barrier which marked the boundaries of what we owed to each other should be thrown down, it might be propped again but could never be restored.
A Hamilton, Works, I 213

6. The gate, in towns on the continent of Europe, at which local revenue duties are collected.

— **7.** In China, a subordinate customs station placed on an inland trade-route for the collection of duties on goods in transit. — **8.** In *coal-mining*, a solid block of coal left unworked between two pillars, for security against the accidents which might occur in consequence of communication between them. [Eng.] — **Barrier Act**, the name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, providing that no change can be made in the laws of the church without first being submitted to all the presbyteries for their judgment and having received the approval of at least a majority of them. The Barrier Act is held both by the Established and by the Free Church as of high importance, and analogous regulations have been adopted by other Presbyterian churches.

Barrier reef. See *reef*. — **Barrier system**, in North of England coal-mining, a method of working a coal mine by pillar and stall when solid masses of barriers of coal are left between the working places. — **Barrier treaty**, a treaty fixing the frontier of a country, especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov 16, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Nether-

lands determining the relations of the Dutch and the Austrians in the strategic towns of the Low Countries. — *Syn* 3 *bar*, *barrier*, *barricade*. *Bar* is the most general, and takes almost all the many figurative meanings. *Barricade* is also full in figurative meaning. *Barricade* is confined strictly to obstructions set with the specific intention of stopping passage, as in streets and narrow passages. My spirit beats her mortal *bars*.

Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*
The *barricade* which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay. Bryant, *The Patriots*

The Milanese threw up *barricades* at their leisure, and still the Austrian government remained passive spectators of this defiance of the Imperial authority.

J. Dreyer, Victor Emmanuel p. 77

barrier (bar'ī-er), *n* [*< barrer, n*] To shut in or off with a barrier.

barrier-gate (bar'ī-r-gāt), *n* A gate which closes the entrance through a stockade or barrier.

barrigado (bar-i-go'dō), *n* [*Sp Pg*, big-bellied, *< barriga*, belly, of uncertain origin.] The Brazilian name for several monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix*. They are the largest of South American monkeys, one measuring 53 inches in length, of which the tail constituted 28.

barring (bar'ing), *n* [*Verbal n of bar*]. In mining, timber used for supporting the roof or sides of shafts. [*Eug*]

barring (bar'ing), *ppr as prep* [*Prop ppr of bar*]. Excepting, leaving out of the account; apart from us, *barring accidents*, I shall be there. [*Colloq*]

Little writing desks constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, *barring* the French poll-tax. Dickens

barring-out (bar'ing-out'), *n* Exclusion from a place by means of locks or bars, specifically, the act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows. A boyish sport indulged in at Christmas in Great Britain, now nearly obsolete, and sometimes practised for mischief in parts of the United States.

Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
No graver than a schoolboy's *barring out*.
Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion

barris (bar'is), *n* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee, and also to the mandrill.

barrister (bar'is-tor), *n* [First in the 16th century, written *barrester*, *barister*, later *barrester*, *barister* (NL *baristerius*), *< barric*, *bar* (bar'ī, *n*) + *-ster*, the term being assimilated to that of *sophista*, etc.] A counselor or an advocate learned in the law, admitted to plead at the bar in protection and defense of clients called in full a *barrister at law*. The term is most especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate* and in the United States *counselor at law*. In England barristers alone are admitted to plead in the superior courts. They must previously have belonged to one of the Inns of Court, and are divided into *sitor* or *outer barristers*, who plead without the bar, and *quene* (or *king's*) *counsel* or *serjeants at law*, who plead within the bar.

After applying himself to the study of the law Bacon was admitted in his twenty-second year (1542) as an *Outer Barrister* of Gray's Inn. E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 15

Inner barrister. Same as *bar*, 1.

bar-roll (bar'röl), *n* A bookbinders' tool, of circular form, that makes a broad, flat line on the sides or backs of books.

bar-room (bar'röm), *n* A room in a public house, hotel, restaurant, or other place of resort, containing a bar or counter where liquors or other refreshments are served.

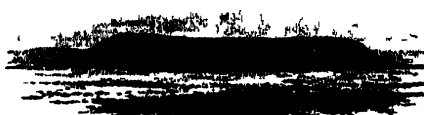
barrow (bar'ō), *n* [Early mod E. also *barow*, *barrough* (mod dual *bargh* bar' q v, also *berry*), *< ME barw*, *baruz*, *bar*, *bargh*, *beoruh* (also, with vowel assimilation, *bar*, *bargh*, etc., whence the mod form with differentiated meaning *barrow*, *q v*), *< AS barog*, *beorh* = OS *berg* = OFries *berg*, *berch* = D *berg* = OHG *berg*, MHG *berc*, G *berg* (> E *berg* in *acc-berg*) = Sw *berg* = Dan *bjerg* = Goth **barags* (in deriv *barigahs*, a mountainous district), a hill, mountain, = Icel *berg*, *bjarg*, a rock precipice, = OIr *barigh*, Ir *bar* = W *bar* = Bret *bar*, a mountain, hill (cf W *bar*, high), = OPol *barog* = Serv *brag* = Bohem *berch* = Pol *brzeg* = Russ *berga*, shore, bank, cf Zend *berzant* a height, *berzant*, high, = Skt *barānt*, strong, mighty, lofty, ppr of *bar*, *barh*, be thick, be strong. The orig notion is that of a height, and there is no connection with AS *beorgan*, etc., cover, see *bury*]. 1. A hill or mountain originally applied to hills or mountains of any height, even the greatest, but later restricted to lower elevations. In this sense the word survives only in provincial use or as a part of local names in England. — 2. A mound, a heap. [*Prov. Eng*] In particular — 3. A

mound of earth or stones raised over a grave; a sepulchral mound; a tumulus. Barrows are among the most important monuments of primitive antiquity. They are found in Great Britain and other dis-



Rowl Barrow

tricts of Europe, and in North America and Asia. They are distinguished, according to the peculiarities of form and construction, as *long*, *broad*, *beel*, *bell cone*, etc., *barrows*. In the more ancient barrows the bodies are found lying extended on the ground, with implements and weapons of stone or bone beside them. In barrows of later date the implements are of bronze, and sometimes, though



Long Barrow

rarely, of iron, while the remains are often inclosed in a stone or earthenware chest and doubled up. Where the body was burned the ashes were usually deposited in an urn. Barrow burial is supposed not to have been abandoned in Great Britain until the eighth century. In England, Wiltshire and Dorset are the counties in which barrows most abound. Stone barrows in Scotland are called *carns*. The numerous barrows of North America are generally classed along with other ancient earthworks as *mounds*, or distinguished as *burial mounds*.

Whilst the term *tumulus* is almost exclusively used in speaking of the sepulchral mounds of the ancient Greeks, and the conical mounds formed by the Romans, adjoining their camps and stations, to serve as land marks and watching stations, it is used indifferently with the word *barrow* to designate the sepulchral mounds of the ancient inhabitants of this and other northern countries.

Audley III 18

A long street climbs to one tall tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray dawn
With Danish *barrows*. Tennyson, *North Aiden*

4 A burrow or warren. See *burrow*, *berry* 2.

The coney barrow of Lincoln's Inn is now covered by smooth lawns. Blackwood's *Mag*, XVII 587

barrow (bar'ō), *n* [*< ME barrow*, *barow*, *barowe*, *barwe*, *barwe*, *< AS *beawec* (a form **beawe* is cited but not authenticated), a barrow (cf D *berre*, MHG *berre*, a hand-barrow, MHG *rade-ber*, G *radberge*, *radburge*, dial *rad-berre*, a wheelbarrow, Icel *barar*, mod *borur*, pl, a tier, Sw *bär*, *barrow*, *bier*, Dan *baare*, *bier*, AS *ber*, E *bar*, also L *feretrum*, *< Gr φέρειν*, a litter, *ber*, all from the same ult source), *< beran*, bear, see *bear* 1 and *bier*]. 1. A frame used by two or more men in carrying a load, formerly, any such frame, as a stretcher or bier, specifically, a flat rectangular frame of bars or boards, with projecting shafts or handles (in England called *hams*) at both ends, by which it is carried, usually called a *hand-barrow*. — 2. A similar frame, generally used in the form of a shallow box with either flaring or upright sides, and supported in front formerly by two wheels, now by a single small wheel inserted between the front shafts, and pushed by one man, who supports the end opposite to the wheel by means of the rear shafts, usually called a *wheelbarrow*. — 3. A frame or box of larger size, resting on an axle between two large wheels, and pushed or pulled by means of shafts at one end, a hand-cart, as, a costermonger's *barrow*. [*Local Eng* (London) and Scotch.]. — 4. A barrowful, the load carried in or on a barrow.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be thrown in the Thames? Shak., *M. W. of W.*, III 5

5 In salt-works, a wicker case in which the salt is put to drain. — 6 The egg-case of a skate or a ray so called from its resemblance to a hand-barrow.

barrow (bar'ō), *t* [*< barrow* 2, *n*] To wheel or convey in a barrow, as, to *barrow* coal in a pit.

barrow (bar'ō), *n* [*< ME baron*, *barowe*, *baru*, *< AS bearg*, *beah* = Fries *barog* = D *barog*, *berg* = OHG *barg*, *barug*, MHG *barc*, G *barch* = Icel *borg*, a castrated boar. Not connected, as sometimes suggested, with L *verres*, a boar, Skt *varāha*, a boar. Cf *hog*, of the same orig sense.] A castrated boar. Also called *barrow-pig* or *barrow-hog*. [*Now chiefly prov Eng*.]

I say "gentle," though this *barrow* grant at the word. Milton, *Colasterion*

barrow (bar'ō), *n* [*< ME berwe*, *< AS bearu*, a grove (= Icel *borr*, a kind of tree), perhaps orig a fruit-bearing tree, *< beran* = Icel. *bera*, bear.] A wood or grove: a word surviving only in English local names, as *Barrow-in-Furness*, *Barrowfield*.

barrow (bar'ō), *n* [*E dial*, also *barry*, *barre*. Origin obscure, perhaps ult. *< AS beorgan*, cover, protect.] Same as *barrow-coat*.

barrow-coat (bar'ō-kōt), *n* [*E dial*, also *barrow-coat*, *< barrow* 5 + *coat*] A square or oblong piece of flannel, wrapped round an infant's body below the arms, the part extending beyond the feet being turned up and pinned.

Also called *barrow* and *barry*. **barrowman** (bar'ō-man), *n*; pl *barrowmen* (-men). A man employed in wheeling a barrow, specifically, in *coal-mining*, one who conveys the coal in a wheelbarrow from the point where it is mined to the trolleyway or tramway on which it is carried to the place where it is raised to the surface.

barrow-pig (bar'ō-pig), *n* Same as *barrow* 3.

A *barrow pig*, that is, one which has been gelded. Dryden, *Plutarch*, II 397

barrow-pump (bar'ō-pump), *n* A combined suction- and force-pump mounted on a two-wheeled barrow.

barrow-tram (bar'ō-tram), *n*. The tram or shaft of a wheelbarrow, hence, jocularly, a raw-boned fellow.

Sit down there, and gather your wind and your senses, ye black *barrow tram* o' the kirk that ye are. Are ye fou or fasting? Scott, *Guy Mannering*, II xiii

barrow-truck (bar'ō-truk), *n*. A two-wheeled hand-truck, especially, such a truck for use in moving baggage or freight.

barrowway (bar'ō-wa), *n*. In *coal-mining*, an underground road on which coal is transported from the place where it is mined to the tramway. [*Eng*]

barrulee (bar'ō-lā'), *a*. In *her*, same as *barrule*.

barrulet (bar'ō-let), *n* [*Also barrulette*, dim of AF **barrule*, dim of OF *barre*, a bar, see *bar* 1.] In *her*, a diminutive of the bar, generally considered as being one fourth of its width. It is never used alone. Also written *barrilet*. See *barrulette*.

barrulette (bar'ō-let-i), *a* [*< barrulet*] In *her*, divided into *barrulets*, said of the heraldic field. See *barry* 2 and *barrule*.

barruly (bar'ō-li), *a* [*< AF barrulee*, *< *barrule*, dim of OF *barre*, a bar, see *bar* 1.] In *her*, divided into bars or barrulets, said of the field when divided into not less than eight parts, if the number is much greater, it is called *barrulette*. Also *barrulee*.

barry (bar'ī), *n* Same as *barrow-coat*. [*Prov Eng*]

barry (bar'ī), *a* [*< F barré*, pp of *barrer*, *bar*, see *bar* 1, *v*] In *her*, divided into bars.



Barry of six

said of the heraldic field the number of divisions is always even and is always mentioned, as *barry of four pieces*, *barry of six*, etc., if there are not less than eight divisions, the words *barruly* and *barrulette* may be employed. Also *barred*. — **Barry bendy**, divided into lozenges by the intersection of lines drawn barwise and bendwise. This is always supposed to be *brandy* dexter, *barry bendy sinister*, it is written *barry bendy sinister*. Also *brandy*.

barry — **Barry paly**, divided both barwise and palewise, and therefore either *chucky* or *billety*. See these words. — **Barry pily**, divided both barwise and diagonally, the division forming piles across the field. It is more properly blazoned as *of piles barwise*, the number being mentioned. — **Barry wavy**, divided into waving bands of generally horizontal direction, said of the field. This charge is used to represent water in cases where a ship or the like is to be depicted as afloat.

Barsac (bar'sak), *n* [*F*] A general name for the white wines made in Barsac, department of Gironde, France. All the Barsac wines are sweetish, but they have a certain bitterness and sometimes a tarry or resinous flavor, which prevents their being lucid.

bars (bārs), *n* [The original form of the word now corrupted to *bars* (see *bars*), *< ME bars*, *< AS bars*, *bears*, perch, = D *baars* = MHG *bars*, G *barsch*, OHG (with added formative) *barsch*, a perch; prob akin to *birse*, *bristle*, *q v*. Cf Sw. and Dan *aborre*, perch.] The common perch. [*Local Eng* (Westmoreland)].

bars-gemel (bārs'jem'el), *n* pl [*< bars* + *gemel*, *q v*] In *her*, two bars placed very near together, having more of the field above and below them than between them.



Bars-gemel.

bar-shear (bār'shēr), *n*. A machine for cutting metal bars. It consists of a very strong frame having a fixed lower blade and a vertically reciprocating upper blade, between which the bar is cut.

bar-shoe (bār'shō), *n*. A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the usual opening at the heel to protect a tender frog from injury.

bar-shooting (bār'shō'ting), *n*. The practice of shooting wild fowl from the bars of rivers and bays.

bar-shot (bār'shot), *n*. 1 Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half-ball or round head at each end, formerly used for destroying masts and rigging in naval warfare.—2. In *her.*, two bullets or balls connected by a short bar like a dumb-bell.



Bar-shot

bar-sight (bār'sit), *n*. A form of rifle-sight. See *bar*, 16.

barsowite (bār'sō-wit), *n*. [*< Barsow (shot) + -ite*]. A mineral occurring as the gangue of blue corundum at Barsowskoi or Barsovskoi in the Ural. Its true nature is uncertain, but it may be identical with anorthite.

Bart. The contraction of *baronet* appended to a name, as, Sir John Doe, *Bart*.

bar-tailed (bār'tāld), *a*. Having the tail barred crosswise with different colors, as, the *bar-tailed godwit*, *Limosa lapponica*. See cut under *Limosa*.

bartender (bār'ten'dēr), *n*. A barkeeper, a waiter in a bar-room who serves out drinks and refreshments.

barter (bār'tēr), *v*. [*< late ME barthen* for **barten*, **bareten* (the inserted *r* being due perhaps to the suffix of the OF infinitive, or to dependence on the noun *barator*, *barer*), etc. see *barrator*, *< OF barer*, *barater*, *barter*, *barter*, *cheat*, *< barat*, *barate*, *barch*, *barter*, *cheating* see *barrat*]. I. *intrans*. To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from buying and selling for money.

II. *trans*. 1 To give (one thing or commodity) for another of equivalent or supposed equivalent value *with* a person, for (formerly *with*) a thing, as, to *barter* one's jewels for bread.

As my faith has once been given to you, I never will barter it with another. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 1.

Rude people who were willing to barter costly furs for trifles. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 91.

2. To exchange, in general.—To *barter* away, to dispose of by barter, especially in an unwise or dishonorable way, *barter* away as to *barter* away human rights for the patronage of the great.

He also bartered away plums for nuts. *Locke*.

barter (bār'tēr), *n*. [*< barter, v*]. 1 The act of exchanging, specifically, the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and *barter*.

Burke, *Conciliation with America*, 1775.

Article is exchanged for article without the use of money or credit. This is simple *barter*.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, March 18, 1834.

2 The thing given in exchange.—3 An arithmetical rule by which the values of different goods are ascertained and compared.—*syn.* 1 Dealing, trade, traffic, truck, interchange.

barterer (bār'tēr-ēr), *n*. One who barter or traffics by exchanging commodities.

bartery (bār'tēr-ē), *n*. [*< barter + -y*]. Exchange of commodities in trade, *barter*.

It is a received opinion that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden*, *Remains*, Money.

barth (bārth), *n*. [*E dial.*, of obscure origin. Cf *berth*]. A warm inclosed place of shelter for young cattle.

Bartholomew baby day, etc. See the nouns.

Bartholomew-tide (bār-thol'ō-mū-tid), *n*. The season near St. Bartholomew's day (August 24). See *day* 1.

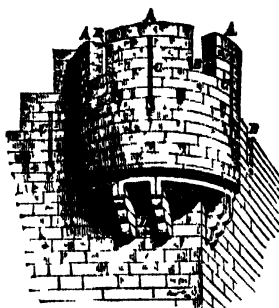
Like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind. *Shak.*, *Hen V.*, v. 2.

Bartholomite (bār-thol'ō-mit), *n*. [*< Bartholomew + -ite*]. 1 A member of the community of Basilian monks of the Armenian rite who took refuge in the West and were assigned the church of St. Bartholomew, in Genoa, in 1307. The community was finally suppressed in 1650.—2. One of a congregation of secular priests following a rule drawn up by Bartholomew Holzhausen, in Germany, in 1640. They spread

to Hungary, Poland, and Spain, but, under this name, became extinct after 1700.

bartizan (bār'ti-zān), *n*. [Not found before

Sir W. Scott, who uses the word frequently, prob. adapted from a corrupt Sc. spelling (*bertisane*) of *bretting*, *bratting* see *bratting*]. In *arch.*, a small overhanging turret, pierced with loopholes or embrasures, or with both, and projecting generally from an angle at the top of a tower, or from the parapet of a building or medieval fortification-wall.



Bartizan — C. in. 1800. France.
A. merlon. B. embrasure. C. loophole.
D. machicolation. (From Viollet le Duc's
"Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

On battlement and bartizan.
Gleamed axe, and spear and partisan.
Scott, 1 of L. M., iv. 20.

He pass'd the court gate and he op'd the tower gate,
And he mounted the narrow stair.
To the bartizan sat, where, with maids that on her wait,
He found his lady fair. Scott, 1 of L. M., iv. 20.

bartizaned (bār'ti-zānd), *a*. Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans. Scott.

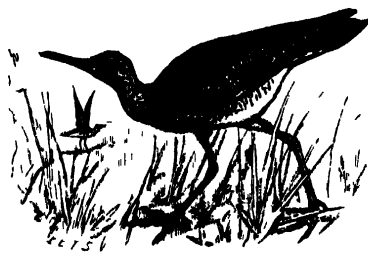
Bartolist (bār'tō-list), *n*. A student of Bartolo, a famous Italian jurist (1314-57), one skilled in the law.

barton (bār'ton), *n*. [*< AS (ONorth) bære-tūn*, courtyard, manor, threshing-floor, *< bære*, barley, *+ tūn*, inclosure see *bar*, *barley*, and *town*, and cf *bar* 1]. 1 The domain lands of a manor, not rented, but retained for the use of the lord of the manor. Also called *barwick*.—2 A farm-yard.

Spacious bartons, clean, well wall'd around,
Where all the wealth of rural life was found.
Southey, *Poet's Pilgrimage*, iii. 41.

bartram, *n*. See *bertram*.

Bartramia (bār-trā'mi-ā), *n*. [NL, after the naturalist William Bartram (1739-1823)]. A genus of sandpipers the type of which is *Tringa bartramia* of Wilson, now *Bartramia longicauda*.



Bartram's Sandpiper or Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*).

da, a common species of North America, variously called Bartram's sandpiper, upland plover, prairie pigeon, and quail. It belongs to the family *Scelopacidae* and subfamily *Totanus*, and is peculiar for the length and graduation of its tail.

baru (bā-rō'), *n*. [Malay name]. A fine woolly substance, used for calking ships, stuffing cushions, etc., found at the base of the leaves of the *Aenga saccharifera*, a sago-palm of the East Indies.

baruria (bā-rū'ri-ū), *n*. [NL, *< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, *+ ούρον*, urine]. In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of the body characterized by the passage of urine of a high specific gravity.

barutine (bār'ū-tin), *n*. [Prob of Pers origin]. A kind of silk manufactured in Persia. *Sinmonds*.

barvel, **barvell** (bār'vel), *n*. [*E dial.*, perhaps a corruption of **barm-fell*, *< barm*, lap, *+ fell*, a skin]. A kind of leather apron. [Prov. Eng.]

barways (bār'wāz), *adv*. In *her.*, same as *barwise*.

bar-weir (bār'wēr), *n*. A weir which rises and falls with the tide, placed in a stream to prevent the return seaward of any fish which may have passed it.

barwin (bār'win), *n*. [Cf Ir Gael *bar*, the sea]. A name applied in County Antrim, Ireland, to the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

barwise (bār'wiz), *adv*. [*< bar* 1 + *-wise*]. In *her.*, in the direction of the bar, that is, hori-

zontally across the field, said of the divisions of the field, and also of any bearing, thus, a sword *barwise* is a sword borne horizontally. Also *barways*.

barwood (bār'wud), *n*. [Prob so called because exported in bars, cf *logwood*]. A red dye-wood obtained from Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. It is the product of the tree *Baphia nitida*, and is found in commerce as a rough red powder, produced by rasping the logs. Its coloring matter is insoluble in water, but yields about 25 per cent. to alcoholic infusion. It is used for dyeing cotton yarns the brilliant orange red known as *mock Turkey red* or *barwood red*.—**Barwood spirits**. Same as *tin spirits* (which see, under *tin*).

bary-. [*L*, etc. *< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, = *L*, *gravis*, heavy, *> E grave*, *q*, *v*]. An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning heavy, dull, hard, difficult, etc.

barycentric (bār-i-sen'trik), *a*. [*< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, *+ κέντρον*, center]. Of or pertaining to the center of gravity.—**Barycentric calculus**, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the center of gravity, executed in two distinct ways according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated.—**Barycentric coordinates**. See *coordinates*.

barycoila (bār-i-e-kō'il-ā), *n*. [NL, *< Gr βαρυκοίλα*, hardness of hearing, *< βαρυρ*, hard, *+ ακοή*, hear, *see acoustics*]. In *pathol.*, dullness of hearing, deafness.

baryglossia (bār-i-glos'i-ā), *n*. [NL, *< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, *+ γλῶσσα*, tongue]. In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech; baryphonia. *Thunbison*.

barylite (bār'i-lit), *n*. [*< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, *+ λίθος*, stone]. A silicate of aluminum and barium occurring in white cleavable masses in Sweden.

baryphonia (bār-i-fō'n-i-ā), *n*. [NL, (cf *Gr βαρυφωνία*, a deep voice, *< βαρυρ*, with a deep voice), *< Gr βαρυρ*, heavy, hard, *+ φωνή*, voice]. In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech.

baryta (bā-rī'tā), *n*. [NL, formerly also *barita*, *< barytes*, *q*, *v*]. Barium oxid, BaO, also called *heavy earth*, because it is the heaviest of the earths, its specific gravity being 4.7. It is a gray powder having a sharp, caustic, alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, with which it combines to form barium hydrate. It forms salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous except the sulphate, which is quite insoluble in the juices of the stomach. The carbonate of baryta is much used in the preparation of beet root sugar, and in the manufacture of plate glass and of colors. Formerly called *baria*.—**Baryta-water**, a solution of the hydrate of barium in water, used as a reagent in chemical analysis.

barytes (bā-rī'tēr), *n*. [NL, *< Gr βαρυρ*, weight, heaviness, *< βαρυρ*, heavy, the term being associated with that of minerals in *-ites*, *-ite*]. 1† *Baryta*.—2 The native sulphate of barium, BaSO₄, a common name for the mineral *barite* or *heavy-spar*. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead, to weight paper, etc. See *barite*.

barytic (bā-rī'tik), *a*. Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

barytine (bā-rī'tin), *n*. [*< barytes + -ine*]. Same as *barite*.

barytocalcite (bā-rī-tō-kul'sit), *n*. [*< baryta + calcite*]. A mineral consisting of the carbonates of barium and calcium. It occurs in monocline crystals, also massive, of a white, grayish, greenish, or yellow color.

barytocelestite (bā-rī'tō-sē-les'tit), *n*. [*< baryta + celestite*]. A variety of celestite containing some barium sulphate.

barytone (bār'i-tōn), *a* and *n*. [Also *baritone*, *< It baritono*, *< Gr βαριτόνων*, deep-toned, with grave accent, *< βαρυρ*, heavy, deep, grave, *+ τόνος*, tone see *tone*]. I. *a*. 1 Having the quality of a voice or instrument intermediate between a bass and a tenor as, a *barytone* voice. See II.

The voice [of the Hazzil] is strong and clear, but rather *barytone* than bass. In anger it becomes a shrill chattering like the cry of a wild animal.

R. P. Burton, *El Medinah*, p. 318.

2. In *Gr gram.* (a) Pronounced with the (theoretical) grave accent on the last syllable (see *grave*, *a*); having the last syllable unaccented as, a *barytone* word, such as *τονος* (b) Causing a word to be without accent on the final syllable as, a *barytone* suffix.

II. *n*. 1 In *music* (a) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise so high as the other. Its range is from the lower G of the bass staff to the lower F of the treble. The quality is that of a high bass rather than that of a low tenor. Frequently applied to the person possessing a voice of this quality as, *Signor S* is a great *barytone*. Haunting harmonies hover around us, deep and eternal like the undying *barytone* of the sea.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 240.

(b) A stringed instrument played with a bow, resembling the viola da gamba, called in Italian *viola da bordon* or *bordon*. It had sometimes 6, usually 7 gut strings stopped by the fingers of the left hand, and from 9 to 24 sympathetic strings of brass or steel running under the finger board. These were sometimes played with the thumb of the left hand. The instrument was a great favorite in the eighteenth century, and much music was composed especially for it. It is now obsolete. (c) The name usually given to the smaller brass sax-horn in B \flat or C—2. In *Griegram*, a word which has the last syllable unaccented.

barytone (bar'i-tōn), *v t*, pret and pp *barytoned*, ppr *barytoning* [*< barytone, n*] In *Griegram*, to pronounce or write without accent on the last syllable as, to *barytone* a word.

barytrope (bar'i-trōp), *n* [*< Gr βαρυς, heavy, + τροπή, a turning* see *trope*] A curve defined by the condition that, if a heavy body slides down an incline having this form, the pressure on the incline will follow a given law. **basal** (bā'sal), *a* and *n* [*< bas² + -al*] I. a 1 Of or pertaining to the base, constituting the base, fundamental.

The basal idea of Bishop Butler's profound treatise, *The Analogy of Religion*.

H. D. Boardman, Creative Work, p 28

2 Pertaining to the base of a part or organ (a) On or near the base as, a *basal* mark. (b) Nearest the base as, the *basal* joint, or the four *basal* joints of an insect's antenna.—3 In *ichth*, of or pertaining to the basalia. See *basale*.

The basalia are in some as three basal cartilages, which articulate with the pectoral arch.

Huxley, Anat Vert, p 38

Basal cell (a) A cell at the base of the magnified ovum of some embryos as sponges, the opposite of *apical cell*. (b) In the wings of *Diptera*, one of the elongate cells near the base of the wing between the second and fifth or second and sixth longitudinal veins, they are numbered the first being the one nearest the costal margin. **Basal cleavage**, in *crystal* cleavage in the direction of a basal plane.

Basal field, area, or space, a portion of an insect's wing lying at the base, but very diversely defined in the different groups. In the *Lepidoptera* it occupies the whole width of the wing for about one fourth of its length, and in the fore wings of the *Noctuidae* is limited externally by the anterior or extra basilar cross line. In the dragon flies it is a small space at the extreme base of the wing, between the median and submedian veins, and bounded externally by the arc or arculus a small cross vein. In other groups it is generally an indeterminate portion occupying about one third of the wing.—**Basal ganglion** See *ganglion*.—**Basal half-line**, in the not fold moths a line extending from the costal border of the anterior wing, near the base, half way across the surface.—**Basal plane**, in *crystal*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes.—**Basal valve**, that valve in bivalves by which they adhere to other substances.

II. *n* 1 One of the basal joints of the branches of a crinoid, bearing the radials.—2 In *ichth*, the basiphosphoid. [*Karo*]

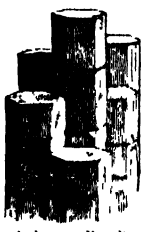
basale (bā-sā'lō), *n*, pl *basalia* (bā-sā'lō) [*NL, < E basal, q v*] 1 In *ichth*, one of several cartilages which may compose the basis of the pectoral limb of a fish, and to which the series of radials, or radial cartilages, is attached as, the propterygial *basale*, the mesopterygial and metapterygial *basalia*. See *pterygium*, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.—2 One of the bones which form the base for the pectoral fin, an actinost.—3 In crinoids, same as *basal*, 1.

A central piece, which probably represents the *basalia* of other crinoids. [*Huxley, Anat Invert, p 500*]

basal-nerved (bā'sal-nervd), *a* In *bot*, descriptive of leaves the nerves of which all proceed from the base.

basalt (ba-salt' or bas'alt), *n* [*First in E as L, basaltis, = F basalte, < L basaltis, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, said to be an African word (Pliny)*] A volcanic rock occurring widely, and consisting of a trichine feldspar, together with augite and magnetite or titaniferous iron.

Olivin and nephelin are also often found in the basalts, especially the former. Apatite, leucite and hayneite are occasionally present. The basalts have been variously classed by different writers. Basalt proper is the dark, compact variety, breaking with a splintery fracture. Under the name *dolerite* are included all the more coarsely crystallized varieties in which the component minerals can be made out with the naked eye, while *anorthite* is the name given to those varieties which have a finely granular texture. In the modern eruptive regions basalt has almost always been the last rock to be emitted from the volcanic orifice. The cooling of lava often gives rise to the formation of hexagonal prisms or columns which are occasionally extremely regular in form and of great size. Basalt displays this structure more frequently and in greater perfection than any other rock. Hence this kind of structure is frequently called *basaltic*. (See *cut*.) Remarkable formations of columnar basalt exist in various parts of the world, as the Giant's Causeway on the



Columnar Basalt

northeast coast of Ireland, and Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa, Scotland.—**Basalt ware**, a kind of stoneware made by Josiah Wedgwood and his successors. It is usually black, colored throughout the paste, and has a dull gloss hence also called *black ware*. Articles made of it are much admired, and those made by Wedgwood himself are rare and costly.

basaltic (ba-sal'tik), *a* [*< basalt + -ic*] Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt, of the nature of or resembling basalt as, *basaltic lava*.

basaltiform (ba-sal'ti-fōrm), *a* [*< L basaltis, basalt, + forma, shape*] Of the form of prismatic basalt; columnar.

basalting (ba-sal'ting), *n* [*< basalt + -ing¹*] A process of making paving- and building-blocks from the scoria of blast-furnaces.

basaltoid (ba-sal'toid), *a* [*< basalt + -oid*] Allied in appearance or nature to basalt, resembling basalt.

basan, **basane** (baz'an, ba-rān'), *n* [*Also bazan, basan, basin, and more corruptly basel, basel, < F basane, bazane (Cotgrave), < Sp Pg badana (ML bedan), a tanned sheepskin, < Ar bitānah, lining*] Sheepskin tanned in oak- or larch-bark, and used for bookbinding, etc. It is distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumac.

basanite (bas'a-nit), *n* [*< L basanites (sc lapus, stone), < Gr βασανίτης (sc λίθος, stone), < βασανος, a touchstone, a dark-colored stone on which pure gold when rubbed makes a peculiar mark, origin uncertain*] A siliceous rock or jasper, of a velvety-black color, used as a touchstone for determining the amount of alloy in gold. The touchstone was formerly extensively used, but is now much less common. See *touchstone* and *touch-needle*.

bas-bleu (bā-blē'), *n* [*F, blue-stocking bus, abbr of bas de chausse, nether-stock, stocking (see bas¹), bleu, blue, a translation of the E term*] Same as *blue-stocking*, 1.

bas-chevalier, *n* [*A fictitious term, based on a false etymology of bucheur, < F bas, low, inferior (see basel), + chevalier* see *chevalier*] One of a class of low or inferior knights, by bare tenure of a military fee, as distinguished from bannerets and baronets. [*Phillips, 1706*] [A spurious term, without historical support]

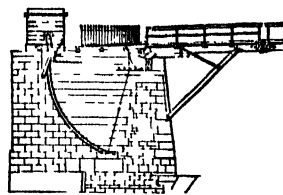
basinet, *n* See *basinet*.

Basconceut, *n* The Basque language.

basculat (bas-kul-lā'shon), *n* [*< F bascule, swing, see-saw, < bascule* see *bascul*] In *pathol*, the movement by which a retroverted uterus is swung back into position.

bascule (bas'kul), *n* [*< F bascule, swing, poise, balance, see-saw, formerly bascule, appar < battre, beat, bump (or bas, low), + cul, the posterior*] 1 An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another.—2 A form of bailing-scoop.

bascul-bridge (bas'kul-brīj), *n* A draw bridge arranged with a counterpoise, so that, as the floor of the bridge is raised, the counterpoise descends into a pit prepared for it the commonest form of medieval draw-bridge. See *balance-bridge*.



Bascul bridge at Brussels

base¹ (bās), *a* and *n* [*Early mod E also baec, < ME base, bass, baas, < (OE and F) bas, mase, havec, fem, = Pr bas = Sp bajo = Pg baixo = It basso, low, < LL bassus, low, short, thick, in classical L found only as a cognomen, Bassus, 'Short' Perhaps of Celtic origin, cf W. bas, = Corn bas = Bret baz, shallow, W basu, make shallow, lower, Corn basse, full, lower, abate, but the Celtic terms may be from the L. In music, now generally bass see bass³. As a noun, base of this origin (the lower part) is confused with base² (the supporting part)] I. a 1 Low, of small height. applied to things. [*Archaic.*] The cedar stoops not to the base shrubs foot. [*Shak, Interc, 1 004*]*

Hence—2 In *bot*, of low or lowly growth as, base broom, base rocket.—3 Low in place, position, or degree. [*Archaic*]

By that same hole an entrance dark and base, With smoke and sulphur hiding all the place, Descends to hell. [*Spenser, F Q I v 81*]

Men acting gregariously are always in extremes, as they are one moment capable of higher courage, so they are liable, the next, to baser depression. [*Lovell, Study Windows, p 151*]

4. Of little value; coarse in quality; worthless, absolutely or comparatively as, the *base* metals (so called in contrast with the noble or precious metals).

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb.

Bacon, Nat. Hist, § 509

Often has the vein of gold displayed itself amid the *base* ores. [*Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent, p 15*]

Hence—5. Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false as, *base* coin.

They were compelled to accept *base* money in exchange for those commodities they were forced to sell. [*Goldsmith, Hist. Eng, x*]

6. Low in scale or rank; of humble origin, grade, or station, wanting dignity or estimation, mean, lowly. as, *base* menials.

Base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. [*1 Cor I 28*]

'Tis the plague of great ones,

Prerogative are they less than the *base*.

Shak, Othello, III 3

7 Suitable to or characteristic of a low condition, depressed, abject. as, *base* servility.

I am fire and air my other elements

I give to *base* life. [*Shak, A and C, v 2*]

8 Of mean spirit, morally low; without dignity of sentiment. said of persons.

He is the slave that pays

Shak, Hen V, II 1

The *base* and abject multitude. [*Junius*]

9 Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit: said of things.

Him that uttered nothing *base*.

Tennyson, To the Queen

The one *base* thing in the universe to receive favors and to render none. [*Emerson, Compensation*]

10 Of illegitimate birth, born out of wedlock.

Why bastard! who dost thou base?

Shak, Lear, I 2

I did with Sir Robt Paston since Earle of Yarmouth, and saw the Duke of Veruill's *base* brother to the Q Mother. [*Keats, Diary, June 23, 1665*]

11 Deep, grave applied to sounds as, the *base* tones of a viol. See *bass*³.

The silver sounding instruments did meet

With the *base* murmure of the waters fall. [*Spenser, F Q, II xii 71*]

12 In *old Eng law*, not held or holding by honorable tenure as, a *base* estate, that is, an estate held by services not honorable nor *in capite*, or by villeinage. Such a tenure is called *bare* or low, and the tenant a *base* tenant.—13 Not classical or refined as, "*base* Latin," *Puller*.

No Muses able me needes heretoo to call

Base is the style, and matter means withall. [*Spenser, Mother Hub, Tale, I 44*]

Base bullion See *bullion*.—**Base court** See *bass court*.—**Base fee**, *infertment, right*, etc. See the nouns.—**Base metals** See *metal* = *Syn*. Ignoble, vulgar, plebeian mean, contemptible, despicable, abject, sordid, grovelling, servile, slavish mental, rascally, villainous.

II. *n* 1† A plated skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, worn during the first half of the sixteenth century. In civil costume it was appended to the doublet, or secured to the girdle. It was also worn over armor.

2† A skirt of plate-armor, corrugated or ribbed vertically, as if in imitation of the preceding. See *lamboys*.—3† The skirt of a woman's outer garment. The word was used throughout the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century.—4† An apron.

With gauntlets blue and *base* white.

S Butler, Hudibras, I II 709

Bakers in their linen *base*.

Marston.

5† The housing of a horse used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The *base* and barries of their horse were grene satyn.

Hall, Hen VIII, an. 1

Or to describe races and games.

Base and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights

At joust and tournament. [*Milton, P L, ix 38*]

6 In *music*, same as *bass*³.

base¹ (bās), *v t*. [*< base¹, a, but in first senso < F baser, lower, < bas, low, base. Cf. abase*] 1. To let down, abase; lower.

The great warrior *based* his arms and ensigns of state. [*Holland.*]



Base of rich stuff, the border embroidered; beginning of 16th century.—From tomb of Maximilian I at Innsbruck

2 To lower in character, condition, or rank, degrade, debase — 3. To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; debase [Rare]

Metals which we cannot base *Baron*
base² (bās), *n* [*ME base, bas, baas, < OF base, F. base, < L. basis, < Gr. basis, a going, a stepping, a step, pedestal, foot, base, < √*ja, in baseiv, go, = L. venire, come, = E. come*] 1. The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of the thing itself, or a separate feature, on which the thing stands or rests as, the base of a column, the base of a mountain

For want like thine — a bog without a base —
 Ingulf's all gains I gather for the place *Crabbe*

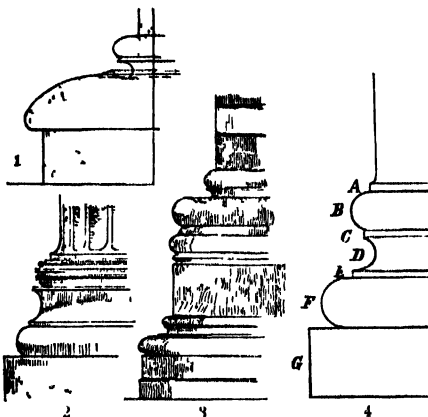
Against the bases of the southern hills
 Lowell, Under the Willows

Hence — 2 A fundamental principle or groundwork, foundation, basis

Antonio never yet was thief, or pirate,
 Though, I confess, on base and ground enough,
 Orsino a enemy *Shak*, I N, v 1

Hereby he undermineth the base of religion
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err

3 In *arch*, specifically — (a) The lowest member of a wall, either projecting beyond the face of the portion of the wall above it, or differing otherwise from it in construction, and often resting on a plinth, with or without intervening moldings (b) The member on which



1, from nave of I yons cathedral 13th century, 2, from eastern porch of Erechtheum Athens 5th century B C, 3, from nave of Orvieto cathedral 13th century 4 Attic base A C J, fillets B, upper torus, D scotus F, lower torus G, plinth or stylobate

the shaft rests in columns of nearly all styles. It appears in most Egyptian forms, but is not present in the Greek Doric column, of which the shaft rests directly on the stylobate. In purely Hellenic examples of the Ionic and Corinthian the base consists of various combinations of moldings on a circular plan, without the awkward square plinth which was universally adopted by the Romans, and was generally retained in the elaborately molded bases of Byzantine and medieval architecture. See cut under column.

4 (a) In *zool* and *bot*, the extremity opposite to the apex; the point of attachment, or the part of an organ which is nearest its point of attachment: as, the base of a leaf, the base of a shell. The point of attachment of an anther, however, is sometimes at the apex (b) In *zool*, also, that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or significance — 5. In *chem*, a compound substance which unites with an acid to form a salt. The term is applied to the hydroxide of the metals, to certain metallic oxides, and to groups of atoms containing one or more hydroxyl groups (OH) in which hydrogen is replaceable by an acid radical.

6 In *phar*., the principal ingredient of any compound preparation — 7. In *crystal*., same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*) — 8. In *petrol*., the amorphous or isotropic portion of the ground-mass of a rock. This may possess a certain amount of structure, rendering it distinct from glass, while not crystalline, when it is known as a *microcrystine base*. If a true glass, it may be, according to the amount of devitrification products present, *microcrystine*, *globulitic*, or *glassy*. In some recent andesitic lavas it possesses a peculiar appearance, so similar to felt that it is known as a *felt like base*. The term *magma* (which see) has also been used by some writers as equivalent to *base*.

9. In *dentistry*, the setting for artificial teeth — 10. In *dyeing*, a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter, a mordant — 11. In *fort*., the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next — 12. In *geom*., the line or surface forming that part of a figure

on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The base of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.

13 In *arith* and *algebra*, a number from the different powers of which all numbers are conceived as produced. The base of a system of arithmetical notation is a number the multiples of whose powers are added together to express any number thus, 10 is the base of the decimal system of arithmetic. In the theory of numbers, the base of an index is a number which, being raised to the power represented by the index, gives a number congruent to the number whose index is spoken of. The base of a system of logarithms is the number which, raised to the power indicated by the logarithm, gives the number to which the logarithm belongs. The *Napierian base*, or base of the Napierian system of logarithms, is the number represented by the infinite series,

$$1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \text{etc.}$$

It is 2.718281828459 +

14 In *her*., the lower part of the field, the charges in which are said to be *in base*. It is sometimes considered as divided into dexter sinister, and middle base, and the charges are blazoned accordingly. See *dexter* and *sinister*.

15. *Milit* (a) A tract of country protected by fortifications, strong by natural advantages, or for any other reason comparatively secure, from which the operations of an army proceed, or from which supplies are obtained called distinctively the *base of operations* or the *base of supply*.

Base, in military operations, is simply a secure starting point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for the force are situated. *Saturday Rev*

(b) The rounded under portion of a gun, generally called the *base of the breech* (c) A small light cannon used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries — 16 In *surv*., same as *base-line* — 17 The place from which racers or tilters start, a starting-post.

To their appointed base they went
Dryden, Fneid, v

18 An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out, beyond or off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck with a ball by a player on the enemy's side. Forms of this game are known under the names of *prisoners' base*, *rounders*, and *base ball*, under which last name it has become the national game of the United States.

After a course at Bailey break or base
R. Johnson, Saul Shephard, 1 2

19 One of the spaces marked off in the game of *base* or *prisoners' base*. See 18 — 20 In *base-ball*, one of the four corners of the diamond. See *base-ball* — 21 That part of an electromagnetic apparatus which contains the helix, switch, and first and secondary binding-posts.

Altern base, Attic base, etc. See the adjectives — *Organic bases*. See *organism* — *Prisoners' base*. See *prisoner* — To bid the or a base, to challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a trial of dexterity, skill, or strength, or to a trial of any kind, challenge generally.

To bid the wind a base he now prepares
Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1 303

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
 Ere long to bid the English king a base
Martineau, Edw, II, 11

base² (bās), *v* t; pret and pp *based*, ppr *bas-ing* [*< base*², *n*] 1 To form a foundation for. [Rare.] — 2 To use as a groundwork or foundation for, ground; found, establish with or upon as, all sound paper currency must be based on coin or bullion, he bases his arguments upon false premises.

It is on the understanding, and not on the sentiment, of a nation that all safe legislation must be based
 Lowell, Study Windows, p 161

base³ (bās), *n* Another form of *basin* and *barre* [Local Eng (Cumberland)]

base-bag (bās'hag), *n* In *base-ball*, one of the bags often used to mark first, second, and third base.

base-ball (bās'bāl'), *n* 1 A game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. A square plot of ground called the diamond, with sides 90 feet long, is marked off, at the corners of which are the bases, known as *home* or *home base* (B), *first base* (1), *second base* (2), and *third base* (3). The players on one side take their positions in the field, the *catcher* (A) just behind the home base, the *pitcher* (C) at a distance of 55 feet from the home base on the line from home to second base, the *throw basemen* near first, second, and third base, the *short stop* (G) between second and third and three *fielders*, known as *right* (H), *center* (I), and *left* (J), at some distance behind and on each side of the second base. The pitcher pitches the ball over the home plate to the catcher. One of the other side which is said to be *in*, or *at the bat*, takes a position by the home base, and tries to strike the ball as it passes him. If he knocks it into the air, and one

of the other side catches it before it reaches the ground, the striker is *out* or *caught out*, that is, retires from the bat, and another takes his place. Should the ball pass outside the line from home to first, or from first to second, or from second to third base, continued indefinitely it is a *foul*, and does not count at all, unless it is caught before it touches the ground, in which case the striker is *out*. Should it strike inside these lines the batter runs to first base, and then or later to second, third, and home base. If he reaches home base he scores a *run*. Should the ball be thrown to and caught by a player standing on first base before the batter succeeds in reaching it, or should the batter be touched with the ball in the hands of any of his adversaries while running from one base to another, he is *out*. One player after another of the side which is *in* goes to the bat until three men have been put out. This constitutes an *inning*. Nine innings for each side make a game, and that side which succeeds in making the greater number of runs wins the game.

2 The ball with which this game is played.

base-board (bās'bōrd), *n* A line of boarding around the interior walls of a room, next to the floor.

base-born (bās'bōrn), *a*. Of base or low birth, born out of wedlock, of low or mean parentage or origin, spurious.

Thy base born child, thy babe of shame
 It is justly expected that they should bring forth a base born issue of divinity
Milton, Def of Humb Remonst

base-bred (bās'bred), *a*. Of low or base breeding, mean, of discreditable origin.

As little souls their base bred fancies feed
J. Baillie

base-broom (bās'broom), *n* A name given to *Genista tinctoria*, with reference to its low stature.

base-burner (bās'bēr'nēr), *n* A stove or furnace constructed on the base-burning principle.

base-burning (bās'bēr'ning), *a*. Burning at the base. — **Base-burning furnace or stove**, a furnace or stove in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a well at the top or chamber above.

base-court (bās'kōrt), *n* 1 A secondary or inferior court or yard, generally at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court or main quadrangle, a farm-yard — 3 In *Eng law*, an inferior court of justice, but a court of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, etc.

based (hāst), *a* [*< base*¹, *n*, + *-ed*] Wearing or clothed in a base or skirt.

Based in lawn velvet
Hall, Hen VIII, an 6

base-dance (bās'dāns), *n* A slow dance in 3 time, resembling the minuet.

When the said Morris is done, then the gentlemen to come unto the women and make their obeisance, and every of them to take one by the hand, and dance such a base dance as is appointed to them.
 Quoted in J P Collier's Eng Dram Poetry, I, notes

Basedow's disease. See *thymase*

base-hearted (bās'hār'ted), *a*. Having a base, treacherous heart, deceitful.

baselard, *n*. Same as *basilard*.

baseless (bās'les), *a*. [*< base*² + *-less*] Without a base; having no foundation or support.

I like the baseless fabric of this vision,
 The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
 Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
 And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
 Leave not a rack behind
Shak, Tempest iv 1

baselessness (bās'les-ness), *n* The quality of being baseless, or without foundation, groundlessness.

base-level (bās'lev-el), *n* In *geol*., the level at which the erosive action of a stream, in a given area, ceases.

base-line (bās'lin), *n*. 1. A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest. (a) In *perspect*., the bottom line of a picture, in which the foremost vertical plane of delineation cuts the ground plane, on which the objects represented in the picture stand. (b) In *surv*., any measured line forming a side of a triangle the adjacent angles of which being measured, the relative position of the third vertex is determined, especially, in *geodesy*, a line measured with the utmost precision to serve as the origin of a system of triangles, and as the foundation for the computation of the length of the sides. In the process of triangulation, the angles of these triangles and the length of a single side (the base or base line) being known, the lengths of all can be computed. In every great survey a number of base lines are measured, each being from 3 to 10 miles in length.

ornamented with silver or silver-gilt galloon. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women in the United States as a light covering for the head.

Hanging between the shoulders, and knotted around the neck (of the Daghestani) is the *bashlyk*, or hood, worn during bad weather, this hood being of a crimson color.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, II

I considered that a light fur and a *bashlyk*—a cloth hood which protects the ears—would be quite sufficient to keep out the cold.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 21

Bashmoric (bash-mó'rik), *n*. A dialect of Coptic, named from the district Bashmur of Lower Egypt, in the eastern part of the Delta, as, the *Bashmoric* version of the New Testament. Also *Bashmuric*.

bas-. The combining form, in various scientific terms, of Latin *basis* (Gr. *basís*), base. See *basis*.

basia (bá'si-á), *n*, *pl* [Lat kisses; *pl* of *L. basium*, a kiss] A name for erotic verses or amorous writings of any kind, anacronities, supphies, as, the *basia* of Bonnefons and Secundus.

basial (há'zi-ál), *a* [*L. basium*, a kiss, + *-al*] Relating to or consisting of a kiss [Rare]

The innocent guest of his sister in law expressed itself in the "funny answers" and the *basial* salutation.

Quarterly Rev

basal-alveolar (bá'si-al-vó'ó-lár), *a* [*L. basion* + *alveolar*] In *cranium*, pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. Also *basio-alveolar*. — **Basal-alveolar length**, the distance between the basion and the alveolar point. — **Basal-alveolar line**, the line joining the basion and the alveolar point. See *craniometry*.

basiation (ba-zi-á'shon), *n* [*L. basatio* (*n*), *< basiare*, pp *basiat*, kiss, *< basium*, a kiss] Kissing [Rare]

basiator (bá'si-á-tor), *n* [NL, *< L. basiator*, a kisser, *< basiare*, kiss see *basiation*] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. Also called *orbicularis oris* and *ocularis*.

basibrachial (bá-si-brá'ki-ál), *n*. In some mollusks, a piece like an inverted T, which forms a support to the base of the "arms" of the fore foot.

basibracteolate (bá-si-brák'-tó-ó-lát), *a* [*L. basis*, a base, + NL *bracteola* + *-ate*] In *bot*, having bracts at the base applied especially to the involucre of a composite flower when it is surrounded at the base by a series of bracts, as in the dandelion.



Head of Dandelion showing basibracteolate involucre.

basibranchial (bá-si-brang'ki-ál), *a* and *n* [*L. basis*, a base, + *branchia*, gills, + *-al*] *1*. A pertaining to the base or bony basis of gills or branchia, or to the corresponding visceral arches of abrancheiate vertebrates.

II. *n*. A bone or cartilage forming the base of a branchia, gill-arch, or visceral arch. In birds the basibranchial is the single median piece of the hyoid apparatus usually called *urohyal*. In typical fishes there are three basibranchials in a longitudinal row beneath the foremost of which is the urohyal, and in front the glossohyal.

basic (bá'sik), *a* [*< bas²* + *-ic*] *1* Relating to a base, of the nature of a base, fundamental.

This basic principle runs through the literature of the past from the days of the *Zend Avesta*.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 373

2 In *chem* (*a*) Performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having the base in excess, having more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid. — *3* In *geol*, containing a relatively small amount of silica applied to crystalline rocks, as basalt opposed to *acidic*. — *4* In *anat*, basal, basilar. — **Basic alum**. See *alum*. — **Basic blue**. See *blue*. — **Basic line**, in the spectrum, a name given by Lockyer to those lines in the spectrum of an element which, as the spectrum changes under increase of temperature, become more conspicuous while the others disappear. Certain of these lines being common to the spectra of two substances (*e. g.*, cadmium and iron), it is inferred that they may belong to a common element present in both and liberated at the highest temperature. — **Basic lining**, a lining fitted to the interior of a Bessemer converter, having a tendency to absorb the phosphorus in the melted metal. — **Basic process**, a process of making steel or homogeneous iron consisting in introducing into the lining composition of the Bessemer converter and into the charges lime or other earthy base which absorbs phosphorus and other impurities in the pig iron, and permits the use of cheap grades of metal for conversion into steel. Also called the *Thomax thickening process*. — **Basic water**, water which, as in some cases, it appears to act as a base.

basicerite (bá-sis'e-rit), *n* [*< Gr. basís*, base, + *keras*, horn] In *Crustacea*, the second joint of the antenna, or longer feeler, succeeding the coxocerite. In the crawfish (*Decapoda*) it bears the scaphocerite.

(considered to represent an exopodite) and ischlocerite. See *Podophthalma*.

basicity (bá-sis'i-ti), *n* [*< basic* + *-ity*] In *chem* (*a*) The state of being a base, or of playing the part of a base in combination. (*b*) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.

Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their *basicity*; they may be divided into mono basic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.

H. Watts, *Dict. of Chem.*, I, 48

basiscranial (bá-si-kri'ni-ál), *a* [*< L. basis*, a base, + NL *cranium* + *-al*] Pertaining to the base of the skull. **Basiscranial axis**. See *axis*.

basidia, *n*. Plural of *basidium*. **basidigital** (bá-si-dij'i-tál), *a* [*< L. basis*, a base, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*] In *anat*, of or pertaining to the bases of the digits applied to the metacarpal and metatarsal bones.

Each digit has a proximal *basidigital* bone, upon which follows a linear series of phalanges.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 1

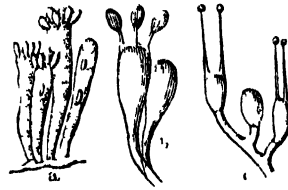
basidigitale (bá'si-dij'i-tá'le), *n*, *pl* *basidigitata* (-l-i-a) [NL. see *basidigital*] One of the basidigital bones; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

Basidiomycetes (bá-sid'i-ó-mi-só'té-á), *n*, *pl* [NL, *< basidium* + (Gr. *μύκη*, *pl* *μικροί*, mushroom)] The group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, including the *Hymenomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and most of the larger fungi known as mushrooms and toadstools. See *fungi* under *basidium*.

basidiomycetous (bá-sid'i-ó-mi-só'tus), *a* [*< Basidiomycetes* + *-ous*] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Basidiomycetes*.

basidiospore (bá-sid'i-ó-spó-r), *n* [*< NL. basidium* + Gr. *σπόρι*, seed] A spore borne on a basidium.

basidiosporous (bá-sid'i-ó-s'pó-rus), *a* [*< basidiospore* + *-ous*] Producing spores by means of basidia.



a basidium of *Clathrus cancellatus* f. of *Clathrus*, c of *Lycoperdon cepiforme*

basidium (bá-sid'i-um), *n*, *pl* *basidia* (-n) [NL, dim of (Gr. *basia*, a base)] In *bot*, an enlarged cell in basidiomycetous fungi, arising from the hymenium, and producing by abstriction spores borne upon slender projections at its summit.

basifacial (bá-si-fá'shi-ál), *a* [*< L. basis*, base, + *facies*, face, + *-al*] Relating to the base of the face, or of the facial, as distinguished from the proper cranial, part of the whole skull applied to an anterior evertorial region of the base of the primordial skull, corresponding to the situation of the trabeculae cranii, and consequently in advance of the notochordal region known as the basiscranial. See *cut* under *craniofacial*.

This situation of the primordial skull may be conveniently termed the *basifacial* region, the tubercles forming a support for the forebrain.

Sutton, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1884, p. 577

Basifacial axis. See *axis*. **basification** (bá'si-fi-ká'shon), *n* [*< basify* see *-ation*] In *chem*, the act of basifying.

basifier (bá'si-fi-ér), *n*. In *chem*, that which basifies, or converts into a salifiable base.

basified (bá'si-fikst), *a* [*< L. basis*, base, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*] In *bot*, attached by the base or lower end, as an anther upon the filament.

basifugal (bá-si-fú-gál), *a* [*< L. basis*, a base, + *fugere*, flee] Receding from the base in *bot*, said of the growth of leaves which are developed from the base upward.

Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although closely connected by intermediate forms, the predominantly *basifugal* or apical and the predominantly *basal* growth.

Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 118

basify (bá'si-fi), *v. t*, pret and pp *basified*, ppr. *basifying* [*< L. basis*, a base, + *facere*, make see *-fy*] In *chem*, to convert into a salifiable base.

basigynium (bá-si-jin'i-um), *n*, *pl* *basigynia* (-i) [NL, *< Gr. basís*, a base, + *gynē*, a female.] In *bot*, a stalk rising above the base of the flower, and bearing the ovary at its



Basified Anther. 7. anthers of *S. filaments*, (From J. Maout and Decandolle) Fruits of *S. filaments* (de Botanique)

summit, as in plants of the genus *Cleome*. Also called *podogynium*, or more frequently *gynophore* (which see).

basihyal (bá-si-hi'ál), *n* and *a*. [*< L. basis*, a base, + *hy(oid)* + *-al*] *1*. *n*. *1* In *vertebrate anat*, the distal bony element of the second post-oral visceral arch, or hyoidean apparatus, represented in human anatomy by the so-called body of the hyoid bone, bearing two pairs of horns or cornua, in general, the basis of body proper of the hyoid arch, the basihyoid. See *cut* under *skull*. — *2* In *ichth*, the segment of the branchiostegial arch next to the basibranchial and urohyal. It is generally double, or composed of two pieces on each side.

II. *a*. Relating to the basis or body of the hyoid bone or hyoid arch.

basihyoid (bá-si-hi'oid), *a* and *n* [*< L. basis*, a base, + *E. hyoid*] *1*. *a*. Of or pertaining to the basihyal.

II. *n*. Same as *basihyal*.

basil (báz'il), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *basil*, *basel*, *< ME. basil*, *< OF. basil*, mod. F. *basile* = *It. basilico*, *< ML. basilicum*, *basilicon* (cf. *L. basilica*, a plant, also called *regula*, mentioned as an antidote for the bite of the basilisk see *basilisk*), *< Gr. βασιλικόν* (see *λαχανόν*, herb), *basil*, neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal, *< βασιλεύς*, king, a word of unknown origin.] A name of several lubinate plants, especially of the genus *Ocimum*. *O. basilicum*, a native of India, is much used in cookery, especially in France, and is known as sweet or common basil. *Basil* or lesser basil is *O. minimum*. The holy basil of India *O. sanctum* is considered sacred to Vishnu, and roses are made of its wood. For the wild, stem, or field basil of Europe, see *basil weed*. In the United States the name is given to other aromatic lubinates, especially to species of *Pycnanthemum*.

The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant basil (*O. basilicum*), viz., that the tree is a property in basil to propagate scorpions, and that by the smell thereof they are bred in the brains of men.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., VIII, 40

He once called for his basil plant, and when she asked for an explanation, said that basil was a plant which had flourished wonderfully on a murdered man's brains.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, Eliot

Basil-oil, an aromatic oil obtained from the roots of the basil. *See* *basil*.

basil⁴, *mod* F. *basil*, a basilisk see *basilisk*. *1* A large cannon throwing a heavy shot. See *basilisk*, *4*. — *2* [Perhaps in allusion to a cannon-ball] An iron or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner.

basil³ (báz'il), *n*. A corruption of *bezel*. **basil²** (báz'il), *n*. A corruption of *basan*. **basilad** (báz'i-lád), *adv*. [*< NL. basil(ary)* (see *basilar*) + *-ad*] To or toward the base.

basilar (báz'i-lár), *a* [= F. *basilaire*, *< NL. basilaris*, *< L. basus*, a base] Relating to or situated at the base, especially of the skull. — **Basilar angle**. See *craniometry*. — **Basilar artery**, the artery formed by the junction of the vertebral arteries, and lying on the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basilar groove, a smooth depression on the upper side of the basilar process. — **Basilar membrane** of the cochlea, a delicate membrane stretching from the lamina spiralis to the outer wall. It forms the floor of the canal of the cochlea and supports the organ of Corti. — **Basilar process**, that portion of the occipital bone which lies in front of the foramen magnum. — **Basilar segment**, the compound and otherwise modified segment of the body of a centipede immediately succeeding the cephalic segment. It bears several pairs of appendages, and has been considered to be composed of four morphological somites.

Basilar sinus, or **basilar plexus**, the transverse sinus.

Basilar suture, in *anat* the suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid.

Basilar vein, a vein ascending from the base of the brain on the outer side of the cranial base and emptying into the venous sinus.

basilary (báz'i-lá-ri), *a*. Same as *basilar*.

basilateral (bá-si-lát'e-rál), *a* [*< L. basis*, a base, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*] Situated at the side of the base. Also *basolateral*.

Basileuterus (bas-i-lu'te-rus), *n* [NL, *< Gr. βασιλευτέρως*, more kingly, compar. adv., *< βασιλεύς*, king] A large genus of tropical and subtropical American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidae* and subfamily *Scelophyagina*, a group of pretty fly-catching warblers related to the common American redstart. Several of the Mexican species with the lower 10-12 bands, but most are more southerly. *B. rufifrons* is a characteristic example.

Basilian (báz'i-li-án), *a* and *n* [*< LL. Basilianus*, Basil the Great (died A. D. 379), *< Gr. βασιλειος*, lit. kingly, *< βασιλεύς*, king] *1*. *a*. Relating to St. Basil the Great, a Greek father of the



B. Basilar segment of a centipede (Scolopendridae) with many borne upon cephalic segment

Christian church in the fourth century, or to the monastic rule given by him **Basilian liturgy**, the liturgy of St Basil. See *liturgy*.

II *n* 1 A monk or nun belonging to one of the religious congregations following the rule of St Basil. These comprise nearly all the Greek and Oriental monasteries, and are found in communion with Rome in Sicily, and in the Greco-Ruthenian and Armenian rites. Several Basilian monasteries in Spain were suppressed in 1835.

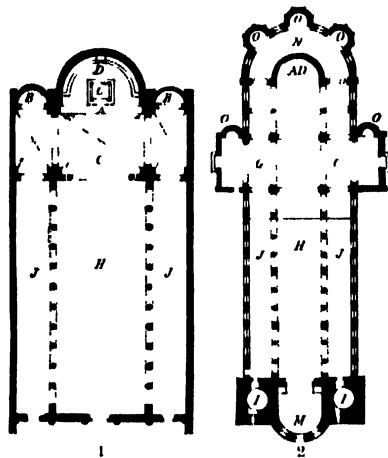
2 One of a congregation of priests devoted to the education of young men for the priesthood, founded in 1800 by the archbishop of Vienne, France. This name is derived from the first house, in the parish of St Basil in Vivarais. They have establishments in France, England and Africa.

basilic (ba-sil'ik), *a* and *n* [*Formerly also basiliak*, < F *basilique*, < L *basilicus*, < Gr *βασιλική*, kingly, royal, < *basileus*, king] **I** *a* 1 Kingly, royal—**2** Of or pertaining to a basilica; basilican—**Basilio vein**, the largest of the veins of the arm, formed by the junction of two ulnar veins with the median basilic vein, piercing the deep fascia a little above the elbow on the inner side of the arm ascending in the course of the brachial artery, and ending in the axillary vein before or after receiving the venae comitantes of the brachial artery—**Median basilic vein**, a short venous trunk at the bend of the elbow, crossing the track of the brachial artery, from which it is separated by the brachial fascia, and terminating in the basilic.

Also *basiliac*.

II *n* 1 A basilica (which see)—**2** In anat., the basilic vein. See *I*.

basilica¹ (ba-sil'ika), *n* [*L*, < Gr *βασιλική*, a basilica, prop. fem. (see *στον*, *στον*, or *οικία*, house) of *βασιλική*, royal see *basile*. In sense 5 for *basilisk*, 4, *basil'*] 1 Originally, the stoa in which the king-archon dispensed justice in Athens, hence, in *Gr antiqu*, a frequent distinctive name for a stoa or portico—**2** In Rome, where such buildings were introduced about two centuries before Christ, a portico or hall recalling in plan or use the Athenian royal portico. Many of these halls of justice were appropriated for Christian churches, and new churches were built upon a similar plan, whence *basilica* became a usual name for a church. The typical plan of the basilica is an oblong rectangle, with a broad central nave sep-



1 S. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome. A typical plan with the addition of a transept and a second apse. 2 S. C. adhaud, Hildesheim. A German form illustrating the western apse and other important variations from the typical plan. 100 apses. 117 second apses. C, high altar. D, bishop's throne. E, transept. F, nave. G, I, towers. H, Z, aisle. Western apse. V, aisle surrounding the chief apse, D, apsidioles.

arated from two side aisles by rows of columns. Over the apse are galleries. At the extremity of the building furthest from the chief entrance is a raised tribune, where sat originally the Roman praetor or judge, and his assessors, and which naturally became the sanctuary of the Christian church. This tribune usually constitutes an apse of the width of the nave, projecting from the main body of the building and covered with a vault on a semi-circular plan. The Christian high altar, which has replaced the throne of the Roman praetor, stands properly in the center of the chancel of this apse. Variations from the typical plan are of very common occurrence, such as the absence of an architectural apse, the presence of an apse at each end, a favorite arrangement, especially in early German churches of basilican plan, the duplication of the side aisles, the carrying of an aisle around the apse, the presence of a transept between aisles and apse, or of minor apses on each side of the chief apse, and many others often suggested either by accidents of position or by the exigencies of the Christian ritual.

3 Liturgically, in the *Rom Cath Ch*, a title conferred by the pope on a church without reference to its architectural arrangement, and carrying with it certain honors and privileges. In addition to the five major or patriarchal basilicas and the eight minor basilicas at Rome, the title is borne in this sense by other churches in all parts of the world, as the cathedrals of Paris and Rheims in France, and the cathedral of Notre Dame at Quebec.

4 In the middle ages, a name sometimes given to the elaborate structures raised over important tombs, as that over the tomb or shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey so called, according to Ducange, because these structures bore a resemblance to diminutive churches—**5** A large piece of ordnance probably named as *basilisk*, 4.

The breaching artillery consisted of sixty three guns, the smallest of which threw a ball of fifty six pounds, and some few, termed *basilisks*, carried marble bullets of a hundred and twelve pounds weight. Prescott.

Basilica² (ba-sil'ika), *n* *pl*, also used as *sing* [*ML*, < *L* *basilica*, neut. *pl* of *Gr* *βασιλική*, royal (or, less prob., relating to Basil I)] A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian in the ninth century, by order of the emperor Basil I. Also *Basilius basilical* (ba-sil'ika-l), *a* [*< basilica* + *-al*]. Same as *basilica*.

basilican (ba-sil'ika-n), *a* [*< ML* *basilicanus*, < *L* *basilica*, basilica] Pertaining to or resembling a basilica, basilic. **Basilican ointment**. Same as *basilicon*.

basilicanism (ba-sil'ika-n-izm), *n* Adherence to the basilican type of church.

basilicoket, *n* [*ME*, also *basiliscok*, *basilicoket*, < *OF* *basilicok* (with appar. aug. term, prob. confused with *cog*, *cock*, cf. *colatrice*), < *basile*, a basilisk (cf. *basilisk*) A basilisk (*Chamaeleon*).

basilicon (ba-sil'ika-n), *n* [*L*, < *Gr* *βασιλικόν*, neut. (see *φαρμακόν*, remedy) of *βασιλικός*, royal see *basil* and *basile*] An ointment named from its supposed "sovereign" virtues. It consists of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, and of olive oil four parts. Also called *basilican ointment*.

Basilisk (ba-sil'iks), *n* *pl* [*E* *pl*, equiv. to *ML* *basilica* see *Basilica*²] Same as *Basilica*².

Basiliidian (bas-i-lid'ia-n), *n* [*< L* *Basiliides*, < *Gr* *Βασίλειδος*, a proper name, in form a patronymic, < *Βασίλειος*, king] A follower of Basiliides, a teacher of Gnostic doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the second century. The Basiliidians disapproved martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, were much given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross immorality. See *Basiliidianism*.

Basiliidianism (bas-i-lid'ia-n-izm), *n* [*< Basiliidian* + *-izm*] The doctrines of Basiliides and the Basiliidians. Basiliides taught that from a universal seed mass containing the germs of all things and created by non-existent Deity (that is, the Absolute) was separated a subtle sonship mounting at once to the Deity, and a coarse sonship attaining a place near to but short of the highest by aid of the Holy Spirit, which acts as the firmament separating supermundane things from mundane. A third sonship, that of the purification, remained in the mass from which also emerged the archons of the ogdoad and hebdomad. See *archon*. The gospel illumination came first to the son of the great archon, who instructed his father. From him it passed to the archon of the hebdomad through his son, and from the hebdomad to Jesus, the son of Mary. The spirit of Jesus ascended at his death to the highest God, leaving his soul in the hebdomad. When the whole of the sonship that remains in this lower world has mounted after Jesus to the highest place, the consummation of all things will come, and an oblivion called the great ignorance will descend on the whole world even upon the two great archons that all may remain in their natural place and not aspire after the unattainable. The gospel is the knowledge of these doctrines, and the spiritual aid to those only who are capable of understanding them. An exceedingly different system, known as *apocryphal Basiliidianism*, was developed among the followers of Basiliides. According to this there are 365 generations of angels occupying 365 heavens, each with its own archon, the lowest being the God of the Jews. Christ was the first born, the Nous or Intellect of the highest God, the unbegotten Father. All his work on earth is mere appearance or outward show, a deotic feature found in many earlier heresies.

basiliscine (bas-i-lis'm), *a* [*< L* *basiliscus*, a basilisk, + *-ine*] Pertaining to a basilisk.

basiliscus (bas-i-lis'kus), *n* [*L*, a basilisk see *basilisk*] 1 A basilisk—**2** [*NL*] In ornith., an old and disused name of the small crested or golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. It is known in many languages by names corresponding to "little king," as *kinglet*, *satelit*, *kinglet*, *regillo*, *regalotus*, *regulus*, etc. also *ser*, *serotin*, *prebump*, *trochilus*, *echillus*, *calendulus*, etc. See *kinglet*.

3 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of saurian reptiles, or *Lacertidae*, of the family *Iguanidae* (formerly held to be of greater extent than now), characterized essentially by the presence of a continuous median dorsal crest along the back and tail, erectile at will. There are no femoral pores, and no gular sac, but a dilatable pouch on the head. The dentition is pleurodont. The mitered or hooded basilisk, *B. mitratus*, is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to that of the air bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a smaller size. To this organ they owe their name, which



Hooded or Mitered Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*)

recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are harmless and exceedingly lively creatures. The species are inhabitants chiefly of Central America and Mexico, and peculiar to America, although one of the *Acanthidae* of Amblyops has been erroneously referred to the genus.

basilisk (bas'il-isk), *n* and *a* [Also, until recently, as *L*, *basiliscus*, < *ME* *basilisk* (cf. also *basilicok* and *F* *basile*), < *L* *basiliscus*, < *Gr* *βασιλισκος*, a little king, a kinglet (bird), also a kind of serpent, so named from a white spot resembling a crown on the head, dim of *βασιλεως*, a king] **I** *n* 1 A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look were fatal. In heraldry it is represented as an animal resembling the cockatrice, with its tail terminating in a dragon's head, hence formerly also called *amphipetean cockatrice*, as having two heads. See *amphipetean*.

Like as the Basilisk, of serpents seed,
From powerfull eyes close venom doth convey
Into the lookers hart, and killeth farre away.
Spenser, *F* Q, IV, viii, 80.

There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the *basilisk*. A white spot or star it writeth on the head and setteth it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss no other serpent dare come near. Holland, tr of Pliny, viii, 21.

2 In herpet., a lizard of the old genus *Basiliscus* (which see) in the widest sense—**3** In ornith., the golden-crowned wren or kinglet. See *basiliscus*, 2—**4** A large piece of ordnance so called from its destructive power. It varied greatly in size and style at different times. In the fifteenth century it is spoken of as throwing stone balls of the weight of 200 pounds, and was therefore of prodigious caliber. D'Aubigné in his History speaks of them as carrying stone balls of 300 pounds, but it is not certain which standard he has in view. In the seventeenth century it was a smaller gun, but still one of the largest then in use. See *basilica*, 5.

Awake ye men of Memphis!—hear the clang
Of Scythian trumpets!—hear the *basilisks*,
That, roaring, shake Damascus' towers down!
Milton, *Jambouline*, I, iv, 1.

A *basilisco*, bore in inches 5, weight in pounds 4000.
Capt J. Smith, *Sennar* & Grammar.

II *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the basilisk as, a *basilisk* eye or look (a sharp, penetrating, malignant eye or look, like that attributed to the basilisk).

basilosaurid (bas'io-sa'rid), *n* A cetacean of the family *Basilosauridae*.

Basilosauridae (bas'io-sa'ri-dē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, < *Basilosaurus* + *-idae*] A family of extinct zeuglodont cetaceans, typified by the genus *Basilosaurus* (or *Zeuglodon*), having the parietal, the frontal, and especially the nasal bones elongated, and the anterior nares opening forward. [According to the rules of zoological nomenclature, the operation of the law of priority requires retention of the name, though the creatures were not saurians.]

Basilosaurus (bas'io-sa'rus), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *βασιλειος*, king, + *σαῦρος*, lizard] A genus of large fossil cetaceans from the Eocene of the southern United States. The name was given under the erroneous impression that the creatures were reptiles, and was afterward changed to *Zeuglodon*. Also called *Polyptichodon* and *Hydroarchus*. See *Zeuglodontia*.

basil-thyme (baz'il-tim), *n* [*< basil* + *thyme*] A British plant, the *Calamintha Acanos* of botanists. It has bluish purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell. "so excellent," Parkinson says, "that it is fit for a king's house."

basil-weed (baz'il-wēd), *n* [*< basil* + *weed*] Wild basil, or field-basil, the common name for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, a European labiate plant common in woods and copses.

basin (bā'sin), *n* [Early mod *F* also *bason*, *bacen*, < *ML* *basin*, *bacen*, < *OF* *basin*, mod *F*. *bassin* = *Pr* *Sp* *bacin* = *It* *bacino* (*ML* reflex *bacinus*, *bassinus*) = *OHG* *bacchin*, *bercht*, *MHG*. *becken*, *becke*, *G* *becken* (> *Dan* *backen* = *Sw*. *backen*), < *ML* *bacchus*, *barchinus*, *bacchinum*,

appar. for "baccinus," *baccinum*, prop. an adj. form, < *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium'). see *bac*³), perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael *bac*, a hollow, a hook, crook, = *W. bach*, a hook, = Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a shallow boat see *bac*³. Hence *basinet*. 1. A circular dish or vessel of greater width than depth, contracting toward the bottom, and used chiefly to hold water or other liquid, especially for washing, but also for various other purposes.

Let one attend him with a silver basin,
kull of roses water, and bestrew'd with flowers,
And say, Will't please your lordship cool your hands?
Shak., I. of the S. Ind., 1

2. As much as a basin will hold, a basinful — 3. In the arts and manufactures: (a) In *hat-making*, a vessel filled with boiling water in which the loose mat of felted fur formed on the cone for a hat-body is dipped in the process of basining (see *basin*, v. t.), in order to shrink it to the proper size. Also called *sizing-kettle*. (b) A concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (c) The scale or scale-dish of a balance when concave — 4. A pair of hollow metal dishes clashed together like cymbals to produce sound formerly beaten when infamous persons were exposed in a cart as a punishment — 5. A basin-shaped vessel hung by chains from the roof of a church, with a pricket in the middle for the serges. See *serge*. When of silver, such vessels usually had a brass or latten basin within to catch the wax-droppings — 6. The hollow part of a plate or dish.

Silver dishes and plates . . . In the edges and basins of which was placed gold medals
Pepys, Diary, July 21, 1662 (N. L. D.)

7. A natural or artificial reservoir for water. (a) A pond, a bay, a dock for ships. (b) In a canal, a space which enables boats to turn, or to lie and unload without obstructing the passage of other boats. (c) The space between the gates in a dock.

8. In *geog.*: (a) The area drained by a river. The term is ordinarily used only when speaking of a large river, and then includes the entire area drained by the main stream and its tributaries. The line separating two river systems from each other is the watershed. A *closed basin* is an area which has no outlet to the sea. In the United States, the *Great Basin* is that portion of the Cordilleran region which has no such outlet, comprising an area of about 225,000 square miles. (b) A basin-shaped depression or hollow, a circular or oval valley — 9. In *geol.*, an area over which the stratified formations are so disposed as to show that they were deposited in succession within a basin-shaped depression of the original surface, thus giving rise to a series of beds which have a general dip toward a common center, especially near the edges of the area. In some instances the basin structure is very marked, as in the case of the Forest of Dean and Indre coal fields. Sometimes, however, a mere synclinal depression of the strata is called a basin, and this is especially the case in the Appalachian coal field, where any smaller area, separated by erosion from the main body of the coal-bearing strata, may be called a basin. The geological basins of London and Paris are especially known and interesting. The rocks of both are chiefly Lower Tertiary, or Eocene and Oligocene, the name sometimes given to that part of the series which is intermediate in age between Eocene and Miocene. The important member of the London basin — the "London clay" — is absent from the Paris basin. The Middle Locene is represented in the Paris basin by an extremely fossiliferous rock, the *Calcaire grossier* (which see). The Tertiary of the Paris basin, like that of the London basin, rests on a thick mass of white chalk. This has been completely bored through at various points, for the purpose of obtaining water, which rises above the surface in large quantities at the wells of Grenelle and Passy, and at other points.

10. In *anat.*: (a) The third ventricle of the brain. (b) Cf. *F. bassin* in same sense. The pelvis — 11. In *entom.*, a large concavity in a surface, specifically, a concave portion of the metathoracic segment over the base of the abdomen. The basin of the antenna is a concavity in which the antenna is inserted, often limited on the inner side by a carina, as in the ants.

Formerly also spelled *bason*

Barber's basin. See *barber*

basin (bā'sn), v. t. [*basin*, n.] In *hat-making*, to harden or shrink to the proper size, as a hat-body in the process of felting, by dipping in the basin of hot water, wrapping in the basining-cloth (which see), and rolling on a table. Also spelled *bason*.

The hat is *basined*, or rendered tolerably firm

McC., Dict., II 764

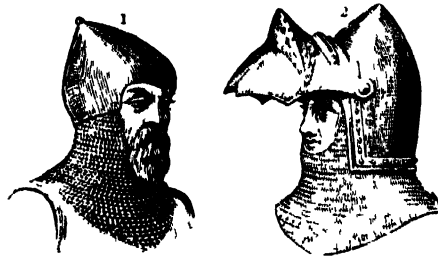
basinatal (bā-si-nā'tul), a. [*basin* + *nasion* + *-al*] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basin and the nasion — **Basinatal length**, the distance between the basin and the nasion. See *craniometry*.

basined (bā'snd), a. Inclosed in a basin [Rare.]

Thy basined rivers and imprisoned seas
Young, Night Thoughts, ix 918.

basinerved (bā'si-nērv'd), a. [*L. basis*, a base, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*²] In *bot.*, having the nerves all springing from the base. Applied to leaves.

basinet, **basnet** (bas'i-net, bas'net), n. [Also *basinet*, *basnet*, < ME *basinet*, *basnet*, *basnet*, *bacnet*, *bacynet*, < OF *bacinet* (F *basinet* = Pr *bacinet* = Sp *Pg bacinet* = It *bacinello*), dim of *bacin*, a basin, a helmet in the form of a basin see *basin* and *-et*] A steel cap, original-



1 Basinet of 1310 2 Italian Basinet of 14th c.
(From Viollet le Duc's Dict. du Meuble français.)

ly of very simple form, named from its resemblance to a little basin. It was ordinarily worn alone, but in battle the heavy helmet or heaume was placed over it, resting upon the armor of the neck and shoulders. When the heaume came to be abandoned on account of its great weight, the basinet was furnished with a visor. It was the commonest form of headpiece during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and so continued until the introduction of the armor. See *helmet*, *mor*, *aventail*, *casual*, and *armor*.

"So, youngster, said he, looking at Glendinning, and seeing his military dress "thou hast taken the basinet at last! It is a better cap to live in than die in."

Scott, Monastery, II 213

basinful (bā'sn-ful), n. As much as a basin will hold.

basining-cloth (bā'sning-klōth), n. [*basining*, verbal n. of *basin*, v., + *cloth*] In *hat-making*, the cloth in which a hat-body is taken from the cone is wrapped after dipping in the basin, and rolled on a table, to complete the process of felting.

basin-trap (bā'sn-trap), n. A seal or trap placed in the waste-pipe of a set basin to prevent the escape of sewer-gas.

basin-wrench (bā'sn-reñch), n. A plumber's wrench, having the jaws presented on one side, for working in contracted spaces.

basio-alveolar (bā'si-ō-al-vē-ō-lar), a. [*basio* + *alveolar*] Same as *baso-alveolar*.

basiocephital (bā'si-ōk-sip'i-tal), a and n. [*L. basis*, a base, + *occiput* (occipit-), occiput, + *-al*] 1. A Pertaining to the base of the occiput, or to the basilar process of the occipital bone — **Basiocephital tooth**, a tooth attached to a prolongation downward of the basiocephital bone, as in the carp and tooth.

II. n. The centrum of the first (hindmost) cranial segment, forming the basis of the compound occipital bone, called in human anatomy the basilar process of the occipital, which anteriorly articulates on ankyloses with the basisphenoid, and posteriorly circumscribes in part the foramen magnum. Its normal union with two occipitals and a supraoccipital constitutes the thus compound occipital bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Fox*, and *Gallina*.

basiloglossus (bā'si-ō-glos'us), n. [*L. basis*, a base, + *glossa*, tongue] That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

basion (bā'si-on), n. [NL] In *anat.*, the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. See cut under *craniometry*.

basiophthalmite (bā'si-ōf-thal'mit), n. [*G. basis*, a base, + *ophthalmos*, eye] The proximal or basal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or peduncle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other joint being the podophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

basipetal (bā-sip'e-tal), a. [*L. basis*, a base + *petere*, seek, + *-al*] Directed toward the base, in *bot.*, developing from the apex downward applied to growth in the leaf when the rachis or midvein is developed first, then the leaflets or lobes in succession from the top downward.

basipodite (bā-sip-ō-dit), n. [*G. basis*, a base, + *ποδ* (pod-) = *E. foot*] In crustaceans (a) The proximal joint of the limb of an arthropod animal, by which the limb is articulated with the body. *Dunman*. (b) The second joint of a developed endopodite, between the coxopodite (protopodite) and the ischiopodite. *Milne-*

Edwards, *Huxley*. See also cut under *endopodite*.

basipoditic (bā-sip-ō-dit'ik), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a basipodite. *Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 164.

basipterygial (bā-sip-ter-i-g'i-al), a. [*L. basis*, a base, + *pterygial*] Situated at the base of the fin, as of a cephalopod.

In *Scia*, along the whole base line of each lateral fin of the mantle, is a *basal pterygial cartilage*.
J. R. Tankard, *Trans. Brit. Mus.*, XVI 675.

basipterygoid (bā-sip-ter-i-g'oid), a and n. [*L. basis*, a base, + *pterygoid*] 1. a Pertaining or related to the base of the pterygoid bone, or the sphenoid. **Basipterygoid processes**, in the anatomy of birds, processes which are or may be situated upon the body or back of the sphenoid and articulate or may articulate with the pterygoid bones. See cuts under *deinonychus* and *dominichus*.

II. n. A lateral bone or process of bone at the base of the skull, developed in connection or relation with sphenoidal and pterygoid elements.

basirhinal (bā-si-rī'nal), a. [*G. basis*, a base, + *ρῆς*, *rhis*, nose, + *-al*] Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon applied to a fissure of the brain called by *Wilder* *postrhinal*. *Owen*.

basirostral (bā-si-rō's-tral), a. [*L. basis*, a base, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the beak or bill of a bird, as, *basirostral* bristles.

basis (bā'sis), n., pl *bases* (-ēz) [*L.*, < *G. basis*, a going, step, foundation see *bace*².]

1 The foundation of anything, that on which a thing stands or on which anything is reared, a foundation, groundwork, or supporting principle now most commonly used of immaterial things.

Build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valour
(Thal) huge me the count's youth twilght with him, hurt him in eleven places
Shak., I. N. III 2

Who builds a monument the basis jasper,

And the main body brick.

Pletcher, *Mad Lover*, iv 4

Good health is the basis of all physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development.

J. P. Clark, *Self Culture*, II

2 In *arch.*, same as *bace*², 3 — 3. A pedestal.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times.
Addison

4 The principal constituent of a compound; a fundamental ingredient — 5 *Milit.*, same as *bace*², 15 (a) — 6 In *crystal* and *petrog.*, same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).

7 In *bot.* and *conch.*, same as *bace*², 4 — 8 [NL.] In *anat.*, the base, the fundamental or basilar part of anything, as, *basis cranii*, the base of the skull — 9 In *pros.*, a trochee or its substitute preceding the dactyls of a logaedic series.

An apparent spondee or iambus, a long syllable of three times, or even a pyrrhic, tribrach, or anapest, may be used as a basis and an anacrusis may be prefixed to it. The basis is sometimes double. [This meaning of the word is of modern introduction (Gottfried Hermann). In ancient Greek writers on metrics the meaning of *basis* is (a) That part of the foot which takes the *anapaesta* (it is), the *basis*. (b) A series of syllables united under one principal ictus, whether constituting a single foot or a dipody, a measure. — *Eolic basis*, a basis at the beginning of a dactylic line.

basiscopic (bā-si-skop'ik), a. [*G. basis*, a base, + *σκοπεω*, view, + *-ic*] Looking toward the base, on the side toward the base.

basisolute (bā-si-sō-lūt), a. [*L. basis*, a base, + *solutus*, free, loosed see *solution*] In *bot.*, prolonged at the base below the point of origin and of leaves.

basisphenoid (bā-si-sfē'noid), a and n. [*L. basis* + *sphenoid*] 1. a In *anat.*, pertaining to the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

II. n. In *anat.*, the centrum of the second cranial segment, or basis, of the compound sphenoid bone, represented in human anatomy by the greater part of the body of the sphenoid (all that part behind the sella turcica), as distinguished from its wings and pterygoid processes, situated in the basocranial axis of the skull, between the basiocephital and the presphenoid. It is always combined with other sphenoidal elements and frequently ankyloses also with the basiocephital. See cuts under *Crotalus*, *Fox*, and *sphenoid*.

basiosphenoidal (bā-si-sfē-nō'id-al), a. Same as *basiosphenoid*.

basist (bā'sist), n. [*L. basis* + *-ist*] A singer of *bases*.

basilyvian (bā-si-sil'vi-an), a. [*L. basis*, a base, + *Sylvius* an anatomist after whom the aqueduct of Sylvius in the brain is named] Appellative of one of the lateral fissures of the brain.

basitemporal (bā-si-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. basis, a base, + tempora, temples*] **1.** *a.* Situated at the base of the temporal region of the skull

II *n.* A membrane-bone developed at the base of the skull of many vertebrates, as birds, opposite the temporal region, underlying the tricus cranii (which is developed from cartilage), and on the same plane as the parasphenoid *W. K. Parker*

basivertebral (bā-si-ver'te-bral), *a.* [*< basis + vertebral*] Pertaining to the body or centrum of a vertebra, central in a vertebra as *basivertebral veins*

bask¹ (bask), *v.* [*< ME. basken, < Ice. *bathast, now bathast, bathe one's self, < batha, = L. bathe, + sk = G. such, reflex pron. one's self, less prob. < Ice. *baksk, now balast, warm one's self at the fire, < bal, = E. balc, + sk, as above* Cf. Sw. dial. *bask sig i solen*, bask in the sun, *bathast*, fishes basking in the sun, *Id. such baken*, warm one's self in the sun, lit. bask one's self, North E. and Sc. *bask*, bask, lit. bask For the form, cf. *bask* **1** *I* *trans* **1** To bathe, especially in warm water (and hence in blood, etc.)

Basked and bathed in their wyld burbling blood. Skilton Works 1:209 (N. E. D.)

2 To lie in or be exposed to a pleasant warmth, luxuriate in the genial heat or rays of anything as, to *bask* in the sunshine

She desires no beds of the best, no quiet seats of the just, To rest in a golden grove, or to *bask* in a summer sky. Fenimore Wagon

3 Figuratively to bask and thrive under benign or gratifying influences as, to *bask* in the favor of a king or of one's lady-love

Merely to *bask* and ripen is some times the student's whole business. Lowry Under the Willows

II *trans* To expose to genial warmth, suffuse with agreeable heat

As I do live by food, I met a fool Who laid him down, and *bask'd* him in the sun, And told on lady Fortune. Shak., As you like it, II 7

Basked at the fire his baby strength. Milton Allegro, I 112

bask¹ (bask), *n.* [*< bask¹, v.*] Emitted warmth, a genial radiation or suffusion [Rare]

Milton and La Fontaine did not write in the *bask* of court favor. I. D. Israel's Column of Auth., I 78

bask², *a.* [*Se, prop. bask, < ME. bask, bask, < Ice. baskr = Sw. Dan. bask, bitter, acid*] Bitter [Old Eng. and Scotch]

bask³ (bask), *i.* [*E. dial., obs. see bask¹*] Same as *bask¹*

basket (bas'ket), *n.* [*< ME. basket, of unknown origin* The Celtic words, *W. basged*, Corn. *bascod*, Ir. *bascud*, Gael. *bascud* (cf. *W. basq*, a netting or piece of wickerwork), are adopted from Eng. The supposed original, *L. bascula*, which is mentioned by Martial as directly of Celtic origin, is defined as a washing-tub or brazen vessel, and is prob. not connected with *basket* **1** *A* vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials, interwoven in a great variety of forms, and used for many purposes

Rude baskets.

Woven of the flexible willow. Dyer The Fleecy, II

2 The contents of a basket, as much as a basket will hold as, a *basket* of fish

Do ye not remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how in my *baskets* ye took up? Mat. xvi 9

3 A measure for fruit, equal in the United States to three fifths of a bushel, and in Great Britain to about two bushels — **4** Figuratively, that which is gathered or placed in a basket or baskets, provision for sustenance or use

Blosses shall be thy *basket* and thy store. Deut. xxxiii 5

Making baby clothes for a charitable *basket*. Dickens

5 In old stage-coaches, the two outside seats facing each other behind

Its [London's] topmost comb down not only as much passengers, but in the very *basket*. Goldsmith She Stoops to Conquer I 1

6 In *hat-making*, a wickerwork or wire screen of an oval shape, for receiving the filaments of hair which are deposited on it in the operation of bowing — **7** *Mit*, a gabion (which see) — **8** A protection of wickerwork for the handle of a sword-stick — **9** In *arch*, the echinus or bell of the Corinthian capital denuded of its acanthus leaves — **10** In *uith*, the gill-support in the lamprey (*Petromyzon*) It consists of cartilaginous arcs depending from the soft representative

of the backbone and connected by cross bars — *Basket-handle arch.* See *arch* — *Cartilaginous branchial basket.* See *Mar. invertebrates* — The pick of the basket, the finest of the whole lot or number — To be left in the basket, to remain unchosen or to the last like the worst apples etc. — To go to the basket, to go to prison, with special reference to the alms basket on which prisoners in the public jails were formerly dependent for support — To pin the basket, to conclude or settle the matter



Cartilaginous Branchial Basket of Lamprey (*Petromyzon*) depending from vertebral column

basket (bas'ket), *v. t.* **1** To put in a basket.

All that come shall be *basketed* in time and conveyed to your door. Couper, Correspondence, p. 250 (O. M. S.)

2. To cover or protect with basketwork

Basketed bottles of Zen Zem water appeared standing in solid columns. R. F. Burton, H. M. M. M. p. 154

basket-ball (bas'ket-bāl), *n.* A game played with a ball resembling a foot-ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into one of two baskets (the goals) placed at opposite ends of the field. It is played by any number of persons (five or nine are preferred for championship games) upon a field (out of doors or within) of any convenient size. The rules are designed especially to eliminate the roughness of foot ball. It was invented by Mr. James Naismith

basket-beagle (bas'ket-bē'gē), *n.* A beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed

Gray headed sportsmen who had sunk from fox hounds to *basket beagles* and courser. Scott, St. Roman's Well, I

basket-button (bas'ket-but'n), *n.* A metal button with a pattern resembling basketwork

basket-carriage (bas'ket-kar'ā), *n.* A light carriage made of wickerwork

basket-couching (bas'ket-kou'ching), *n.* A kind of embroidery, a stitch used in embroidery. See *couching*

basket-fern (bas'ket-fer'n), *n.* The common mule fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, from the basket-like form of its growth



Basket-fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*)

basket-fish (bas'ket-fish), *n.* A kind of Medusa-head or ophiuran, *Astrophyton agassizi*, a curvilinear sand-star of the family *Astrophytonidae*, found on the coast of New England so named by Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, about 1670. The name is given to other species of the same genus all alike remarkable for the extraordinary subdivision of the rays into minute tentacles which have been estimated to number 80,000. *Astrophyton scutatum* is also called the Shitland argus. Also called *basket urchin* and *sea basket*

basketful (bas'ket-ful), *n.* As much as a basket will hold

basket-grate (bas'ket-grat), *n.* A grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides

basket-hare (bas'ket-hār), *n.* A captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game

basket-hilt (bas'ket-hilt), *n.* A hilt, as of a sword, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury

basket-hilted (bas'ket-hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a basket hilt

basket-hoop (bas'ket-hop), *n.* A name in Jamaica of *Croton tucurus*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub

basket-lizard (bas'ket-liz'ard), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Crotosaurus*, having a coloration resembling wickerwork

basket-of-gold (bas'ket-ov-gold'), *n.* The yellow alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile*

basket-palm (bas'ket-palm), *n.* The talipot palm of the East Indies, *Corypha umbraculifera*

basketry (bas'ket-ri), *n.* [*< basket + -ry*] Basketwork or basketware, basket-making

basket-urchin (bas'ket-er'chin), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*

basket-withe (bas'ket-with), *n.* A twining shrub of tropical America, *Tournefortia volubilis*, natural order *Boraginaceae*

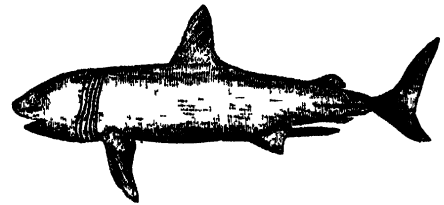
basket-wood (bas'ket-wud), *n.* A tall woody climber of the West Indies, *Seryma polyphylla*, the slender, supple stems of which are used for basketwork

basketwork (bas'ket-werk), *n.* Wickerwork; anything made in the form or manner of a basket; specifically, in *fort*, work composed of withes and stakes interwoven, as in wicker constructions of gabions, fascines, hurdles, etc

basket-worm (bas'ket-wēr'm), *n.* Same as *bag-worm*

basking (bas'king), *n.* [*E. dial., verbal n. of bask¹*] A sound thrashing [Prov. Eng.]

basking-shark (bas'king-shärk), *n.* A popular name of the *Cetorhinus maximus* (or *Selache maxima*), one of the largest of the sharks. It is an inhabitant of the northern seas and has been known to reach the length of 40 feet. It frequently comes to the surface and basks in the sunshine. Its food consists chiefly of small animals, which are strained from the water by a pe-



Basking or Bone shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*)

cular development of the gill structures. The liver is very large and yields a great quantity of oil, as much as twelve barrels having been obtained from a single individual. Other popular names are *bone shark* (by which it is generally known along the American coast), *homer* or *hoe mother*, *sailfish*, and *sunfish*. See *Cetorhinidae*

baslard (bas'lard), *n.* [*< ME. baslard, baslard, baslarde, < AF. baslard, < OF. baslart (ML. baslartus, baslartus), appar. < base, a short knife or saber, but cf. OF. baslartre, baslartre, badlartre, a short sword see badlartre*] An ornamental dagger worn in the fifteenth century, hanging at the girdle in front. Baslards were considered indispensable to all having claim to gentility. In a satirical song of the reign of Henry V. we are told that

There is no man worth a leke,
Be he sturdy, be he meke,
But he be a *baslard*.

Basmuric, *n.* See *Basmuric*

basnet, *n.* See *basnet*

basolateral (bā-sō-lat'at-er-al), *a.* Same as *basolateral*

The *basolateral* angle [of the scutum]. Darwin

Basommatophora (ba-som-a-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gk. *basos*, base, + *omma* (-r-), eye, + *-phora*, < *phero* = E. *bear* **1**] A division of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, including those which have the eyes at the base of the tentacles, as in the families *Lauridula*, *Limnæda*, etc. opposed to *Stylommatophora*. See cut under *Limnæda*

basommatophorous (bā-som-a-tof'ō-ras), *a.* In *conch*, having eyes at the base of the tentacles, as a pond-snail, specifically, pertaining to the *Basommatophora*

bason, *n.* and *v. t.* Same as *basin*

Basque¹ (bask), *n.* and *a.* [*Also Bask, < F. Basque = Sp. Pg. Basco, ult. = F. Gascon (see gasconade), < LL. Vasco(-n), one of the inhabitants of Vasconia, Gascony. The Basques call their language Eskuara*] **1** *n.* **1** One of a race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France — **2** The language of the Basques, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other language has as yet been made out. Like the tongue of America it is highly polysynthetic. It is supposed to represent the tongue of a race existing in southwestern Europe before the immigration of the Indo-European tribes

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Basques or their language

basque² (bask), *n.* [*< F. basque, appar. with rel. to the Basque people Cf. basquine*] **1** (a) The short skirt of the body-garment worn by both sexes (b) A kind of short-skirted jacket worn by women, forming the upper part of a dress, probably so called because it was worn by the Basques — **2** A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., seasoned and baked

basqued (baskt), *a.* Furnished with or having a basque, as a woman's dress

basquine (bas'kēn'), *n.* [*< F. basquine, < Sp. basquina, < Basco, Basque*] An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women

Basquish (bask'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Baskisch*, < *Basque* + *-ish* **1**] Basque, the Basque language.

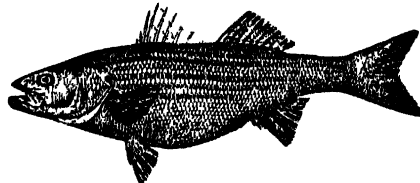
bas-relief (bâ-rê-lêf', bâ-rê-lêf'), *n* [Formerly *basse relief*; < F *bas-relief*, < It *basso-rilievo* (also used in E), < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, relief see *bass* and *relief*] Low relief, in *sculpt*, a form of relief in which the figures or



Bas-relief—Tombstone of Hegeso, daughter of Proxenos, from the Sacred Way, Athens. 4th century B C

other objects represented project very slightly from the ground. The most artistic examples of bas-relief often present to the observer the illusion that the carving has considerable projection. A bas-relief, or a work in bas-relief is a piece of sculpture in this form (compare *alto-rilievo* and *mezzo-rilievo*). Also *bass relief*, *basso rilievo*, and *basso rilievo*.

bass¹ (bâs), *n* [Early mod E *bas*, *bace*, < ME *bace*, *bace*, a corruption of *basse* see *basse*] Originally, the perch, but now restricted to fishes more or less like the true perch (*a*) In



Striped bass, or Rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*) (From Report of U S Fish Commission 1884)

England, the *Labrax lupus* an acanthopterygian fish with a compressed fusiform contour, two dorsal fins the first with 9 spines, the second with from 12 to 14 rays a general grayish or greenish color, relieved by small black spots and a whitish belly. It is an esteemed food fish (*b*) In other English speaking countries, the name of various fishes, generally distinguished by a qualifying prefix as *black bass*, *brass bass*, *calico bass*, *channel bass*, *grass bass*, *Oswego bass*, *red bass*, *rock bass*, *sea bass*, *striped bass*, and *white bass*. See the compounded words. Of these the nearest American relation of the European bass is the striped bass or rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Also spelled *bassie*.

bass² (bâs), *n* [A corruption of *bass*¹, *q* v] 1 Same as *bass*¹—2 The American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana*. See *basswood*—3 A mat made of bass or bast, a *bass-mat*, hence, any thick mat or matting, formerly, a straw hassock or cushion.

Targata consist of straw *basses* with painted canvas faces sewed on them. *Encyc Brit*, II 376

bass³ (bâs), *a* and *n* [Also and more prop *bass* (the spelling *bass* being mod, after *It basso*, and the pron being that of *bass*), < ME *bace*, *bace*, *bas*, < OF *bas*, fem *basse*, low see *bass*¹] 1 *a*. In music, low, deep, grave—*Bass clarinet*, *claf*, *cornet*. See the nouns—*Bass counter*, the lower or under *bass* that part of a composition having two *basses* which is taken by voices or instruments of the lowest range, as the second *bass* voices (*bass profundo*) and the violoncellos—*Bass or Turkish drum*. See *drum*—*Bass horn*, *staff*. See the nouns—*Bass string*, the name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments. *Bass viol* see *viol*—*Bass voice*, a voice adapted for singing *bass*, the lowest male voice, the extreme compass of which is from D below the *bass* staff to D or E above it, the ordinary compass being from F below the *bass* staff to middle C, the note on the first ledger line above it.

II. *n* 1 In music, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental. According to some it is the fundamental or most important part while others regard the melody or highest part in that light. Next to the melody the *bass* part is the most striking, the freest and boldest in its movements, and the richest in effect. 2 A male voice of the lowest or gravest kind, having a compass of about two octaves from the second F below middle C, or lower.—3. A

singer having such a voice—4 A musical instrument of any class having a deep, grave tone, excelled in gravity only by the *contrabass*.—5 Same as *bass clef* (which see, under *clef*)—*Alberti bass*, a *bass* consisting of arpeggios or broken chords so called from its reputed inventor, Domenico Alberti of Venice, who died in 1759.



Alberti Bass

Double bass See *double bass*—*Drone bass* See *drone bass*—*Figured bass*, a *bass* part having the accompanying chords suggested by figures written above or below the notes, the most successful system of shorthand scoring at present in use among organists and pianists. Also called *continued bass* (*basso continuo*)—*Fundamental bass* See *fundamental*—*Ground bass*, a fundamental *bass* consisting of 4 or 8 bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement. Also called *basso ostinato*—*Murky bass* See *murky*—*Supposed bass*, in music, the lowest note in an inverted chord as C in the first inversion of the major common chord of C in contradistinction to C which is considered the real *bass* root or generator of the chord (See also *thorough bass*)

bass⁴ (bâs), *n* [< *bass*³, *n*] I. *trans* 1 To sing or play the *bass* part of, accompany with the *bass* [Rare]—2 To sound in a deep tone [Rare]

The thunder, That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounced the name of I respect, it did *bass* my trespass. *Shak*, *Tempest* III 3

II. *intrans* To take the *bass* part in a concerted piece of music as, he *basses* very steadily

bass⁵ (bâs), *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps for *bass* (formerly also *bas*), coal] In coal-mining, black carbonaceous shale

bass⁶ (bâs), *v* t [Late ME *basse*, cf OF *bassier*, mod F *basser*, < L *bassare*, kiss, < *bassum*, a kiss (cf *bas* and *bass*)] To kiss

bass⁷ (bâs), *n* [ME *basse*, a kiss, prob from the verb, cf L *bassum*, a kiss] A kiss, a *bass* Court of Love

Bassalia (ba-sa'li-a), *n* [NL, < LL *bassus*, low, deep (see *bass*¹), + Gr *ἀλᾱ*, an assemblage, with an intended allusion to *algæ*, sea] In zoology, the deep-sea realm, a zoological division, in a vertical direction, of the waters of the globe. The depth is not fixed, but depends upon temperature and consequently upon latitude. *Bassalia* being deepest in tropical regions and more shallow or even superficial toward or at either pole.

Bassalian (ba-sa'li-an), *a* Pertaining to the deep-sea realm called *Bassalia*

The ichthyological peculiarities of the *Bassalian* realm, as he has proposed to call the deep-sea realm. *Science*, III 505

Bassano ware See *mayolica*

Bassaricyon (bas-a-ris'i-on), *n* [NL, < Gr *bassacyn*, a fox (see *Bassariscus*), + *kyon*, a dog] A genus of procyoniform quadrupeds, related to *Bassariscus*, resembling the kinkajou in external form, but having the skull and teeth more like those of the racoons and coatis. *B. gabbi* of Costa Rica is the type. Another species from Ecuador is *B. allen*

Bassariconidae (bas-a-ris-i-on'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bassaricyon* + *-idae*] Another name of the family *Bassariconidae* Coues

Bassarididae (bas-a-ris'id'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bassarid* (d-) + *-idae*] A family of American carnivorous quadrupeds, of the arctoid series of the order *Carnivora*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and section *Acitoidea procyoniformia*, most nearly related to the racoons (*Procyonidae*), having some superficial resemblance to the civets and genets, and therefore long supposed to represent in the new world the numerous viverrine quadrupeds of the old. It is constituted by the genera *Bassariscus* or *Bassariscus* and *Bassaricon*

Bassariscus (bas-a-ris-k), *n* [NL, < Gr *bassacyn*, a Thracian bacchanal, lit a fox, equiv to *bassacyn*, a fox, a Thracian bacchanal] 1 The typical genus of the family *Bassarididae* (which see) *B. astuta* is the type species inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it is called *mountain cat* and *cooncat*. It is a pretty and intelligent creature, about as large as a cat, resembling the racoon in some respects, but slenderer and with a long furry tail marked with black and white rings as in the common lemur. It is frequently tamed, and makes an interesting pet. Also called *Bassariscus*

2 [? c] An animal of this genus as, the ring-tailed *bassariscus*. Also called *bassarisk*—3 A genus of lepidopterous insects [The use of the word in entomology antedates that in mammalogy]



Ring-tailed Bassaris (*Lynx caudatus*)

Bassariscus (bas-a-ris'kus), *n* [NL (Coues, 1887), < Gr *bassacyn*, a fox (see *Bassariscus*), with dim suffix] Same as *Bassariscus*, 1

bassarisk (bas'a-risk), *n* [< NL *Bassariscus*] Same as *bassariscus*, 2 Coues

bass-bar (bâs'bar) *n* In instruments of the violin class, an oblong wooden bar, running lengthwise within the instrument, designed to strengthen it and enable it to resist the pressure of the bridge and the tension of the strings

basse, *n* See *bass*¹

bassel¹, *n* An obsolete form of *bass*¹

bassel², *n* Same as *bassin*

basse-lisse (bas-lôs'), *a* [F, low warp, < *basse*, form of *bas*, low (see *bass*¹), + *lisse*, also *lice*, warp, < L *lucum*, the thum or lensh, a thread of the web] Wrought with the warp in the usual horizontal position, as distinguished from that which is wrought with the warp placed in a perpendicularity, and described as *haute-lisse* applied to tapestry

bassenett, *n* An obsolete form of *basset*

basset¹ (bas'et or ba-set'), *n* [< F *bassette*, < It *bassetta*, *basset*, orig fem of *bassetto*, somewhat low, dim of *basso*, low see *bass*¹] A game of cards resembling *faro*, invented in Venice, and popular throughout Europe during the eighteenth century and the latter part of the seventeenth

We went to the Chateau de San Felice to see the nobleman and his ladies at *basset*, a game at cards which is much used, but they play not in public and all that have inclination to it are in masquerade without speaking one word. *Ecclm*, Diary, June, 1646.

Some dress, some dance, some play not to forget Your plique parties, and your dear *basset* *Kane*, Royal Convent, Prol, 18

basset² (bas'et), *n* and *a* [Origin obscure, perhaps < OF *basset* (= It *bassetto*), somewhat low, dim of *bass*, low see *bass*¹] I. *n* In *geol* and *mining*, an outcrop

II. *a* In *geol* and *mining*, outcropping—*Basset edges*, the outcrop, or outcropping edges, of a series of stratified beds

The inside ridge in St. Helms is much steeper, and is almost perpendicular. It is formed of the *basset edges* of the strata, which gently decline outwards. *Darwin*, *Geol Observations*, I 4

basset³ (bas'et), *v* t [< *basset*², *n*] In *geol* and *mining*, to appear at the surface, crop out and of the edges of strata

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn) *n* [< *basset*, for *It bassetto*, somewhat low (see *bass*¹), + *horn*, tr *It corno di bassetto*] A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a long twice-bent wooden tube, really the tenor clarinet, being intermediate between the clarinet proper and the *bass* clarinet. Its compass is four octaves and two tones from the second F below middle C

basseting (bas'et-ing), *p* *a* and *n* [< *basset*² + *-ing*] I. *p* *a* In *geol* and *mining*, outcropping

II. *n* The cropping out or appearance of rock on the surface of a stratum, or series of strata

bassetto, *bassette* (ba-set'tô, ba-set'), *n* [< It *bassetto*, somewhat low see *bass*¹] A small *bass* viol with three strings now obsolete

Bassia (bas'i-a), *n* [NL, named in honor of Ferdinando Bassi (died 1774), an Italian physician and writer on botany] A genus of tropical trees found in the East Indies and Africa, natural order *Simulaneae*. Several species are valuable for the oil yielded by the seeds and for the fishy flowers, which are locally used as food in central India and yield a coarse spirit by distillation. The mahwa tree *B. latifolia*, is cultivated throughout India for these purposes. The tree of Illup *B. longifolia* is a large evergreen tree of India. *B. butyrosa* yields a solid white oil known as *fulwa* butter. The bark, leaves, and oil of these trees are

used in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases, and the timber is hard and very durable. — **Bassia oil**, an aromatic oil or butter obtained from the seeds of the *Bassia longifolia*, used for illumination and in the manufacture of soap.

bassie (bas'ē), *n* [See, prob dim var of *basin*] A basin-shaped wooden vessel for holding meal.

bassinet (bas'ē-net), *n* [Cf *basinet*, a basinet, also, as in defs 2 and 3, mod *F* *basinet*, dim of *basin*, *basin* see *basin*, *basinet*] 1 A small basin. — 2 A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, serving as a cradle for young children. — 3 A name given to several common European species of *Ranunculus*. — 4 The pan of a harquebuse or musket. See *pan*.

bass-mat (bas'mat), *n* A mat made of bass or bast, specifically, a matting made of bast, used for packing furniture, etc., and for sugar-bags in sugar-producing countries in the latter sense, usually in the plural.

basso (bas'o), *a* or *n* [It, = *E* *bas*] 1 In music, the Italian word for bass. — 2 One who sings bass.

basso, *n* An obsolete form of *bassaw*. *Mal-law*.

bassock, *n* [Cf 'bass' bassock' bracketed as synonyms in Bailey, 1731 and later, where in earlier editions, as also in Phillips and Kersey 1706 and 1708 the second form is printed *hassock*. *Bassock*, though a possible dim of *bass*, is prob a mere misprint for *hassock*.] A hassock. See etymology.

basso-continuo (bas'o kon-ti'no-o), *n* [It *basso* = *E* *bass*, *continuo*, *continuo*, continuous] Same as *figured bass* (which see, under *bass*).

basso-di-camera (bas'o-dē-kam'e-n), *n* [It *basso* = *E* *bass*, *di*, *di*, *di*, of, *camera*, *camera*, chamber see *camera*] A double-bass or contra-basso, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but all proportionally thicker.

bassoon (ba-son'), *n* The French form of *basoon*.

Bassoon quinte (kaht) a double reed instrument of which the pitch is one fifth higher than that of a bassoon.

bassoon (ba-son'), *n* [Cf *F* *bassoon*, *basoon*, *basoon*, aug of *basso*, low see *bass*, *bass*, *bass*] 1 A musical instrument of the

oboe class, having a double reed, a long, curved metallic mouthpiece, and a doubled wooden tube or body. Its compass is about three octaves rising from *B* below the bass staff. Its diameter at the bottom is about 2 inches and for convenience of carrying it is divided into two or more parts, whence its Italian name *fagotto* a bundle. It serves for the bass among wood wind instruments as *hobnobs*, *flutes*, etc. — 2 A reed-pipe stop in an organ, having a quality of tone resembling that of the bassoon.

bassoonist (ba-son'ist), *n* [Cf *basoon* + *-ist*] A performer on the bassoon.

basso-ostinato (bas'o-os-ti-nā'to), *n* [It, lit obstinate bass *basso* = *E* *bass*, *ostinato* = *E* *obstinate*, *q* v] Same as *ground bass* (which see under *bass*).

basso-profondo (bas'o-piō-fon'do), *n* [It *basso* = *E* *bass*, *profondo*, *profondo*, *profundus* deep, profound see *profound*] In music (a) The lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from *D* below the bass-staff. (b) One possessing a voice of this compass.

Bassora gum See *gum*.

basso-rilievo (bas'o-rē-lyo'), *n* See *bas-relief*.

bassorin (bas'o-rin), *n* [Cf *Bassora*, also written *Bassorah*, *Bassorah* or *Bassra*, a city in Asiatic Turkey] A gum (C₁₀H₁₆O₅) insoluble in water, the essential constituent of gum tragacanth and of cherry and plum gums. Also called *tragacanth* and *adraganth*.

bass-relief (bas'rē-lye'), *n* Same as *bas-relief*.

bass-rope (bas'rop), *n* [Cf *bass* + *rope*] A rope or cord made from bass or bast, used for tying casks and for other purposes.

basswood (bas'wud), *n* [Cf *bass* + *wood*] The common name of the American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia americana*. The white basswood is *T. heterophylla*. Also called *bass*.

bast (bast), *n* [Also corruptly *bass*, *q* v, *C* *ME* *bast*, *C* *AS* *bast* = *D* *MHG* *G* *bast* (*m*) = *Icel* *Sw* *bast* (*neut*) = *Dan* *bast*, origin uncertain, perhaps connected with *basom*, *q* v] 1 The strong inner fibrous bark of various

trees, especially of species of linden (*Tilia*), of which the Russian matting of commerce is made. *Cuba* *bast*, used for tying up cigars, etc., is the inner bark of a malvaceous tree, *Persea latifolia*.

2 In bot, a tissue, otherwise called the *liber* or *phloem*, formed of or containing very narrow, long, and tough flexible cells, called bast-cells or bast-fibers, and occurring most abundantly in the inner bark of dicotyledons.

the younger and softer portion lying nearest to the cambium has been called *soft bast*. Bast cells are the essential constituents of all textile fibers that are derived from the bark of plants as flax, hemp, etc.

3 A rope or cord made of the inner bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats. See *bass*, 3.

bast, *n* and *a* [Early mod *E*, *C* *ME* *bast*, *bast*, *C* *OF* *bast*, mod *F* *bat* (*a* *bat*, *bat-horse*, etc.) = *Pr* *bast* = *Sp* *It* *basto*, *C* *ML* *bastum*, a pack-saddle (see *bastard*), prob *C* *MHG* *bast* = *E* *bast*, *bass* (*C* *bas*, *a* *bas*) = *I* *n*. *Bastardy* Son of *bast*, a bastard.

II *a* *Bastard*, illegitimate **bastard** (bas'tard), *inter* [It, = *Sp* *bastar*, orig impv of *It* *bastare*, = *Pr* *Sp* *Pg* *bastar*, suffice, satisfy, *C* *Sp* *Pg* *basto*, copious, thick, gross] Enough! stop! (a term not uncommon in old dramatists)

Basta content thee for I have it full. *Shak*, I of the 4, l 1.

bastard (bas'tard), *n* [Appar a fem form of *basto*, the acc of clubs see *basto*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the third trump.

bastant, *a* [Cf *F* *bastant*, *C* *It* *bastante* (= *Sp* *Pg* *bastante*, ppl of *bastare*, suffice see *bast*)] Sufficient, able (to do something).

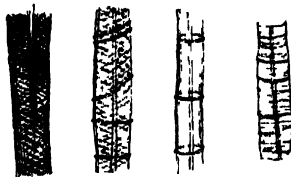
bastard (bas'tard), *n* and *a* [Cf *ME* *bastard* = *OF* *bastard* = *G* *bastard* = *Icel* *bastardhr*, *C* *OF* *bastard*, *bastard* (*F* *bâtard* = *Pr* *bastard* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *bastardo*, *ML* *bastardus*), *n* *bastard*, prob *C* *bas* (*F* *bat* = *Pr* *bast* = *Sp* *It* *basto* see *bast*), a pack-saddle, + *-ard* equiv to *OF* *filz de bas*, *filz de bast*, a bastard, lit son of a pack-saddle see *bast* and *-ard*, and *C* *bastling*. The first known application of the word was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the conquest, and, indeed, called himself so ("Ego Wilhelmus cognominis bastardus").

I *n* 1 A natural child, a child begotten and born out of wedlock, an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws (a rule adopted also in many of the United States) a bastard becomes a legitimate child by the marriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child to be legitimate must at least be born after the lawful marriage. It does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only legal incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir or next of kin to any one save his own issue. Inheritance from the mother is allowed in some jurisdictions. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The mother is entitled to the custody of the child in preference to the father. In the United States the father may be compelled to provide support. — 2 In *sugar-refining* (a) A large mold into which sugar is drained. (b) An impure, coarse brown sugar made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings. — 3† An animal of inferior breed, a mongrel. — 4† A kind of woolen cloth, probably of inferior quality, or of unusual width or both. — 5† A kind of war-vessel used in the middle ages probably of unusual size. — 6† In the seventeenth century, a small cannon, otherwise known as a *bastard culverin* (which see, under *culverin*). — 7† A sweet Spanish wine resembling muscadell, any kind of sweetened wine.

We shall have all the world drink brown and white *bastard*. *Shak*, *M* for *M*, l 2.

Why this now which you account so choice, were counted but as a cup of *bastard* at the Groyne or at Port St. Marys. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, l 1.

8 In *falconry*, a kind of hawk. — 9 [Sp *bastardo*, a bastard, a short, thick-bodied snake, etc.] A local name of Kemp's gulf-turtle, *Thalassochelys (Colpochelys) kemp*, of the Gulf of Mexico. **Special bastard**, a child born before the marriage of its parents.



Portion of Bast fiber showing oblique and transverse striations of the cell wall. Such. Fiber of Bast. Fiber of Bast.

II *a* 1 Begotten and born out of wedlock, illegitimate. as, a *bastard* child. — 2† Mongrel, hybrid as, a *bastard* brood. — 3† Unauthorized, unrecognized as, "bastard officers before God." *Knox*, *First Blast* (Arber), p 48 (*N E D*). — 4† Spurious, not genuine, false, supposititious, adulterate as, "bastard hope." *Shak*, *M* of *V*, in 5, "bastard honours," *Temple*.

[Illeg] at the best attain but to some *bastard* piece of fortitude. *Sir T. Drmone*, *Religio Medici*, l 25.

5 Having the appearance of being genuine, resembling in some degree an epithet applied especially in botany, zoology, medicine, etc., to things which resemble, but are not identical with, the things named as, *bastard* mahogany, *bastard* pimpernel, *bastard* caddis, *bastard* marble, *bastard* measles, etc. See phrases below. Also *bastardly*. — 6† Of abnormal or irregular shape or size, of unusual make or proportions applied to guns, ships, swords as, *bastard* culverin, *bastard* galley, etc. See phrases.

Bastard Baltimore, *bastard* oriole, the orchard oriole, *Icterus spurius*. — **Bastard bar**, in *her*, same as *baron*, l (c). **Bastard branch**, a shoot or sucker springing up of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where it is not wanted. **Bastard breadnut**. See *breadnut*. — **Bastard cod**. Same as *cod*, l 2. **Bastard culverin**. See *culverin*. — **Bastard file**, a file of a grade between smooth and rough. — **Bastard limestone**, an impure siliceous limestone incapable of being converted into quick lime by burning. **Bastard manchineel**. See *manchinel*. **Bastard musket**. See *musket*. — **Bastard plover**, a name for the lapwing *Vanellus cristatus*. — **Bastard saitie**, a local Scotch name (about Aberdeen) of the rough dub, *Hippoglossoides trundatus*. — **Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder senna*. — **Bastard sole**. (a) A local English name of the smelt *dab* (*Cymogastera microcephala*). (b) A local English name (in Weymouth) of the variegated sole *Solea variegata*. — **Bastard stucco**, in plastering. See *stucco*. — **Bastard sugar**. Same as *bastard*, *n*, 2 (b). **Bastard title**, in printing, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title page. **Bastard turbot**, the brill [local Scotch (about Moray Firth)].

Bastard type, in printing type with a face larger or smaller than that proper to the size of the body, as bourgeois on a brevier body. **Bastard wheel**, in watch, a flat bevel wheel or one which is a near approach to a spur wheel. — **Bastard wine**, wine which is neither sweet nor sour. — **Bastard wing**. Same as *abula*.

bastard (bas'tard), *t* [*C* *bastard*, *n*] To declare to be a bastard, stigmatize as a bastard, bastardize [Rate].

Have I ever cozened any friends of yours of their land? bought their possessions? *bastarded* their issue? *B Jonson* *Epicharme*, fl 1.

To bastard our children. *Sp* *Barnet* *Records*, fl 13.

bastardice (bas'tar-dis), *n* [*C* *F* *bastardise* (16th century), now *bastardize*, *C* *OF* *bastard*, *bastard*] *Bastardy* (*Chapman*).

bastardise, *t* See *bastardize*.

bastardism (bas'tar-dizm), *n* [*C* *bastard* + *-ism*] *Bastardy*.

bastardize (bas'tär-diz), *t*, pret and pp *bastardized*, ppr *bastardizing* [*C* *bastard* + *-ize*] *I trans* 1 To declare or prove to be a bastard, stigmatize as a bastard.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock.

Blackstone *Comm*, l xvi.

2† To beget out of wedlock. *Shak* — 3 To render mongrel or hybrid, make degenerate, debase as, "a *bastardized* race of the Romans." *I D'Israeli*, *Amen of Lat*, l 260.

II *intrans* To become degenerate.

Also spelled *bastardise*.

bastardy (bas'tard-i), *a* [*C* *bastard* + *-ly*] 1 Bastard, base-born.

Thou *bastardly* rogue. *Shak*, 2 *Hen IV*, fl 1.

2. Spurious, counterfeit.

A furtive simulation and a *bastardly* kind of adoption. *Lea* *Paulus* (?) *Artif* *Handicrafts*, p 96.

3 Degenerate, debased. — 4 Same as *bastard*, *a*, 5.

bastardy (bas'tar-di), *n* [*C* *bastard* + *-y* Cf. *bastardice*] 1 The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.

Born in *bastardy*. *Shak*, 2 *Hen VI*, fl 2.

They blot my name with hateful *bastardy*. *Drayton* *Rosamond* to *K Henry*.

2 The act of begetting a bastard. — 3 A judicial proceeding to determine the paternity of a bastard child and compel its father to support it. **Declarator of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for the purpose of having it declared that the land or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard belong to the donatory in virtue of the gift from the crown. **Gift of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in like manner.

baste (bäst), *t*; pret and pp *basted*, ppr *basting* [First known in pret or pp *baste*,

The name of the electro-negative ingredient being that of which is placed first as the generic term, whilst that of the electro-positive or *baxylonic* element follows as indicating the species. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 381*

bat¹ (bat), *n* [*< ME bat, batte, botte, the earliest recorded forms being dat sing bottle, nom pl botlen (nom sing *bat, *batf), pointing to an AS *but (gen dat *butle), given by Sommer, but not authenticated, appar < Li Gael bat, batla, a staff, cudgel. But in part at least the word rests on OF batte, F batte, a hammer, a wand, appar < battre, beat see battre*]. Some of the noun senses are from the verb (see bat², *v*), while others are perhaps from orig diff sources.] 1 A heavy stick or club, formerly, a walking-stick

A handsome bat he held
On which he leaned as one faire in childe.
Spenser, Mother Hub 1.1.217

2. The wooden club with which the players in base-ball, cricket, and similar games bat or drive the ball. That used in base ball is a round tapering stick of varying size and weight to suit the strength of the player. That used in cricket is shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oval and is provided with a round handle.

3 A batsman or batter

W is the best bat left

J. Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days, II 8

4 A blow as with a bat or baton. As, he received a bat in the face. [*Colloq*].—5 A tool made of beech, used by plumbers in dressing and flattening sheet-lead.—6 A hammer used by founders.—7 A blade used for beating or scutching hemp or flax.—8 A piece of brick having one end entire, hence, any portion of a brick, a brickbat.—9 A kind of sun-dried brick. *Southey*.—10 Shale, hardened clay, but not fire-burnt, same as *brud*. 2 *Penn Surv Glossary*. Also spelled *batt*.—11 In *bat-making*, a felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool. Two such masses are required to form the body of a hat. Also spelled *batt*.

One half of the intended hat called a *bat*, is bowed at a time.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felted, p. 30

12 A continuous wad of cotton from the batting-machine, ready for carding, also, a sheet of cotton wadding or batting. See *batting*.—13 In *ceram*. (a) A flexible sheet of gelatin used in transferring impressions to the biscuit.

Batt or *bat* is a plate of gelatin used in printing on to pottery or porcelain. The glass. In bat printing, the impression is transferred from an engraved copper plate to a bat of gelatin or glue, whence it is printed on the glass, in oil or turpentine powder being then dusted over the print adheres to the oiled surface, and the porcelain is then fired at a low temperature.
Enc. Dict., I 298

(b) A shelf or slab of baked clay used to support pieces of biscuit which have been painted, and are being fired again. See *enamel-kiln*.—14 *Bate*, speed, style. [*Scotch and prov Eng*]. At the *bate*, in the position of the batter or striker in base ball and similar games, having the right to wield the bat. To carry one's bat. See *carry*. To go on a bat, to go off for a drunken carousal or spree. [*Slang*].

bat¹ (bat), *v*, pret and pp *batted*, ppr *bating* [*< late ME batten, bent with a stick, < batte, a bat, stick see bat¹, n, and cf battre*]. In part perhaps regarded as imitative of a heavy, dull blow, cf *pat*.] I *trans*. To beat, hit, strike. Especially (a) In *base ball* and similar games, to knock or drive, as the ball. (b) In *ceram*, to flatten out to the required thickness as unbaked clay, preparatory to molding on the block or throwing on the wheel.

II. *intrans*. In *base-ball* and similar games, to strike the ball as, he bats well. To bat at, to attempt unsuccessfully to knock, as a ball, strike at but miss.

bat² (bat), *n* [*A corruption of earlier back, bat, see back, bak (also baku bird bakke-bird), a bat, < ME bakke, backe, < Dan bakke, in comp aftebakke, evening-bat, = OSw bakla, in comp natt-bakka, night-jar, Sw dial nattabatta, natt-blacka, = Icel blaf, in comp lath-blaka, bat, lit leather-flapper, < blaka, flutter, flap. The orig form is uncertain. Cf ML blatta, blatta, batta, a bat, another application of L blatta, an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach see Blatta*]. For the change of *k* to *t*, cf *E make* = *mace*, and *E cran* = *Dan trane*, Sw *trana* Icel. *trani*. The AS name of the bat is *hircinus*, > *E heremouse*. The G name is *fledermaus*, cf *E fliethermouse*.] A wing-handed, wing-footed flying mammal, of the order *Chiroptera* (which see). The species are upwards of 450 in number, mostly cosmopolitan, but largest most varied in character and most abundant in individuals in tropical and subtropical countries. The species of temperate countries are of the United States and Europe, are comparatively few small and of such uniform characters that they give little idea of the extent and diversity of the order in warmer regions. Bats are the most aerial or volant of all animals even more so than birds or insects, for they have scarcely any other means of locomotion than flying. They are

nocturnal and crepuscular, passing most of the daytime in dusky retreats, where they gather sometimes in almost incredible multitudes, and generally repose hanging head downward by their hind feet. In size they range from less than the size of a mouse to large forms with some five feet spread of wing. The body is usually softly furry, the wings are membranous and naked. The great majority



Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus pruniceus*)

are insectivorous and carnivorous and constitute the suborder *Animaliura* or *Insectiura*, of these a few prey upon other bats, and some, of the genus *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* suck the blood of large animals, but the great bats of South America called *vampires* are chiefly frugivorous. See *Desmodus*, *Lasiurus*. The old world fruit bats flying foxes, or toucans are mostly large species, constituting the family *Pteropodidae* and suborder *Frugivora*. See *cut under flying fox*. The physiognomy of many of the bats is grotesque owing to the extraordinary appendages of the snout, especially in the families *Rhinolophidae* and *Phyllostomatidae* or horseshoe bats and leaf-nosed bats. The ears too are often of great size and much complexity of detail, and, like the various appendages of the face, and the wing, membranous structures, serve as tactile organs of extreme delicacy even to the extent of being objects without actual contact. The wings of bats are commonly given to representations of evil genii and demons, as those of birds are attached to good angels. The bat is represented on Egyptian monuments as one of the fruit bats, the *Chiroptera capitata*. The Hebrew name of the bat of the Old Testament, *atalaph*, is now used in the form *Atalapha* for a genus of American bats. The commonest species of the United States are the small brown bat, *L. septentrionalis* and the red bat, *Lasiurus noctivagus*. Among European species may be noted the screech (*L. septentrionalis*), the pipistrelle (*L. pipistrellus*), the barbastelle (*Barbastella communis*), the owl bat (*Photis auritus*), and the horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *R. ferrugineus*). In heraldry the bat is always represented displayed, that is with the wings opened, and is often called by its older name *serotinus*.—*Bat's wing*, in *anat* see *ala vesperitima*, under *ala*.—*Bat's-wing burner*. See *burner*.—*Bulldog bats*, the molossid chiropters. See *Molossus*.—*Harlequin bat*. See *harlequin*.

bat³ (bat), *v* [*Variant of bat¹, prob now taken in allusion to the eyes of a bat*]. To bate or flutter, as in the phrase to bat the eyes, that is, wink. [*Prov Eng and U S*].

You hol your head high, don't you bat your eyes to please none of em.
The Century, XXVII 116

bat⁴ (bat or ba), *n* [*< F bat, < OF bast, a pack-saddle see bat¹*]. A pack-saddle only in composition, as *bathouse*, *batman*, etc.

bat⁵ (bat), *n* See *bat*.

bat⁶ (bat), *n* [Hind *bāt*, a weight, a measure of weight.] Same as *tal*.

bat⁷, *n* A measure of land formerly used in South Wales, a perch of 11 feet square.

bat⁸, *n* Same as *bath*.

batable (ba'ta-bl), *a* [*Also bateable, short for debatable, as bate for debate. See debatable*]. A shortened form of *debatable*, as in *batable ground*, *batable land*. See *debatable*.

As we crossed the Batable land. *Bord r ballad*
batailler, bataillier, etc. Obsolete forms of *battle*, *battler*, etc.

batara (ba-ta'ra), *n* [*S Amer*]. A name of sundry bush-shrikes or formicivorous passerine birds of South America, of the subfamily *Thamophilina* and family *Formicariidae*, specifically, the *Thamophilus curvirostris* (Vieillot). It was used as a generic name by Lesson in 1831 and by Sclater in 1858, to distinguish the last named species generally from other *Thamophilina* under the name *batara curvirostris*, also by Temminck 1820, as a generic name of species of *Thamophilus* proper.

batardeau (ba-tar-dō'), *n*, pl *batardeaux* (-dōr') [*F, dike, dam, coffer-dam, formerly bastardeau, dim of OF bastard, dike, perhaps connected with bastin, build*]. 1 A coffer-dam, a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to exclude the water from the site of the pier or other work while it is being constructed.—2 In fort, a wall, generally furnished with a sluice-gate, built across a moat or ditch, to retain the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

batata (ba-ta'ta), *n* [*Sp Pg batata, < Haytian batata, the native name of the sweet potato, > ult E potato, applied to a different plant see potato*]. The sweet potato.

The products of both China and Japan are here (Loo choo) cultivated, especially *batatas* and the sugar cane.
J. Ross, Japan (trans.), p. 532.

Batavian (ba-tā'-vi-an), *a*, and *n*. [*< L Batavia, the country of the Batavi, a people anciently inhabiting an island (Batavorum Insula or Batara) formed by the rivers Rhine, Waal, and Maas, and the ocean*]. I. *a*. 1. Pertaining to the ancient Batavia, or by extension to the Netherlands or their inhabitants, the Dutch.—2 Pertaining to Batavia, the chief city of the island of Java, and the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East.

II. *n*. 1 A native of the Netherlands; a Dutchman.—2 A native of Batavia in Java.

bat-bolt (bat'bōlt), *n* [*< bat¹ + bolt¹*]. A bolt barred or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

batch¹ (bach), *n* [*< ME bacche, bathe, < AS as it *bacc, < bacan, bake, cf Dan, bægt, G. geback, a batch see bake*]. 1 A quantity produced at one operation, specifically, the quantity of bread made at one baking.—2 The quantity of material prepared or required for one operation. Specifically—(a) In glass making, the fill ready for the glass pot. See *trif*. (b) The quantity of flour or dough to be used at one baking. (c) The quantity of grain sent at one time to the mill to be ground, a *grist*. 3 An aggregation of individuals or articles similar to each other, especially, a number or aggregation received, dispatched, etc., at one time as, a batch of letters, a batch of prisoners.

The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in batches of 40,000 at a time.
Times (London)

When he had her all to himself he would pull out his last batch of sonnets, and read them in a voice tremulous with emotion.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii

4† Kind, sort, or lot

One is a ruler, sir of your own batch your own heaven
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I 1

batch² (bach), *v* [*< batch¹, n*]. To mass, bring together in a batch or the quantity required.

The white calico is batched.
Fugate, Brit, IV 685

batch³ (bach), *n* [*E dial, formerly also bacche, < ME bacche, bathe, perhaps for *becche, < AS becc, baec, a brook see beck*]. For the transfer of sense from 'stream' to 'bank, mound, vale,' cf *dike* and *ditch*.] 1 A bank, a sand-bank.—2 A field or patch of ground lying near a stream, the valley in which a stream flows especially in local English names. [*Local, Eng*].

batch⁴ (bach), *v* [*E dial, < batch², n*]. To protect (the bank of a river) by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it. [*Local, Eng*].

batch⁵, *n* [Appar an assimilated form of *back*]. A vessel used in brewing. *N E D*

batchelor, *n* See *bachelor*.

bate¹ (bāt), *v*, pret and pp *bated*, ppr *bating* [*Also bat, < ME baten (only intrans), < OF. batic, mod F battre, beat, flap (battre les ailes, beat the wings, flutter, reflex, se battre, flutter), = Pr batre = Sp batur = Pg bater = It batter, beat, etc., < ML (ItL) bater, battare, for L batere, batture, beat, strike, whence also ult E batter¹, battl¹, etc., and prob in part the simple bat¹, v see these words. The orig. sense 'beat' is covered by bat², for abate, and batter¹.] I † *trans*. To beat in the phrase to bate the wings, to flutter, fly. [In the passage quoted, there is an allusion to bat² for abate.]*

Till the Soule by this means of overboding herselfe
bated her wing apace down ward.
Milton, Church Discipline (N E D)

II. *intrans*. 1 In *falconry*, to beat the wings impatiently, flutter as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey, flutter away.

I am like a hawk that bates but cannot fly, because I am tyed to another's fist.
Bacon

These kites
That bate and beat and will not be obedient
Shak, I of the 8, iv 1

2† To flutter, be eager or restless.—3† To flutter or fly down. [With allusion to bat² for abate.]

bate² (bāt), *v*, pret and pp *bated*, ppr *bating*. [Early mod E also *bait*, < ME baten, by aphesis for *abaten*, abate, which thus becomes in form and in some senses identical with the orig simple form represented by bat¹ see *abate* and *bate*]. I. *trans*. 1† To beat down or away, remove by beating.

About autumn bate the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare.
Holland, tr of Pliny, II 521

2† To beat back, or blunt

Spite of cormorant devouring Time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall bate his scythe's keen edge
Shak, I. I. I, i. 1.

3†. To weaken; impair the strength of.

These griefs and losses have so *bated* me
That I shall hardly spare a pound of flesh

Shak., M. of V., III, 3

4†. To lessen or decrease in amount, weight, estimation, etc., lower, reduce

Who *bates* mine honour, shall not know my coin

Shak., T. of A., III, 3

5. To strike off; deduct, abate

There is twelve shillings to pay, and, as I am a true knight, I will not *bate* a penny

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III, 2

I would rather *bate* him a few strokes of his ear, than not employ an honest man that has been wounded in the Queen's service

Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall

I *bate* no jot of trust that this noble trial of self government will succeed

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 120

6 To lessen in force or intensity, moderate, diminish as, to *bate* one's breath, or with *bated* breath (see phrases, below), to *bate* one's or a person's curiosity — 7† To rob or deprive of

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*

The place its honour for the person's sake

G. Herbert, Church Porch, xiv

8†. To leave out, except, bar

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood,
He lies who said it

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I, 1

To *bate* off, to make a reduction in or an abatement from, lessen or moderate

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate* of mine

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I

To *bate* one's breath, to check one's breathing, breathe restrainedly, as from fear, humility or deference With *bated* breath, with subdued or restrained breathing, as from fear or awe

Shall I bend low, and in a bond man's key,
With *bated* breath and whispering humbleness,
Say this?

Shak., M. of V., I, 3 (1623)

II † *intrans* To decrease or fall away in size, amount, force, estimate, etc

Bardolph, am I not fallen away wily since this last action? do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle?

Shak., I Hen. IV., III, 3

I know 'twas this which made the envy and pride

Of the great Roman blood *bate* and give way

To my election

B. Jonson, Catiline, III, 1

bate¹ (bāt), *v. t.* [*<* ME *baten*, by aphesis for *debaten*, *debatō* see *debat*¹, *v.*] To contend, strive, quarrel

bate² (bāt), *v. t.* [*<* ME *bate*, *bat*, by aphesis for *debat*, *debat*, *debatō* see *debat*¹, *n.*] Contention, strife, debate

Breeds no *bate* with telling Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II, 4

bate³ (bāt), *v. and n.* Obsolete and less correct spelling of *bait*¹

bate⁴ (bāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *bating* [Prob. a particular use of *bate*³, properly spelled *bait*, cf. Sw. *bata*, *tan*, *bait*, = G. *beizen*, steep in lye, macerate, *bait*, lit. cause to bite see *bait*¹] 1 To steep, as a hide, in an alkaline lye See *bate*⁵, *n.* — 2 In *jute-manuf.*, to separate (the raw material) into layers, and then soften by sprinkling with oil and water

bate⁵ (bāt), *n.* [*<* *bat*⁵, *v.*] The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed, in order to remove or neutralize the lime

bate⁶. Obsolete or dialectal pretent of *bite*

Yet there the steel stayed not, but inly *bate*

Deeper in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate

Spenser, F. Q., II, v, 7

bate⁷ (bāt), *n.* [Also *bait*, origin unknown Hence *cross-bated*] The grain of wood or stone [Scotch]

bate⁸, *n.* [*<* LL. *batus*, *<* Gr. *βάρος*, *<* Heb. *bath* see *bath*²] Same as *bath*²

batea (bat'ā-u), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A wooden vessel in the form of a very flat hollow cone, about 20 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches deep, used by Mexican and Californian miners for washing auriferous sands and pulverized ores of various kinds

In the rubbish which was thrown out of the old mine, a comfortable subsistence is gained by washing in *bateas*

Murray, Arizona and Sonora, p. 41

bateau, **batteau** (ba-tō'), *n.*, pl. *bateaux*, *bat-teaux* (-tōz') [*<* F. *bateau*, *<* OF. *bateu* = Pr. *bateu* = Sp. Pg. *batal* = It. *battello*, *<* ML. *battellus*, dim. of ML. *batus*, *battus* (*>* It. *batto*), a boat, prob. *<* AS. *bāt*, a boat see *boat*] 1 A light boat for river navigation, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends — 2 A pontoon of a floating bridge

bateau-bridge (ba-tō'brij), *n.* *Milit.*, a floating bridge supported by bateaux or boats

bateaux, *n.* Plural of *bateau*

bate-breeding (bat'brē'ding), *a.* [*<* *bate*³ + *breeding*, ppr. of *breed*] Breeding strife.

This sour informer, this *bate* breeding spy,
This canker that eats up Love's tender spring,
This carry tale, dissention's Jealousy

Shak., V. and A., I, 655

bateful (bat'ful), *a.* [*<* *bate*³ + *-ful*] Contentious; given to strife, exciting contention

It did *bateful* question frame

Su. P. Sidney

bateless (bat'les), *a.* [*<* *bate*² + *-less*] Not to be abated. not to be dulled or blunted [Rare]

Haply that name of 'chaste' unhappily act

Shak. Lear, I, 1

bateleur (bat'e-ler), *n.* [Appar. a particular application of F. *bateleur*, a juggler, buffoon] A name of an African eagle, the *Helolanius caudatus*

batellate, *v. t.* [*<* ML. as if **batellatus*, pp. of **batellare*, assumed from OF. *batailler*, or E. *battle*, *battle*, fortify see *battle*²] *Milit.*, to fortify or make defensible, as a dwelling-house

batement (bat'ment), *n.* [By aphesis for *abatement* see *bate*² and *-ment*] Abatement, diminution, lessening, specifically, among carpenters, the portion to be cut off from a piece of timber to bring it to a desired length

batement-light (bat'ment-lit), *n.* In *arch.*, a vertical light in the upper part of a window of the Perpendicular style, of which the normal rectangular form at the bottom is altered or abated so as to fit in the arched head of a light below

Compare *angel-light*

batestone (bat'-ston), *n.* [*<* *bat*⁵ + *stone*] A curved scouring-stone used in bathing ladies

When the hides have been properly worked with the *batestone*, they are placed in a wash wheel and worked for about twenty minutes

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 586

bat-fish (bat'fish), *n.* [*<* *bat*² + *fish*¹] 1 A fish of the family *Maltheadra* (which see) The best known species is *Malthe verpetilio* It has a heart

shaped trunk, produced anteriorly in a prolonged snout, a short coniform tail, a small inferior mouth and a rostral tentacle under the snout It inhabits the Atlantic along the southern coast of the United States

2 A name of the flying-fish or flying-robin, *Cephalocanthus volitans*

bat-fowler (bat'fou'ler), *n.* [*<* ME *battfowl-ere*, *<* *battfowlen* see *bat-fowling*] 1 One who practises bat-fowling — 2† A swindler [Slang]

bat-fowling (bat'fou'ling), *n.* [*<* ME *battfowl-ynge*, *<* *battfowlen*, square birds, *<* *batt*, by some supposed to refer to the bat or stick on which the nets were fastened, + *fowlen*, *v.* fowl] The first element is now often associated with *bat*²

A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost The birds fly toward the light, and are caught with nets or otherwise

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in uno Stars are also worn by the first two classes. That of the knights grand crosses (fig. 2) is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath is a scroll inscribed *Ieh d'ieu* (I serve) the motto of the Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the wavy rays. **Medicated bath**, a bath of liquid or vapor designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it. **Mercurial bath**, a bath used in the pneumatic trough to collect such gases as are readily absorbed by water. **Metal-bath**, a bath used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be produced by means of a water bath. Mercury fusible metal tin, and lead are employed for such baths. **Russian bath**, a kind of bath employed in Russia and introduced thence in other countries. It resembles in principle the ancient and the Turkish baths but differs from the latter in that the subject, after exposure to the influence of very hot vapor, with the attendant kneading, lathering, etc., is suddenly and violently cooled by means of a jet of ice-cold water. It is said to be of service in alleviating rheumatism. **Sour bath**, in *tanning*, in acid liquid made of bran and rye malt. It is employed to remove the lime used in a previous process and also to soften the skin to render it more absorbent of the tanning materials. **Tin-bath**, molten tin covered with melted tallow to prevent the oxidation of the metal. It is used in giving a coating of tin to other metals as sheet iron, to form the so-called tin plate. **Turkish bath**, a kind of bath introduced from the East. In such the subject after having undergone copious perspiration in a heated room, is subjected to various processes, as soaping, washing, kneading, (shampooing) etc., and ultimately proceeds to an outer apartment where he is placed on a couch to cool. Turkish baths or modillions of them are provided in all hydrotherapeutic establishments and are to be found in most towns of considerable size. **White bath**, a bath used in dyeing, an emulsion formed by Gallic oil and the carbonates of alkalis.

bath¹ (bath), *v* *t* [Later form for *bathe*, directly from the noun.] To put into a bath, wash in a bath. [Rare.] **bath²** (bath), *n* [Earlier in E., as *LI.*, *batus*, or else *bat*, *bati*, < *LI.* *batus*, < *Gr.* *βατος*, < *Heb.* *bath*.] A Hebrew liquid measure = 72 logs = 6 hins = $\frac{1}{2}$ cor, and corresponding to the dry measure the ephah = 72 logs = 18 eabs = 3 saths = $\frac{1}{2}$ cor. There were two measures of this name, one equal to about two thirds of the other, as seen by comparing 1 *KL* VII 46 with 2 *Chron* IV 5. The larger bath seems to have contained about 46 liters = 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ United States gallons. 8 British gallons. The smaller bath seems to have contained about 28 liters = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ United States gallons. 6 British gallons.

Bath brick, bun, chair See the nouns.

bath-chops (bath'chops), *n* *pl* The cheeks or face of the hog cured or smoked.

bathe (bath), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *bathed*, *ppr* *bathing* [Also in var form (now only dial) *beath*, *q* *v*, < ME *bathean*, < AS *bathean* (= D *baden* = OHG *badon*, MHG *baden*) = *beel* *bathe* = Sw *batla* = Dan *bade*], < *bath*, *bath* see *bath¹*.] **I trans** 1 To place in a bath, immerse in water or other fluid, for cleanliness, health, or pleasure.

Changing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South*

Others on silver lakes and rivers *bathed*.

Then downy breast. *Milton* P I, vii 437

2 To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes. — 3 To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid.

Her bosom *bathed* in blood. *Drayden*

4 To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water, as, *bathed* in sunlight.

One sip of this.

Will *bathe* the drooping spirits in delight. *Milton* Comus 1 812

Thy rosy shadow *bathe* me. *Pennycuik*, *Tithonus*

The sun was past the middle of the day,

But *bathed* in flood of light the world still lay.

William Morris Earthly Paradise II 221

5 In *ool*, to tint, tinge in a uniform manner, giving the appearance of one color seen through another, as, black *bathed* with purple, brown *bathed* with rose, etc.

II intrans 1 To take a bath, be in water or other liquid, go into water to bathe one's self.

They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Walter*

2 To be immersed or surrounded as if with water.

bathe (bath), *n* [< *bathe*, *v*] The act of bathing, the immersion of the body in water, as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edinburgh Rev* [Confined almost entirely to Scotland where a distinction is made between a *bathe* and a *bath*, the former being applied to an immersion in the sea, a river, or a lake, and the latter to a bath for which artificial conveniences are used.]

bather¹ (bath'ēr), *n* 1 One who bathes, one who immerses himself in water. — 2 One who bathes another.

bather² (bath'ēr), *n* *t* [E dial.] To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng.]

bathetic (bath'et'ik), *a* [< *bathos*, on type of *pathetic*, < *pathos*] Relating to or characterized by bathos, sinking rhetorically, or in style. *Coleridge*

A fatal insensibility to the ludicrous and the bathetic. *The Academy*, July 3, 1875, p 6

bath-house (bath'hous), *n* 1 A house fitted up with conveniences for bathing, as bath-rooms, tubs, sometimes a tank or swimming-bath, etc. — 2 A small house, or a house divided into a number of small rooms, at a bathing-place, or place for open-air bathing, where bathers change their dress.

bathing-box (bath'ing-boks), *n* A covered shed or bath-house in which open-air bathers change their dress. [Eng.]

bathing-dress (bath'ing-dres), *n* A partial or loose costume used by open-air bathers, as on a sea-beach.

bathing-house (bath'ing-hous), *n* A bath-house. [U S.]

bathing-machine (bath'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A covered vehicle used at the seaside resorts of Great Britain, in which bathers dress and undress. It is driven into the water to a sufficient distance to suit the convenience of the bather.

bathing-tub (bath'ing-tub), *n* Same as *bath-tub*.

bath-kol (bath'kol), *n* [Heb., < *bath*, daughter, + *kol*, voice.] A kind of oracular voice frequently referred to in the Talmud, the later Targums, and rabbinical writers, as the fourth grade of revelation, constituting an instrument of divine communication throughout the early history of the Israelites, and the sole prophetic manifestation which they possessed during the period of the second temple.

From the death of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi the Holy Spirit (which, according to the Jewish tradition is only the second degree of the prophetic gift) was withdrawn from Israel, but they nevertheless enjoyed the use of the *Bath Kol*. *The Targum Sanhedrin* quoted in Kittos Bib. Cyc., 1 316

Bath metal See *metal*.

bathmic (bath'mik), *a* [< *Gr.* *βαθμικός* (see *bathmism*) + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of bathmism.

I compared the transmission of bathmic force to that of the phenomenon of combustion, which is a force conveyed from substance to substance by contact. *F. D. Cope* Origin of the Fittest, p 229

bathmism (bath'mizm), *n* [< *Gr.* *βαθμω*, also *βαθμω*, a step, threshold (< *βασις* (√ **ba*), go), + *-ism*] See *extract*.

It is here left open whether there be any form of force which may be especially designated as "vital." Many of the animal functions are known to be physical and chemical and if there be any one which appears to be less explicable by reference to these forces than the others, it is that of nutrition. Probably in this instance force has been so metamorphosed through the influence of the organic native or conscious force in evolution that it is a distinct species in the category of forces. Assuming it to be such, I have given it the name of *Bathmism*. *F. D. Cope*, Meth. of Creation p 26

Bathmodon (bath'mō-don), *n* [NL, < (Gk) *βαθμος*, a step, + *δόντις* = *E* *tooth*] A genus of fossil hoofed quadrupeds named by Cope in 1872, subsequently identified by him with *Goryphodon* (which see).

bathmodont (bath'mō-dont), *a* [< *Bathmodon* (t)] In *odontog*, noting a pattern of dentition in which the posterior pair of tubercles of the upper molars are approximated, connected together, and compressed and suberose in section, and the anterior outer tubercle is connected with the anterior inner one by an oblique crest forming a V. Such dentition is characteristic of the genus *Bathmodon*.

Bath note See *note*.

bathometer (bath'om'ē-tēr), *n* [< *Gr.* *βάθος*, depth, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An apparatus, consisting of a spring-balance of peculiar construction, used for ascertaining the depth of water.

Bath oölite See *Bath stone*, under *stone*.

bathorse (bat' or bath'ors), *n* [< *bat⁴* (F *bat*), a pack-saddle, + *horse*] In the British army, a horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage-train. Also written *bathorse*.

bathos (bath'os), *n* [Gr *βαθος* depth, < *βαθις*, deep. In def 2, orig an antithesis to *υψος*, height, the sublime.] 1 Depth, lowest part or stage, bottom. [Rare.] — 2 A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace or ridiculous in writing or speech, a sinking, anticlimax.

In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*. *Macaulay*, *Petrarch*

= *Syn.* 2 *Fustian*, *Turgidness*, etc. See *homot*.

bath-room (bath'rōm), *n*. A room for bathing in.

bath-sponge (bath'spunj), *n* A sponge used in bathing, etc. Sponges suitable for this use all belong to the genus *Spongia*, of which there are six commercial species or varieties, deriving their value from the fineness and elasticity of the skeletal fibers. The bath-sponge of the Mediterranean is *S. equina*, resembling the wool sponge *S. quinquina*, of the United States. Other species are the *sinocica*, *S. sinocica*, the cup sponge, *S. adriatica*, of Turkey and the Levant, the American yellow sponge, *S. carolina*, and the American hard head, *S. dura*.

Bath stone See *stone*.

bath-tub (bath'tub), *n* A tub to bathe in in the usual form, approximately of the length of the body, and often permanently fixed in a bath-room. Also called *bathing-tub*.

bathukolpian, *a*. See *bathycolpian*.

bathyllite (bath'vil-it), *n* [< *Bathville* (see def) + *-ite*] A brown, dull, amorphous mineral resin, occurring in torbanite, or boghead coal, on the estate of Bathville, near Bathgate, Lanthgowshire, Scotland.

bathwort (bath'wert), *n* [Corruption of *birthwort*, after *bath¹*.] Same as *birthwort*.

bathybial (ba-thib'ī-āl), *a* [< *bathybius* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to bathybius or the depths at which it is found, bathybian as, "bathybial fauna." *Encyc Brit*, XXI, 774

bathybian (ba-thib'ī-an), *a* [< *bathybius* + *-an*] Pertaining to bathybius; composed of or resembling bathybius.

The use of the dredge resulted in finding the usual *bathybian* forms that have been already described in works relating to Arctic voyages.

Arct. Cruise of the Corwin 1881, p 14

bathybius (ba-thib'ī-us), *n* [NL, < *Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *βίος*, life.] A name given by Huxley to masses of so-called animal matter said to have been found covering the sea-bottom at great depths (over 2,000 fathoms), and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits upward of 30 feet in thickness. It was described as consisting of a tenuous, viscid, slimy substance exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular, mucilaginous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism and coarsely spreading in all respects to protoplasm (which see). Imbedded in it were calcareous bodies with an organic structure, called *diatomites*, *coeloths*, and *radiophores*, which seemed to be long to bathybius as such. The existence of any such living substance is now generally denied.

bathycolpian (bath'ī-kol'pī-an), *a* [Also less prop. *bathukolpian*, < *Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *κόλπος*, breast, bosom.] Deep-bosomed as, "bathycolpian Here." *O. W. Holmes*

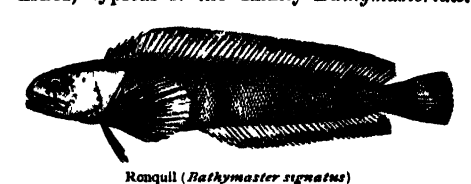
Bathyrgeine (bath'ī-er-jī-nē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Bathyrgeus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of Ethiopian mole-like rodents, of the family *Spalacidae*, or mole-rats, differing from *Spalacinae* in having the mandibular angle arising beside the socket of the lower incisors. There are three genera, *Bathyrgeus*, *Georychus*, and *Helophobius*.

bathyergue (bath'ī-ērg), *n* A rodent quadrupod of the genus *Bathyrgeus*.

Bathyergus (bath'ī-r'gus), *n* [NL, after *Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, < *βαθις*, deep, + *έργος*, work.] A genus of mole-rats, of the subfamily *Bathyrgeinae*, having grooved upper incisors.

B. maritimus is a large species burrowing in the sand dunes of the Cape of Good Hope, and called *coast rat* and *zand* or *sand mole*. It is very abundant, and in some places the sandy soil is honey combed with its extensive excavations. The fur is grayish brown and might possess some commercial value.

Bathymaster (bath'ī-mas-tēr), *n* [NL, < *Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *μαστέρ*, a sealer.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Bathymasteridae*.



Ronquill (*Bathymaster signatus*)

The only known species inhabits water of moderate depth about rocks along the northern Pacific coast south to Puget Sound, and is popularly known as the *ronquill* or *ronquill*.

Bathymasteridae (bath'-i-mas-ter'i-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Bathymaster* + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Bathymaster*, and scarcely distinct from *Lathidae* (which see)

bathymeter (ba-thim'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for taking soundings at sea

bathymetric (bath-i-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *μετρικός*, a measure] Pertaining to bathymetry or the measurement of depths, especially at sea — **Bathymetric zone**, in zoology, one of the horizontal belts of the depths of the sea vertically separated by their characteristic fauna and flora. Five such zones are reckoned: (1) the littoral, between tide marks; (2) the laminae, from low water to about 15 fathoms; (3) the continental, from that to about 50 fathoms; (4) the deep sea, from that to about 300; (5) the abyssal, from that to the lowest depths

bathymetrical (bath-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as bathymetric

bathymetrically (bath-i-met'ri-kul-i), *adv.* As regards bathymetry; by deep-sea measurement or sounding

bathymetry (ba-thim'e-tri), *n.* [*Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *μετρον*, a measure] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea

bathypion (bath'i-on), *n.* A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a wooden tube, and a compass of nearly three octaves from the third D below middle C. It was invented in 1829 in Berlin, but was soon supplanted by the tuba

Bathyrhissa (bath-i-thris'sā), *n.* [NL, < *Gr.* *βαθύς*, deep, + *ῥιζα*, Attic *ῥιζα*, a certain fish, otherwise called *τριχία*, < *τριχ* (*τριχ*), hair] The typical genus of the family *Bathyrhissidae*, containing one known species (*Bathyrhissa dorsalis*) of deep-water fishes with some resemblance to a herring or whitefish, found off the coast of Japan

Bathyrhissidae (bath-i-thris'sā-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Bathyrhissa* + *-idae*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bathyrhissa*. They have an oblong body and rounded abdomen covered with cycloid scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, complete opercular apparatus, very elongate dorsal fin, a short anal fin, the stomach with a blind sac, numerous pyloric appendages, and ductless ovaries

batiator-root (bat'i-ā-tor-rot'), *n.* The root of an undetermined Brazilian plant, used as an emetic and in dysentery

Batides (bat'i-dēz), *n.* *pl.* [NL, *pl.* of *Batis* (a genus of fishes), < *Gr.* *βατις*, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray] The rays, as an order of selachians. *L. Aqassiz*. See *Raja*

bating (bā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bate*¹, *v.*] The act of beating the wings; fluttering, fluttering away

bating (bā'ting), *prep.* [Orig. *ppr.* of *bate*², for *abate*, now regarded as a prep.] Abating, taking away, deducting, excepting

Bating the outward respect due to his birth, they treated him [the Prince of Orange] very hardly in all his pretensions. *J. P. Burnett*, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1677

bating (bā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bate*³, *v.*] The process of steeping hides and skins in an alkaline bath, to separate the lime, oil, and glutinous matter, and render them soft and pliable, and fit for tanning

batiste (ba-tēst'), *n.* [*Fr.* *batiste*, < *OF.* *baptiste*, so called, it is said, from its inventor, one *Baptiste*, a linen-weaver of Cambrai (see *cambric*) in French Flanders] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses, a kind of cambric

batler (bat'ler), *n.* [Appar. for *battler*², *q. v.*] Found only in Shakespeare, with a var. *battel*! A small bat or beetle for beating clothes in washing; a clothes-pounder. Also called *battel*, *battler*, *battil*

I remember the kissing of her *battler* [so in early editions, but in most modern editions *battler*], and the cow sows that her pretty chopped hands had milked. *Shak.*, *As You Like It*, II. 4

batler². See *battler*

batlet (bat'let), *n.* [*Fr.* *bat* + *dim.* *-let*, but perhaps an error for *battler*¹, *q. v.*] Same as *battler*¹

batman (bat'- or bā'man), *n.*, *pl.* *batmen* (-men). [Formerly also *bateman*, < *bat* (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *man*] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, etc., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bathhouse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place. *Imp. Dict.* [Great Britain]

batman² (bat'man), *n.* [= Russ. *batman*, < Turk. *batman*, *bâtman*, a weight, the same as

the Pers. *man*: see *maund*²] A Turkish weight varying in amount in different localities. The batman formerly legal throughout the empire, now used in Constantinople and Smyrna is 17 pounds avoirdupois. The great batman of Constantinople is 22½ pounds, the little batman is 5½ pounds. The batman of Tabriz is 6½ pounds. The batman of Shiraz is 12½ pounds. The batman of Irbil is 28½ pounds

bat-money, baw-money (bat'- or bā'-, bā'-mun'i), *n.* [*Fr.* *bat* + *money*] Money paid to a batman

batoid (bat'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *βατις* (a genus of fishes) + *-oid*] *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batoides*

II. n. One of the *Batoides*

Batoides (ba-toi'dē-i), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oides*, *pl.* *-oides*] In Cuvier's system of classification a suborder of plagiostomatous fishes having ventral gill-openings synonymous with *Raja*

Batolites (bat-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL, < *Fr.* *baton*, a staff (see *baton*), + *Gr.* *λίθος*, a stone] A genus of straight cylindrical bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps. Also written *Batolithes* and *Batolithus*

batologist (ba-tol'o-jist), *n.* [*Gr.* *βατος*, a bramble-bush, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak, see *-ology* + *-ist*] A botanist who has made a special study of the genus *Rubus*, or the brambles, the numerous European species of which are very variable and exceedingly difficult to determine

baton (bat'on, ba-ton', or, as *F.*, ba-ton'), *n.* [This word appears in *E.* in various forms, first as *baston* (< *OF.* *baston* = *Sp.* *baston* = *Pg.* *bastão* = *It.* *bastone*, < *ML.* *basto(n)*, a stick, staff, of unknown origin), then *baton* (< *F.* *baton*), with accent on first syllable, also spelled *baton* and *batten* (see *batten*²), and with *F.* accent *baton'*, also spelled *batoon*, *batloon* (see *batoon*), and recently, esp. in the musical use, pronounced as *F.* see *baton*, *battoon*, *batten*²] *1* A staff or club, a truncheon carried either (*a*) for use as a weapon, as a policeman's baton; (*b*) as a mark of authority, as the baton of a field-marshal, or (*c*) as a variant to do something, as the baton or staff carried in Great Britain by the engineer of a train on a single-track railway, as his authority to proceed — *2* In music (*a*) The stick or wand used by the leader of a chorus or an orchestra in directing the performance

When I went home I made myself a baton, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens*

(*b*) A rest of two or more measures — *3* In her, same as *baston*, *l. c.*

Also spelled *batten*

To wield a good baton, to conduct a musical performance well

baton (bat'on), *n.* *1* [*Fr.* *baton*, *n.*] To strike with a baton, cudgel

baton-cross (bat'on-kros), *n.* In her, same as *cross potent* (which see, under *cross*¹)

baton² (ba-ton'), *n.* [An older form of *baton*, < *F.* *bâton* see *baton*] *1* A club or truncheon, a baton

Although his shoulders with baton
Be clawed and cudged ill to some tune
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 719

2 A staff of office. See *baton*, *l. c.* — *3* In her, same as *baston*, *l. c.* — *4*. In arch, same as *baston*, *2*

bat-printing (bat'prin'ting), *n.* In *ceram*, a mode of printing patterns in color upon glazed ware. An engraving on copper is made with the lines, from which an impression is taken in linseed oil on a thin slab of gelatin. This impression is transferred to the glazed ware, and over it is then dusted a metallic color which clings to the oil, and is afterward melted and fixed by firing. See *bat*¹, *13*

Batrachia (ba-trā'ki-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL, prop. *Batrachia*, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, neut. *pl.* (see *bat*, animals) of *βάτραχος*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, with numerous dialectal variants, *βάτρακος*, *βράτραχος*, *βράτραχος*, *βράτραχος*, *βράτραχος*, etc., indicating an imitative origin]

1 Formerly, as in Cuvier's system of classification, an order of reptiles, containing the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc., and coextensive with the modern class *Amphibia*, the amphibians, or those vertebrates which breathe at first by gills, and then, generally, lose the gills and breathe by lungs — *2* Now, an order of *Amphibia*, synonymous with *Anura*² (which see), containing the frogs and toads only, or those amphibians which lose the tail as well as the gills. The leading families are the *Ptycho-*, or Surinam toads, the *Rhyncho-*, frogs the *Bufo-*, ordinary toads, and the *Hylidæ*, tree frogs. See cut under *Anura*

batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος* + *-ian*] *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially frogs and toads

The batrachian hymns from the neighboring swamp
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, ix

II. n. One of the *Batrachia*

batrachid (bat'ra-kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Batrachida*

Batrachida (ba-trāk'i-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Batrachus* + *-ida*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Batrachus*, with unpaired cheeks, a dorsal fin developed and composed of a few sharp spines, and jugular and imperfect ventral fins. The species are mostly inhabitants of sub-tropical or temperate seas and are known in North America as *toad fishes*. See cut under *toad fish*

batrachite (bat'ra-kit), *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχίτης*, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog-green stone < *βάτραχος*, a frog] *1* A fossil of stone in color resembling a frog, toadstone — *2* A mineral identical with the Vesuvian monticellite (which see), belonging to the chrysolite group

batrachoid (bat'ra-koid), *a.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχοειδής*, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ειδής*, form] Having the form of a frog, pertaining to the *Batrachia*

batracholite (ba-trāk'o-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *λίθος*, a stone] A fossil batrachian

batrachomyomachy (bat'ra-kō-mi-om'a-ki), *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχομυομαχία*, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *μύς*, = *E.* *mouse*, + *μαχία*, a battle] A battle between the frogs and mice, specifically (*cap.*), the title of an ancient Greek parody on the *Iliad*

batrachophagous (bat-ra-kōf'a-gus), *a.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *φαγός*, eat] Feeding on frogs, frog-eating, rannivorous

Batrachophidia (bat-ra-kō-fid'i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄφις*, a serpent, see *ophidian*] An order of *Amphibia* represented by the family *Caciliada* same as *Ophiomorpha*. Also *Batrachophidi*

batrachophobia (bat'ra-kō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *φοβία*, < *φοβός*, fear] Dread of batrachians, aversion to toads, frogs, etc. [Rare]

Batrachopsida (bat-ra-kōp'si-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *ειδής*, form] A primary group or superclass of *Vegetabilia*, continuous with the class *Amphibia*, contrasted with *Sauropsida*

Batrachospermæ (bat'ra-kō-spēr-mē-dē), *n.* *pl.* [NL, < *Batrachospermum* + *-æ*] A small group of fresh-water algae classed with the red seaweeds, consisting of articulated filaments with whorls of necklace-like branches. The principal genus is *Batrachospermum*, sparingly represented in the United States

Batrachospermum (bat-ra-kō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *σπέρμα*, seed] A genus of algae, belonging to the order of red seaweeds, *Floridæ*, and family *Batrachospermæ*. *Batrachospermum moniliforme* is the commonest of the few red algae which are found in fresh water. It consists of necklace-like branching filaments tinged with some shade of red or sometimes only grass green, and grows in ditches and springs

batrachostomous (bat-ra-kōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth] Frog-mouthed, having a mouth like a frog, specifically applied to birds of the genus *Batrachostomus*

Batrachostomus (bat-ra-kōs'tō-mus), *n.* [NL, < *Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth] A genus of East Indian fissirostral picarian birds, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, or goatsuckers, sometimes combined with *Podiceps* in a family *Podiceps*, the frogmouths, or frog-mouthed goatsuckers so called from the enormous extent of the mouth. The genus includes a number of species of India, Java, Borneo, Ceylon, Malacca, etc., which are among the very largest and most notable of the caprimulgine series. *B. javanicus* is a leading species. *Bombus* and *Bombus* are synonymous

Batrachus (bat'ra-kus), *n.* [*Gr.* *βάτραχος*, a frog, see *Batrachia*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Batrachida*, containing the toad-fish, *B. tan*, of the North Atlantic, and several closely related species. See *toad-fish*

bat-shell (bat'shel), *n.* [*Fr.* *bat* + *shell*] A mollusk, a species of *Volva*, *V. regurtha*, of a dusky-brown color

batsman (bats'man), *n.*, *pl.* *batsmen* (-men) [*Fr.* *bat*, poss. of *bat*¹, + *man*] One who wields the bat in base-ball, cricket, and similar games, a batter

batster (bat'stēr), *n.* [*Fr.* *bat*, *v.*, + *-ster*] A batsman or batter

batt, *n* An obsolete spelling of *batl*, still occasionally used in some senses. See *batl*, 10, 11
batta¹ (bat'a), *n* [Anglo-Ind, formerly also *batter* (cf *batty*²), Pg *bata* (later in Hind, etc., *bhatta*, *bhatta*, allowance for maintenance), perhaps < Sanskrit *bhatta*, rice in the husk (see *batty*²), generalized to 'subsistence'] In British India (a) Subsistence-money given to soldiers, witnesses, prisoners, and others. (b) An allowance in addition to their pay originally made to troops serving in the field.

Military *batta* originally an occasional allowance as defined, grew to be a constant addition to the pay of officers in India and constituted the chief part of the excess of Indian over English military emoluments. (*Ind and Burial*) It was reduced one half by the governor-general Lord William Bentinck in 1828.

batta² (bat'a), *n* [Anglo-Ind Hind *battā*, Beng *battā* (cerchul t)] In British India, agro, discount, difference of exchange.

battable (bat'a-bl), *a* [*< bat- in battl³, batten¹, etc., + -able*, perhaps, like *battal*, a perversion of *battle*¹, *a*] Fattening, serviceable as pasture. Also spelled *battali*.

Mashuwa made many inward parts of Barbary and Nu midia in Africa (before his time) much and hardy fruit full and battable by this mean.

Barton Annot. of Mcl. To the Reader

battage (ba-tazh'), *n* [*F*, *< battre*, beat see *battl¹*] 1 Beating, the operation of beating. —2 In *agri*, threshing. —3 The operation of pulverizing or incorporating the ingredients of gunpowder by the old method of stamping with pestles.

Also wrongly spelled *batage*.

battailant, *a* and *n* [Also *battailant*, *battailant*, *< F battailant*, pppl of *battailer*, combat see *battle*¹, *i*] *a* Combatant.

I saw an Elephant,
Adorn'd with bells and bosses gorged,
That on his back did bear (as *battailant*)
A golden tower, which shone exceeding bright.
Spenser, *World's Vanitie*, st. 8.

II *n* A combatant

battailons (bat'e-lus), *a* [Early mod E, also *battellous*, *battellous*, *battlous*, etc., < ME *batus-lous*, *batuslouse*, *battellous*, < OF *batusellous*, *batusellous*, warlike, < *batailli*, *battile*] Warlike, bellicose, ready for battle.

In sunbright arms, and battailons array
Spenser, *W. B.*, I v 2

The French came foremost battailons and bold

Laureate tr of Iasso, i 37
Thoughts and images like statily flocks some deep
With silk and spicery, some brooding over the silent thund
ders of their battailons among them.

Lowell, *Among my Books* II 241

battalia (ba-tā'hik), *n* [Early mod E, also *battalia*, *battalia*, *battaglia*, etc., < It *battaglia* (= Sp *battalla* = Pg *batalla* = OF *battaille*, > E *battle*¹), battle, squadron see *battle*¹] 1 Order of battle, battle array.

I have made all his troops and companies
Advance, and put the musketry ranged in battalia
Chapman *Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois* III 1

2 Milit (a) A large body of men in order of battle or on the march, whether a whole army or one of the great divisions of it, a host, an army.

Auch Who hath descried the number of the traitors?
Nor six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
Auch Why, our battalia tickles that account.
Shak, *Rich III*, v 3

[This is the reading, of the folios the quarto editions read *battalion*.]

In three battalias does the king dispose
His strength which all in ready order stand,
And to each other's rescue men at hand.
May *Edward III*

(b) The main body or center of an army.

We quickly plus'd locky in the right wing, Sir John
In the left wing, and Old Nick in the *battalia*.
Saco *Deceitful W* (V F D)

battalion (ba-tal'yon), *n* [Formerly also *battallion*, *battallion*, etc., < F *bataillon*, < It *battaglione*, *battallion*, aug of *battaglia*, a battle, squadron see *battalia*, *battle*¹] 1 An army in battle array.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
The whole battalion views.
Milton *P L*, i 509

2 In general, any distinct portion of an army or minor body of troops acting together as, God is on the side of the largest battalions (a saving attributed to Turenne), a *battalion* of infantry, cavalry, grenadiers, voltigeurs, etc. In the United States two or more detached companies of infantry, squadrons of cavalry, or batteries of artillery acting together are called a *battalion* simply for convenience.

3 Technically, a body of infantry composed of two or more companies forming part of a regiment, or sometimes constituting a whole regiment. In European armies an infantry regiment is usually divided into three battalions, sometimes with a

fourth in reserve from which losses in the others are filled. Formerly the regiments of the United States army then consisting of twelve companies, were divided into three battalions, but now each regiment of ten companies constitutes a single battalion.

battalioned (ba-tal'yond), *a* [*< battalion + -ed*] Formed into battalions.

bateau, *n* See *bateau*.

battell¹, *n* and *v* See *battle¹*.

battell², *v* See *battle²*.

battell³, *a* and *v* See *battle³*.

battell⁴ (bat'l), *n* [Usually in pl *battells*, also *battels*, *battells*, first found in the 16th century, Latinized *battilla*, *battella*, a peculiar college use, of uncertain origin. The sense of 'provisions' appears much later than that of 'charges' therefore, but, if original, suggests a connection with *battell³*, *battell⁴*, *batell*, *batell*¹] 1 pl At the university of Oxford in England (a) College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. (b) The whole of the college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contributions to various funds. —2 At Eton college, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Richardson*.

battell⁴ (bat'l), *v* [*< battell⁴, n*] To stand indebted in the college-books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery.

battellert, *n* [Also *batteller*, *battell*, *batell*, *batell*¹, *batell*², *batell*³, *batell*⁴, *batell*⁵, *batell*⁶, *batell*⁷, *batell*⁸, *batell*⁹, *batell*¹⁰, *batell*¹¹, *batell*¹², *batell*¹³, *batell*¹⁴, *batell*¹⁵, *batell*¹⁶, *batell*¹⁷, *batell*¹⁸, *batell*¹⁹, *batell*²⁰, *batell*²¹, *batell*²², *batell*²³, *batell*²⁴, *batell*²⁵, *batell*²⁶, *batell*²⁷, *batell*²⁸, *batell*²⁹, *batell*³⁰, *batell*³¹, *batell*³², *batell*³³, *batell*³⁴, *batell*³⁵, *batell*³⁶, *batell*³⁷, *batell*³⁸, *batell*³⁹, *batell*⁴⁰, *batell*⁴¹, *batell*⁴², *batell*⁴³, *batell*⁴⁴, *batell*⁴⁵, *batell*⁴⁶, *batell*⁴⁷, *batell*⁴⁸, *batell*⁴⁹, *batell*⁵⁰, *batell*⁵¹, *batell*⁵², *batell*⁵³, *batell*⁵⁴, *batell*⁵⁵, *batell*⁵⁶, *batell*⁵⁷, *batell*⁵⁸, *batell*⁵⁹, *batell*⁶⁰, *batell*⁶¹, *batell*⁶², *batell*⁶³, *batell*⁶⁴, *batell*⁶⁵, *batell*⁶⁶, *batell*⁶⁷, *batell*⁶⁸, *batell*⁶⁹, *batell*⁷⁰, *batell*⁷¹, *batell*⁷², *batell*⁷³, *batell*⁷⁴, *batell*⁷⁵, *batell*⁷⁶, *batell*⁷⁷, *batell*⁷⁸, *batell*⁷⁹, 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batter³ (bat'er), *n.* [*< ME. bater, batere, batour, bature, < OF. bature, a beating, metal beaten out thin, < batre, beat, cf. Sp. batido, batter, < batur, beat. see batter¹. Cf. batture*] 1 A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquid, used in cooking — 2 Flour and water made into paste, specifically, the paste used in sizing cloth [*Scotch*]

batter³ (bat'er), *v. t.* [*Se. < batter¹, n. 2*] To paste together; cover with things pasted on as, to *batter* the walls with placards [*Scotch*]

batter⁴ (bat'or), *n.* [*< bat¹, v. + -er¹*] One who bats; especially, in base-ball and cricket, one who wields the bat, the batsman

He [the bowler] bowls a ball almost wide to the off — the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where cover point is standing
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days, II 8

battered (bat'erd), *p. a.* [*< batter¹ + -ed²*] Beaten down or bruised, worn or impaired, as by beating or long service as, a *battered* pavement, *battered* type, a *battered* jade

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism unhappily too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old *battered* crones of office
Durack

batterer (bat'er-er), *n.* One who batters or beats

batterfangt, *v. t.* [*Appar. < batter¹ + fang*] To assault with fists and nails, beat and beclaw [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*] *N. E. D.*

batter-head (bat'er-hed), *n.* That head of a drum which is beaten

batteriat (ba-të'iat), *n.* [*ML. see battery, 13*] Beaten metal, or metal prepared for beating a term used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century for the thin plate-metal of which vessels and utensils were made. See *battery, 13*

batterie (bat'er-i), *n.* [*F. a beating, etc. see battery*] 1 A roll upon the side- or snare-drum — 2 A method of playing the guitar by striking the strings instead of plucking them — 3 An obsolete designation for a staccato arpeggiation of the chords of an accompaniment. Compare *Alberti bass* (under *bass*³) and *arpeggio*

battering (bat'er-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of batter²*] Sloping upward and inward, as a terrace or bank

The system of its construction is that known as pyramidical or *battering*
Athenaeum, No. 3067, p. 152

battering-charge (bat'er-ing-charge), *n.* The maximum charge of powder prescribed for use in heavy guns, a charge used in battering an enemy's works

battering-gun (bat'er-ing-gun), *n.* Same as *battering-piece*

battering-piece (bat'er-ing-pēs), *n.* *Milit.* a cannon of heavy caliber adapted for demolishing defensive works

battering-ram (bat'er-ing-ram), *n.* 1 An ancient military engine consisting of a large beam shod with metal, sometimes with a head somewhat resembling the head of a ram (whence the name), used to batter or beat down the defenses of besieged places. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes from a beam which was supported by posts and balanced so as to swing backward and forward being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a movable shield from the missiles of the besieged

2 A heavy blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally

battering-rule, *n.* See *batter-rule*

battering-train (bat'er-ing-trân), *n.* *Milit.* a train of heavy ordnance for siege operations

batter-level (bat'er-lev'el), *n.* An instrument for measuring the inclination of a slope. See *clinometer*

batter-rule, battering-rule (bat'er-rol, -ing-rol), *n.* An instrument for regulating the batter or inclination in building a sloping wall. It consists of a plumb line attached to a triangular frame, one side of which is fixed at the required angle with the line, the plummet hanging vertically

Battersea enamel. See *enamel*

battery (bat'er-i), *n.*, pl. *batteries* (-iz) [*Early mod. E. also battery, batter, < F. batterie (= Pr. bataria = Sp. Pg. bataria = It. batteria, ML. batteria), a beating, battery, < batire, beat. see batter¹ and -ery*] 1 The act of battering, attack or assault, with the view of beating down, as by a battering-ram or by ordnance

At one place above the rest, by continual *batteries* there was such a breach as the towns lay open and naked to the enemy
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 397

Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
And lay incessant *battery* to her heart.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv

Long time you fought, redoubled *battery* bore,
But, after all, against yourself you swore
Druidon, Hind and Panther, I 626

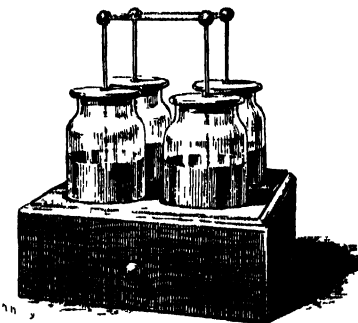
2 In *law*, the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching or spitting in the face of another, in anger or insolence constitutes a *battery*. Every *battery* includes an assault, though an assault does not necessarily imply that it must be such as to threaten a *battery*. See *assault*

3 The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking as, a *battery* of guns, a *battery* of abuse. Specifically — 4 *Milit.* (a) A body of cannon for field operations, consisting generally of from 4 to 8 guns, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, etc. (b) The armament of a ship of war as, the Colorado's *battery* consists of 46 nine-inch guns — 5 The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to a military *battery* — 6 In *fort.*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed, a fortified work mounting artillery

Admiral Farragut had run the *batteries* at Port Hudson with the flagship Hartford and one iron clad and visited me from below Vicksburg
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 464

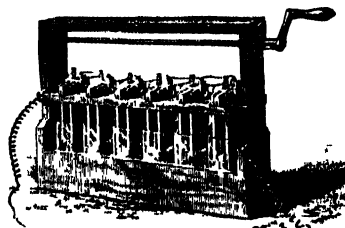
7 In *base-ball*, the pitcher and catcher together as, the work of the *battery* was excellent —

8 (a) In *frictional elect.*, a number of Leyden



Leyden jar battery

jars usually arranged with their inner coatings connected together, and then outer coatings also connected, so that they may all be charged and discharged at the same time. If arranged so that the inner coating of one is in connection with the outer coating of the next and so on, they are said to be charged (or discharged) in cascade (b) In *tollau*



Volta's pile battery

elect., a voltage cell, or more properly a number of voltaic cells (see *cell*) arranged together so as to give a powerful current of electricity

The way in which the cells are coupled depends upon the nature of the current which is desired and the relation between the external and internal resistance (See *resistance*) For example if the cells are arranged in series the copper of the first with the zinc of the next, and so on the result is to give the maximum electromotive force, on the other hand, if arranged abreast, all the zincs being connected together and all the copper plates together the electromotive force is the same as for a single cell, but the internal or *battery* resistance is diminished and hence the strength of the current or the quantity of electricity may, under certain conditions, be much increased. The first method is sometimes spoken of in popular language as the arrangement for *intensity*, the second for *quantity*. An early form of battery was *Volta's pile*, and another his *crown des tasses*, or "crown of cups". The different kinds of battery are named according to the materials or the form of the cells of which they are composed, or the way in which the cells are arranged. Some of the commoner kinds are the *Danell*, *Grove*, *Bunsen*, *Le Clanché*, *gravity*, *bichromate*, etc. For a description of these and others see *cell*

9 In *optics*, a series of lenses or of prisms, as in the spectroscopic, combined in use — 10.

In *mach.*, an assemblage of similar constructions or parts as, a *battery* of boilers; a *battery* of stamps in a stamping-mill, a *battery* of sugar-kettles

The dark sugar house — the *battery* of huge caldrons with their yellow juice boiling, like a sea half hidden in clouds of steam
G. H. Cable, Crooks of Louisiana, p. 112

11 In the manufacture of nitric acid, a combination of large bottles and embryos serving as a condensing apparatus for the acid vapors — 12 In *hat-making*, a large open boiler containing water to which some sulphuric acid has been added. It is surrounded by planks which slope toward the center, and is used in felting — 13 Metals, or articles of metal, especially of brass or copper, wrought by hammering, hammered metals or utensils, especially, apparatus for preparing or serving meals, all metallic utensils of service for the kitchen. Compare *batteria*

Soon out to a *battery* came in, and she [the maid servant] was forced to surrender the table for our use. The first instruments of the forlaid *battery* looked like preparations for scrubbing the floor
Harpers Mag., LXVI 695

There are [in Middleburg Town hall museum] among other things the grand old *batteries* of the various guilds and corporations
Harpers Mag., LXIX 134

14 An oblong box submerged to the rim in the water, used as a boat, and for concealment, by persons engaged in shooting wild fowl, a *sink-bait*

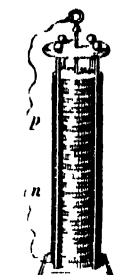
One of the commonest and most successful methods of killing fowl along the seaboard is from *batteries*
Forest and Stream, XXIII 441

15 In *coal-mining* (a) A structure built of timber, to keep the coal in the breast or prevent it from sliding down the chute (b) A platform on which miners stand while working in thin and steeply pitching beds of coal [*Pennsylvania*] **Ambulant battery**, a battery of heavy siege guns provided with traveling carriages to transport them from point to point **Anderson battery**, a galvanic battery using zinc and carbon in baths of solution of ammonia, oxalate of chromium, and potassium **Barbette battery**. See *barbette* **Battery amalgamation**, in *mining*, amalgamation effected by placing mercury in the battery or mortars with the metallic rock as being stamped **Blinded battery**, a battery in which the guns are protected by an armored parapet, by bomb proof blinds or casemates, or by embankment casings or mantlets

Breaching-battery, a battery so placed that its fire is perpendicular or nearly so to a line of wall or parapet to be breached. It is used for making an opening in the enemy's works through which an assaulting column may enter **Cavalier battery**, a battery mounted in the cavalier (which see) and arranged to direct a plunging fire into the works of an assailant **Clearing-battery**, in *fortification*, an arrangement for straddling the work from the rear. It includes a device for cutting off the flow when the work has attained a sufficient depth **Counter-battery** (a) A battery intended to silence and overthrow guns of the defense which bear upon the breaching batteries. Its guns are generally so placed as to fire along the ditches of the works (b) Any battery opposed to another **Fid ball** **Covered battery**, a battery concealed from the enemy and intended to deliver a vertical fire **Fidball** **Cross-batteries**, two or more batteries whose lines of fire intersect **Direct battery**, a battery whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked **Enfilading battery**, a battery which sweeps the length of an enemy's line or takes him on the flank **Fascine battery**, a battery of which the parapet is wholly or partially made of fascines, used where the earth is loose or sandy

Floating battery, a battery erected either on a simple raft or on a ship's hull for the defense of the coast or for the bombardment of an enemy's ports. The name is sometimes given to a type of ship which though it may be provided with independent propelling power, is designed primarily not for navigation, but merely to afford support and cover to heavy guns **Gabion battery**, a battery with a parapet formed of gabions filled with earth or sand **Galvanic battery**, a pile or series of plates of copper and zinc or of any materials susceptible of galvanic action. See *galvanic* **Grove's gas-battery**, a battery in which the cell consists of two glass tubes partly filled with water, and the remainder with oxygen and hydrogen respectively. In these tubes two platinum electrodes are immersed **Horizontal battery**, a battery the interior or terreplein of which is on the natural level of the ground **Fidball** **Indented battery**, or **battery à crémaillères**, a battery constructed with salient and reentrant angles for obtaining an oblique as well as a direct fire and to afford shelter from the enfilade fire of the enemy **Fidball** **Joint batteries**, batteries whose fire is directed against the same object **Latimer-Clark battery**, an electric battery intended as a standard, the electromotive force being constant. It is a combination of zinc in sulphate of zinc and mercury in sulphate of mercury **E. H. Knight** **Light battery** (a) A mounted field battery (b) A battery composed of guns of small caliber

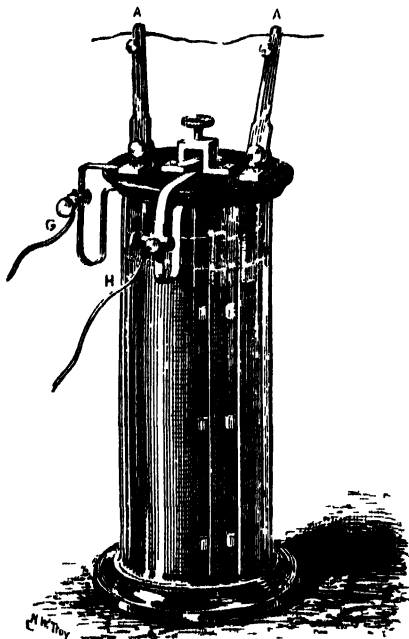
Magnetic battery. See *magnetic* **Masked battery**, a battery artificially concealed until required to open upon the enemy **Fidball** **Mortar-battery**, a battery having an armament of mortars. Such batteries are constructed without parapet without embankment an interior slope not required, but retaining the natural slope of the soil, and platforms horizontal instead of inclining slightly toward the front as in gun batteries. See *cell* on next page **Mountain battery**, a battery of light guns, so fitted that the pieces and then carriages may be transported upon the backs of mules or pack horses **Oblique battery**, a battery whose line of fire makes an angle of 20° or more with the



Volta's pile battery

positive wire, negative wire

perpendicular to the interior crest of the enemy's works so called in contradistinction to a *direct battery* — **Open battery**, a battery entirely exposed, that is, unprotected by a parapet — **Plunge-battery**, an electric battery so arranged that the metals can be removed from the liquid when not in use — **Raised battery**, a battery whose terminals are elevated considerably above the ground — **Talbot battery**, a battery giving a cross or flanking fire from a side or oblique angle of a fortification — **Reverse battery**, a battery which fires directly or obliquely upon the rear of a work or line of troops — **Ricochet battery**, a battery which fires horizontally or at a low angle of elevation so that the projectiles strike and bound along the surface of the ground or water — Smooth bore guns firing spherical projectiles are most effective for ricochet fire — **Siege-battery**, a battery for siege operations — Such batteries are either *fixed* comprising siege guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber and largest size or *mobile*, consisting of field guns and small mortars — **Storage battery**, or **secondary battery**, *in elect.* a combination of secondary cells or accumulators which when once charged may be used for a considerable time after as a source of an electrical current — The Daniell cell consists essentially of two plates of metallic lead (C, C') rolled into a spiral form, and in the improved Laue form covered



Storage or Secondary Cell or Accumulator. Daniell form. C, C' lead plates rolled in spiral and separated by pieces of rubber. C, C' wires from the primary charging battery. A, A' poles of secondary cell.

with red oxide of lead — the primary current with which the cell is charged (by the wires G and H) serves to peroxidize and reduce this coating, respectively, on the sheets connected with the two poles — the chemical energy thus stored up is given back in the form of a continuous and regular electric current when the poles of the charged cell (A, A') are connected and the chemical action is reversed — **Sunken battery**, a battery in which the sole of the embrasure is on a level with the ground and the platform is consequently sunk below it — (*Talbot*) The parapet is formed from the earth excavated from the site constituting the platform — **Half-sunken battery**, a battery of which the parapet is formed partly from earth taken from the inside or terreplein and partly from a ditch outside — **Urticating batteries**, in *zool.* the nematocysts or thread cells of hydroid polyps — **Water-battery**, an electric battery in which the liquid employed is water — It is useless as a source of a current because of the high resistance of the water but by having a large number of zinc-copper couples a high and constant difference of potential is obtained at the two poles — it is thus valuable in many electrostatic experiments.

battery-box (bat'ti-eks), *n* A square chest or box, filled with earth, used for making puppets for batteries where gabions or sand-bags are not to be had — (*Farmer*, *Mid. Encyc.*)

battery-gun (bat'ti-i-gun), *n* A machine-gun (which see)

battery-head (bat'ti-i-hed), *n* The extreme end of a railroad embankment over which earth is tipped during the process of construction

battery-shooting (bat'ti-i-sho'ting), *n* The shooting of wild fowl from a battery — See *bat'tery*, 14

It would be far better however to decide upon some plan of action by which *battery shooting* could be wholly done away with — (*Forest and Stream*, XXIII, 441)

battery-wagon (bat'ti-i-wag-on), *n* *Wit.* a vehicle accompanying each field-battery to carry tools, paints, oils, veterinary supplies, etc. to be used for repairs and the service of the battery

Bathey's operation. See *operation*

bat-tick (bat'tik) *n* A small wingless tick-like

insect, of the order *Diptera* and family *Nycteribidae* (which see) so called because it infests bats — The name is given to all the species of the family

bat'til, bat'till, a Variant spellings of *bat'tle*³ **bat'ting** (bat'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bat'tle*, *v*] 1 The act or process of washing or smoothing linen with a bat — 2 The process of beating raw cotton with hazel- or holly-twigs, on a frame made of cords, for the purpose of opening the matted locks, or of beating out impurities — 3 Cotton or wool prepared in thick but light matted sheets for quilts or bed-covers, the quilting of garments, etc — Also called *bat*, *batts* — 4 The act or manner of using a bat in a game of ball as, their *batting* was good

bat'ting-block (bat'ing-blok), *n* In *ceram*, a block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened out by a batter before it is shaped on the potter's wheel or by a mold and templet — See *batter*, 3

bat'ting-machine (bat'ing-ma-shin'), *n* A machine in which cotton taken from the wil-lowing-machine is scutched, blown, and lapped to prepare it for the carding-machine

bat'ting-staff (bat'ing-staf), *n* [*v* *bat'tler*² and *bat'tle*] A small mallet sometimes used in laundries for beating linen, a beetle

bat'tish (bat'ish), *a* [*v* *bat'tle* + *-ish*¹] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bat — [*Kare*]

She clasp'd his limbs, by limping labour tired,
With bat'tish wings

Vernon, *l.* of Ovid's *Metamorph.* viii

battle¹ (bat'l), *n* [Early mod. E. also *battel* (a spelling still often used and occasionally, as in *wager of battel*), < ME *battel*, *battell*, *batayle*, *bataile*, *bataille*, < OF *bataille* = Pr *Pg* *batalha* = Sp *batalla* = It *battaglia*, < LL *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, < *battir*, *l.* *battuere*, *bature*, *beat*, *fight*, *fence* see *batter*¹ and *bate*¹] 1 A fight, hostile encounter, or engagement between opposing forces on land or sea, an important and systematic engagement between independent armies or fleets — *Actions* and *affairs* are engagements of less magnitude than *battles*, and are often unpremeditated, the result of surprise, or the meeting of armed reconnoitering parties, though the latter is usually termed a *skirmish* — *Battles* are classed as *parallel* or *oblique*, according to the relative positions of the contending armies in order of battle — *Stratonic* when fought upon an objective point selected in planning a campaign, as were the battles of Marengo and Nashville, *general*, when the whole or the greater part of both armies are engaged, *partial* when only brigades, divisions, or army corps are brought into action — *offensive*, when an army seeks the enemy and attacks him wherever he is encountered, *defensive* when a position is selected with the design of awaiting and repelling the enemy, *mixed* or *defensive-offensive*, when an army seeks and occupies a position in advance, awaits the approach of the enemy, and at the proper moment moves out to engage him

2 An encounter between two persons, a duel or single combat — 3 A fight or encounter between animals, especially when pitted against each other for the amusement of spectators

If we draw lots, he [Cesar] says
His cocks do win the battle still of mine
When it is all to nought, and his quills ever
Beat mine, in hoop, at odds

Shak., A and C, II, 3

4 Warfare, hostile action, actual conflict with enemies as, wounds received or honors gained in *battle*

Who is this king of glory? The Lord strong and mighty,
The Lord mighty in battle

Ps xxiv, 8

5 Any contest or conflict, struggle for mastery or victory as, the *battle* of life

Of the six genera *Drosophila* has been incomparably the most successful in the *battle* for life, and a large part of its success may be attributed to its manner of catching insects — (*Drosophila* *Insecta* *Plants* p. 367)

6† An army prepared for or engaged in fight — *Fire* answers fire, and through their pale flames
Each battle sees the other's smoldering face

Shak., *Hen* V, iv (Cho)

7† A body of troops, or division of an army, a *battalion*

Then the *Battals* were staked and set in such order as they should fight

I Breda *tr* of Quintus Curtius III, 32

8† More specifically — (a) The main or middle body of an army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear

Angus led the avant guard himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier

Sir J. Hayward

(b) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, which is regarded as of main importance

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action

Robertson

9† A formidable array similar to an army in battle order

On his bow back he [the bear] hath a battle set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threaten his foes

Shak., *Venus* and *Adonis*, I, 619

Battle-range, the range best suited to firing on an enemy's line of battle — Upon the rear sights of the latest military rifles the elevation corresponding to that range is designated by stamping the letter "B" opposite the battle range elevation — This range is 262 yards, corresponding to a continuous dangerous space of 337 yards, for the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, used against foot-troops — **Battle-royal**, (a) A battle with fists or cudgels, in which more than two combatants are engaged, a free fight — (b) A fight of game cocks, in which more than two are engaged — **Drawn battle**, a battle in which neither party gains the victory — **Order of battle** See *order* — **Pitched battle**, a battle in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces — **To give battle**, to attack an enemy — **To join battle**, properly, to meet the attack, commonly, to begin a battle — **Trial by battle** Same as *wager of battle* — **Wager of battle** or *battel*, in *law*, a species of trial for the decision of controversies used among the rude military peoples of Europe — It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and practiced in three cases only — In the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor, in appeals of felony, and in issues joined upon a writ of right — The contest was held before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest — The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long — Women, priests, men above sixty, and lame and blind persons might appear by champions — Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then formally abolished in consequence of the demand by the defendant in a suit for this mode of arbitrament, and of the fact that this demand could not legally be denied him — **Syn** 1 *Battle*, *Engagement*, *Conflict*, *Fight*, *Combat*, *Contest*, *Action* — *Battle* is a general term, and the most common — It is the appropriate word for great engagements as, the *battle* of Waterloo — *A battle* may last merely a few hours or for days as, the *battle* of Gettysburg lasted three days — *Engagement* is in technical military usage practically equivalent to *battle*, but it is a less forcible word — *Conflict*, literally, a clashing together, is a strong word, implying fierce physical encounter — *Fight* has the energy of a monosyllable, it denotes actual conflict — A man may take part in a battle without actually fighting — *A battle* may include many fights as, the *fight* at the flag staff in the battle of the Alma — or it may itself be described as a *fight* — *Combat*, like *conflict*, is a word of more dignity than *fight*, it is by its history suggestive of a struggle between two, as persons, animals, squadrons, armies — *Content* is a very general word, of uncertain strength but often joined with a strong adjective as, a stubborn *content* — An *action* is a minor or incidental act of war, a single act of fighting as, the whole *action* lasted but an hour — All these words apply equally to operations by land or by sea — See *encounter* and *strife*

battle¹ (bat'l), *v*, pret and pp *battled*, ppr *battling* [*v* ME *bataillen*, *bataillen*, < OF *batailler*, < *bataille*, a battle see *battle*¹, *n*] **I.** *intrans.* 1 To join or engage in battle; contend in fight, fight as, to battle with wolves — "Is ours by craft and by surprise to gain
"Is yours to meet in arms and battle in the plain" *Prior*

2 To struggle, contend, strive for mastery either absolutely or with *for*, *with*, or *against* as, to battle with the winds, to battle for freedom, or against adversity, to battle with ignorance

Who battled for the true, the Just

Truman, In *McMorian*, lvi

II. trans 1† To embattle; put into battle array — 2† To fight for

Whom they have seyn away *bataillen* and defenden
goode men

Chaucer, *Boethius*, I, prose 4

3 To give battle to, fight against, contend with, fight [*Kare*]

He can battle theologians with weapons drawn from antique atomies unknown to the machines

Whipple, *Ess* and *Rev*, I, 15

battle² (bat'l), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *battled*, ppr *battling* [Early mod. E. also *battel*, < ME *bataillen*, *bataillen*, < OF *bataillur*, *bataillier* (= Pr *batalhar*), fortify with battlements, < *bataille*, battlement, appar identical with *bataille*, battle, but in later OF the verb was merged in *bataillur*, *bataillier*, < *bastill*, a fortress see *bastile*, *battle*¹, and *battlement*, and cf *embattle*¹, *embattle*²] To furnish or strengthen with battlements, embattle

Lost any time it were assayed
But well aboute it was *bataillid*

Rom of the *Rose*, I, 4161

battle³ (bat'l), *a* [Appears first in the 16th century, in Scotch and North E., also written *battel*, *batal*, *battill*, *battill*, *battell*, *battell*, etc., in form < **bat*, a verbal root appearing in the verb *batten*¹, improve, etc., + *-ell*, -*le*, an ady formative suffixed to verbal roots, as in *bristle*, *pickle*, etc. — see *batten*¹, and cf the later adjectives *battable* and *batful*, appar modifications of *battle*³] In *agri* (a) Improving; nutritious, fattening as, *battle* grass, *battle* pasture (b) Fertile; fruitful as, *battle* soil, *battle* land [Now only North Eng and Scotch]

A *battal* soil for grain, for pasture good.

Fairfax.

battle¹ (bat'l), *v* [Sc. and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, etc., from the adj. Cf *batten*¹, *v*] *trans.* 1. To nourish, feed — 2 To render fertile or fruitful, as the soil.

Ashes are marvellous improvements to *battal* barren land.

Roy's Proverbs

II. intrans 1 To grow fat, thrive

Sleepe, they sayd, would make her *battill* better

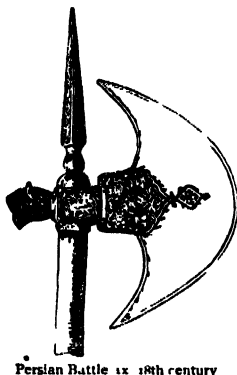
Spenser, F. Q., VI viii 38

2 To become fertile or fruitful, as soil

battle², *n* and *v* See *battle*¹

battle³ (bat'l), *v* t [Freq. of bat'l (cf *batten*¹), or perhaps a var. of *battle*¹, *v*, simulating bat'l, *v*. (cf. bat'l, *v*), or perhaps from *battledore*, *i*, *q*, *v*] To beat (clothes) with a battler or beetle in washing

battle-ax (bat'l-aks), *n*. An ax used as a weapon of war. It was in almost universal use before the introduction of firearms, and is still employed among uncivilized peoples. In heraldry it is always represented with a blade on one (usually the dexter) side and a point on the other, the staff terminating in a spear head.



Persian Battle-ax 18th century

battle-bolt (bat'l-bölt), *n* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle

The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker

Tennyson, Maud, I 13

battle-brand (bat'l-brand), *n* A sword used in battle

Thy father's *battle-brand*

Scott, L. of the L., II 15

battle-club (bat'l-klub), *n* A club used in battle, especially by barbarians, as the South Sea Islanders

The cursed Malayan crense, and *battle-club*

From the isles of palm

Tennyson, Prol. to Prince

battle-cry (bat'l-kri), *n* A cry or shout of troops engaged in battle

battled¹ (bat'ld), *p* a 1 Ranged in battle array; disposed in order of battle — 2 Contested, fought

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of *battled* fields no more

Scott, L. of the L., I 31

battled² (bat'ld), *a* 1 Furnished or strengthened with battlements

Battled as it were a castle wall

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I 40

The *battled* tower

Tennyson, Fair Women

2 In her, broken in the form of battlements said (a) of any horizontal line dividing the field, (b) of a bar or fesse, when one side only is broken in this way. Also *embattled*. See cut under *embattled* — *Battled arrondi*, in her, having the heads of the battlements curved or rounded — *Battled counter*, in her, same as *counter-embattled* — *Battled embattled*, in her, doubly battled, or battled in steps. Also called *grady* and *battled grady*

battledore, *battledoor* (bat'l-doi), *n* [*ME* *batyldore*, *-doure*, *-duce*, appar. a modification (simulating **battile*, as if dim. of *bat'l*, cf *batll*⁵) of *Pr. bateador* (= *Sp. batidor*, a beater, formerly also *bataador*, a bat for beating clothes — *Minshou*), cf *batre* = *Sp. batir*, beat see *battle*¹] For the term, cf *sleevedore*. Cf *E. dial. battillon*, in sense 1] 1 A bat or beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing them out while being laundered — 2 An instrument shaped like a racket, but smaller, used in playing the game of *battledore* and *shuttlecock* — 3 A paddle for a canoe — 4 In *glass-making*, a flat square piece of polished iron with a wooden handle, used for flattening the bottoms of tumblers, or for similar purposes — 5 A kind of paddle with a long handle, used for placing loaves in a baker's oven — 6 A kind of horn-book so called from its shape — *Battledore-boy*, an aboriginal — *Battledore-barley*, a species of cultivated barley (*Hordeum zeuon*) with short, broad ears. Also called *sprat barley*. *N. L. D.*

battle-field (bat'l-feld), *n* The scene of a battle

battle-flag (bat'l-flag), *n* A military flag, a flag carried in battle

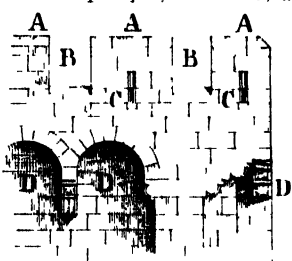
battle-ground (bat'l-ground), *n* A battle-field

battle-lantern (bat'l-lan'tern), *n* A lantern placed at each gun on the gun-deck of a ship of

war, to light up the deck during an engagement at night

battle-mace (bat'l-mäs), *n* A mace designed for use in war, specifically, a name given to the spiked heads for clubs, usually of bronze, which are found among ancient remains in the British islands and elsewhere

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n* [*ME* *battlement*, *battylment*, of uncertain origin, perhaps due to an unrecorded *OF* **battillment* < *bastiller*, fortify see *bastile* and *bastment*. The word was popularly associated with *battle*¹, hence *ME* *bataylmace*, *battlement*, and *battle*², *q*, *v*] 1 In *fort*, an indented parapet, formed by a series of rising



Battlement Fortified Church of Royat
Luy de D. m. 1. lance.

A A merlons B B embrasures (loopholes) C C niched stone (from Vieille le Duc. Dict. de l'Architecture)

members called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure or through a loophole in the merlon. Battlements, although originally purely military, and used from the earliest times in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, were also employed freely generally in reduced size during the middle ages especially in England upon ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of mere ornament on both parapets and cornices, and on tabernacle work, transepts of windows, etc.

Hence — 2 Any high wall for defense

This was the valley of the pools of Gethsemane where Solomon was crowned, and the *battlements* which rose above it were the long looked for walls of Jerusalem

R. Crozon Monast. in the Levant p. 144

battlemented (bat'l-men-ted), *a* Furnished with battlements, as the ramparts of a city or castle

battle-piece (bat'l-pēs), *n* A painting which represents a battle

battler¹ (bat'ler), *n* [*cf* *battle*¹ + *-er*¹, appar. not descended from *ME* *batalur* (< *OF* *batalleur*), *batailler*, < *OF* *bataillier*] One who battles or fights, a warrior or contender

battler² (bat'ler), *n* [*cf* *battle*³ + *-er*¹] 1 One who beats with a bat or battledore — 2 A bat or beetle — 3 See *battler*¹

battler⁴, *n* See *battler*

battle-scarred (bat'l-skard), *a* Scarred with wounds received in battle

battle-ship (bat'l-ship), *n* A ship of war, specifically, a powerful war-ship designed to fight in the line of battle, in recent use, a heavily armored and armed sea-going war-ship intended for the line of battle. The change from the wooden war ship propelled by sail power to the modern armored iron and steel steam battle ship dates from about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first war ship propelled by a screw was the United States ship *Pinckney*, and the first ironclad (with the exception of a number of floating batteries built by the French for use in the Crimean war, and copied by the English) the French armored wooden frigate *La Gloire*, launched in 1860. This was followed by the English *Warrior*, launched in 1861. From this date the development of the war-ship largely influenced by the success of the *Monitor* (which see), has been very rapid, resulting in a great diversity of types (as regards arrangement and weight of protective armor, character of armament and adaptation of design to special ends), and accompanied by an equally rapid progress in the perfection of ordnance (see *ordnance*, *gun*), armor plate (which see), and explosives. The *Warrior*, an iron vessel was of 9,210 tons displacement, had 42 inch iron armor, carried 32 muzzle loading guns, of which the largest were of 8 inch caliber and of small power, and had no torpedo-jectors, the *Capanto*, of the Italian navy, launched in 1883, one of the largest war ships yet constructed, is of 15,000 tons displacement, has steel armor 19 inches in maximum thickness, carries 16 guns, of which 14 are of 17 inch caliber, and has 4 torpedo-jectors. Modern war vessels are classified, according to the service for which they are specially designed, as battle ships, coast defense and harbor defense ships, cruisers (which are classed as armored, protected, or unarmored), according to the degree of defensive power, lookouts, torpedo boats, dispatch vessels, mines, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, etc. Of vessels of these classes the United States possessed at the beginning of 1899 forty battle ships, with five more in process of construction (two, the *Keats* and *Kentucky*, were launched March 24, 1898), nine coast defense and harbor defense vessels (including a number of obsolete monitors), one steam-dynamite cruiser, three armored cruisers (one of which, the *Texas*, has 12 inch armor and is also rated as a second class battle ship), fifteen protected cruisers, four unprotected cruisers, a number of gunboats and dispatch vessels, two torpedo craft, with thirteen in process of construction, and various transports, etc. Of the battle ships the *Oregon*, *Massachusetts*, and *Indiana*, launched in 1893, are of 10,288 tons displacement, have

nickel steel armor 18 inches in maximum thickness, carry four 13 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch, and twenty six quick fire guns, have torpedo-jectors, and are capable of a (nominal) speed of 16 knots. The *Iowa*, launched in 1896 is of 11,110 tons displacement, has 15-inch armor, and carries four 12 inch guns in place of the 13 inch guns of the other vessels. The *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* are of 11,525 tons displacement, have 17-inch armor, and carry four 13 inch four 8 inch, four 6 inch, and twenty six quick fire guns. The *Alabama*, *Illinois*, and *Wisconsin* are to have the same displacement and armor. Of the armored cruisers, the *Texas*, launched in 1892, is of 6,315 tons displacement, carries 13 inch armor and has two 12-inch, six 6 inch and eight 4 inch quick fire guns. The *New York*, launched in 1891 is of 8,000 tons displacement, is protected with 10 inch armor, and has six 8 inch and twenty four quick fire guns. The coast defense vessels are of the monitor type, and several of them are heavily armored and powerful vessels, mounting 10 inch and 12 inch guns. The effective vessels of the British navy comprise 68 battle ships, 14 coast defense ships, 9 armored cruisers, 80 cruisers of inferior classes, 19 look-out ships, 34 torpedo gunboats and 171 torpedo craft of all classes. A large number of vessels also are in process of construction. The effective French navy includes 37 battle ships, 16 coast defense ships, 11 first class cruisers, 16 second and third class cruisers, 12 look-out ships, 13 torpedo gunboats, and 242 torpedo craft of all classes. Of the other European navies the most powerful are those of Russia, Italy, and Germany. The Spanish navy includes 1 battle ship, 1 coast defense ship, 9 armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 18 second and third class cruisers, 80 gunboats, dispatch vessels, etc., and 27 torpedo craft of all classes.

battle-shout (bat'l-shout), *n*. A shout raised in battle

battle-song (bat'l-song), *n* A song sung on the battle-field, or relating to battle, a martial song

battleton (bat'l-ton), *n* [*E* dial, appar. a var. of *battledore*] Same as *battledore*, 1 [*Prov. Eng.*]

battletwig (bat'l-twig), *n* [*E* dial] An earwig [*Prov. Eng.*] *Halliwel*

battle-writhen (bat'l-wri'then), *a* [*cf* *battle*¹ + *writhen*, old pp. of *writhe*] Twisted or distorted by stress of battle [*Poetic*]

His *battle-writhen* arms and mighty hands

Pennycuik, Lancelot and Elaine

battling (bat'ling), *a* and *n* [*Also* *battling*, pp. and verbal *n* of *battle*¹, *i*] 1 *a* 1 Noun, *ishung*, *fattening*

The meads environ'd with the silver streams

Whose *battling* pastures fatten all my flocks

Greene, Edgar Bacon and Felix Bungay

2 Fertile

II *n* 1 A growing fat, or the process of causing to grow fat, a fattening — 2 That which nourishes or fattens, as food, or feed for animals, or manure for soil

battological (bat'-ol'-i-kal), *a* [*cf* *battology* + *-ical*] (given to or of the nature of battology

battologist (ba-tol'-i-jist), *n* [*cf* *battology* + *-ist*] One who talks idly, one who needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing

A truly dull *battologist*

Waltlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 209

battologize (ba-tol'-i-jiz), *v*, pret and pp *battologized*, pp. *battologizing* [*cf* *battology* + *-ize*] *I. trans.* To repeat needlessly, iterate *See T. Herbert*

II intrans To repeat words or phrases with needless iteration

battology (ba-tol'-i-jy), *n* [*cf* *Gk* *βαττολογία*, < *βαττολογειν*, a stammerer, < *βάττω*, a stammerer (used only as a proper name), + *-λογία*, speak see *-ology*] Idle talk or babbling, a needless repetition of words in speaking [With reference to *Mat* vi 7]

That *battological* *battology* of multiplying words

Milton, Def. of Hum. Reason

battont, *n* An obsolete form of *baton* and *battun*

battoont, *n* Same as *batoon*

battery (bat'ry), *n* A factory or warehouse established abroad by the Hanse towns

battoule-board (ba-tol'-board), *n* A spring-board used for pumping — particularly, in circuses, for vaulting over horses, elephants, etc. It consists of a few planks fastened at one end to a pole supported by two uprights the other end resting upon a floor or other surface

battrell (bat'rel), *n* [*E* dial. Cf *battler*² *battler*¹] Same as *battler*¹

batts (batts), *n* pl Same as *battling*, 3

battue (ba-tü'), *n* [*F*] (= *Pr. batuda* = *It. battuta*), prop. fem. pp. of *battere*, beat see *bate*¹, *bata*¹] 1 A method of hunting in which the game is driven from cover by beaters toward a point where the sportsmen are in wait

He is not a word to say against *battue* shooting though for his own part he greatly prefers shooting over a well trained dog, to having the game put up in droves by a series of beaters

Westminster Rec. CXXV 300

Hence—2 Any heat-up or thorough search, or indiscriminating slaughter, especially of defenseless or unresisting crowds—3 The game driven from cover by the *battue* method

battue (ba-tûr'), *n* [F, a sand-bank, a shoal, < *battre*, to hit, beat as waves, see *batt¹*, *batter¹*, and cf *batt²*] An alluvial elevation of the bed of a river, in particular, one of those portions of the bed of the Mississippi river which are dry or submerged according to the season

In September, 1807, occurred the *battue* riots. The *battue* was the windy deposits made by the Mississippi in front of the Launoy St. Marie (in New Orleans). The noted jurist Edward Livingston representing private claimants took possession of this ground, and was opposed by the public in two distinct outbreaks.

G. W. Cable, *Circles of Louisiana*, xvm

battuta (bât-to'tu), *n* [It, < *battere*, to beat (cf *battue*)] In music (a) A beat in keeping time (b) A bar or measure. See a *battuta* and a *tempo* (c) In musical music, a forbidden progression of the outer voice-parts of a harmony from a fourth on the up-beat to an octave on the down-beat

batty¹ (bat'ti), *a* [cf *batt²* + -y¹] Of or resembling a bat, battish

Thill over their brows death countenancing sleep

With leaden legs and batta wings doth creep

Shak. M. N. D., III 2

batty² (bat'ti), *n*, pl *batties* (-iz) [Anglo-Ind., used in southern India for northern *paddy*, rice, < Canarese *batta* *bhatta*, rice see *batta¹* and *paddy²*] Cf *batt²*, a weight 1 Rice while growing—2 A measure for rice in India, equal to 120 pounds. *McLath*, *Com. Dict.*

batweed (bat'wed), *n* The burdock, *Arctium lappa*

batz, batzen (bats, bat'sen), *n* [Formerly also *bats*, taken as plural, with an assumed sing., *bat*, < MFG *batz*, G *batzen*, *bazen*, the coin so called, < MFG *batz*, G *batz*, *patz*, a bear, the bear being the arms of Bern, where the coin was first issued] A small billion coin



Obverse



Reverse

Batz of St. Gall, Switzerland. British Museum. (Size of original.)

worth four kreutzers (about three cents), first issued toward the end of the fifteenth century by the canton of Bern, and afterward by other Swiss cantons, which placed their respective arms upon it. The name came to be applied also to certain small German coins

baabee, *n* See *babbe*

bauble¹ (ba'bl), *n* and *a* [Early mod E *bable*, *babel*, < ME *bable*, *babulle*, *babule*, *babel*, < OF *babel*, *baubel* (with dim *baubele*, *baubele*, < early ME *baubele*), a child's toy, plaything, trinket. Origin doubtful, cf mod F *babouille*, a toy, gewgaw, It *baboula*, a toy, appar. connected with It *baboua*, a fool, blockhead (*babbano*, silly), = Fr *babai*, a fool, < ML *babulus*, a babbling fool, Cf *babble*. The forms if from the same source, show imitative variation. *Bauble¹* in this sense was early confused with *bauble²* appar. of different origin.] I *n* 1† A child's plaything or toy—2 A trifling piece of finery, that which is gay or showy without real value, a gewgaw

O, trinkets sin trinkets. *bauble* for *tyddle*

Shardian, *The Kivale*, v 2

Are all these worlds that speed them circling flight,

Dumb vacant soulless. *baubles* on the night

O. W. Holmes, *The Secret of the Stars*

3 A trifle, a thing of little or no value, a childish or foolish matter or affair

II + *a* Trifling, insignificant, contemptible

The scolding smooth

How many shallow *bauble* boats drift sail

Upon her patient breast? *Shak.* I and C, i 1

Also spelled *banble*

bauble² (ba'bl), *n* [cf *bauble¹*, *n*] To trifle

bauble² (ba'bl), *n* [Early mod E *bable*, *babel*, < ME *bable*, *babulle*, *babel*, a fool's muse, also (appar the same word) a stick with a heavy weight at the end, used for weighing, < ME *bablen*, *bablen*, waver, swing to and fro, appar a freq form from same source as *bab¹*, *bob¹*. *Bauble²* may thus be regarded as for **bobble*. But the word was early confused with *bauble¹*,

q. v.] Primarily, a sort of scepter or staff of office, the attribute of folly personified, carried by the jesters of kings and great lords in the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century. It is generally represented as crowned with the head of a fool or rascal, wearing a party-colored hood with ass's ears and with a ring of little bells, like sleigh bells. At the other end there was sometimes a ball or bladder inflated with air, with which to belabor people. Also spelled *bauble*

The kyng's foole
Sate by the fire upon a stool,
As he that with his *bauble* pluide
Gower, Conf. Amant, vii

Fools, who only wanted a party-colored coat, a cap, and a *bauble* to pass for such amongst reasonable men
Dryden, Post to Hist of League

baubler¹, *n* [Early mod E also *baubler*, *baubler*, < *bauble¹* + -y¹] Childish trifling, a trifling matter

baubling¹ (ba'bling), *a* [cf *bauble¹*, *n* + -ing²] Contemptible, paltry

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of. *Shak.* T. N., v 1

bauch, baugh (bach), *a* [Sc, perhaps < Icel *bágr*, uneasy, poor, hard up, cf *bagr*, awkward, clumsy] Weak, pitiless, shaky [Scotch]

bauchee-seed (ba'che-séd), *n*. Same as *bawchan-seed*

bauchle¹, bachle¹ (bach'l), *n* [Sc, origin unknown (cf *bauch*)] 1 An old shoe worn down at the heel, or one with the counter turned down and worn as a slipper—2 A slovenly, pitiless, or shiftless person, a shambling good-for-nothing [Scotch]

He'll be but a *bauchle* in this world, and a backstiter in the next
Hemp, *Shep. Cal.*, II 105 (N. I. D.)

bauchle², *r* t [Sc see *bauffe*] To maltreat, *bauffe*

bauchly (bach'li), *adj* [Sc, < *bauch* + -ly²] Weakly, indifferently, poorly [Scotch]

baud¹, *n* See *baud²*

baud², *v* t See *baud²*

baud³, *n* See *baud³*

baud⁴ (bâd), *n* [Origin obscure (cf *bawd²*)] The fish otherwise called the *rocking* [Local Eng (Cornish)]

baudet, *a* [ME, < OF *baud*, < OLt *baut*, bold, lusty, = E *bold*. See *bawd¹*] Joyous, riotously gay. *Rom of the Rose*

baudekin, baudkin (ba'de-kin, bud'kin), *n* [Obsolete, except in historical use, early mod E also *meg bodkin*, < ME *baudkin*, *baudkin*, etc., < OF *baudkin*, *baudequin* (ML *baldakinus*), < It *baldachino*, > also E *baldakin*, *baldachin* see *baldachin*] A rich embroidered or brocaded silk fabric woven originally with a warp of gold thread, and properly called *cloth of baudkin*. It was used for garments, sacred vestments altar cloths, canopies, etc., and is first mentioned in English history in connection with the knighting of William of Valence in 1247 by Henry III. It was probably known on the continent before that date. Later the name was applied to any rich brocade, and even to shot silk. It is not found in use after the middle of the sixteenth century. Also called *baldachin*

There were no fewer than thirty albs of old cloth of *baudkin*, that is cloth of gold, at Peterborough
Quoted in *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, 1 431

baudekynt, *n* See *baudkin*

baudelalrei, *n* See *baudalrei*

baudkin, *n* See *baudkin*

baudreyt (bad'rei), *n* A variant form of *baltrio*

baudrickt, *n* See *baudkin*

baudrons (bad'ron), *n* [Sc, also *badrans*, *bathrons*, of unknown, perhaps Celtic, origin] A name for the cat (like *reynard* for the fox, *brun* for the bear, etc.) [Scotch]

Auld *baudrons* by the milk sids,

An wi' her loof her face a washin

Burns, *Willie Wastle*

The neebor's auld *baudrons*

T. Martin, *Tr. of Hume's*. Mein kind wh wairn kinder

baudy¹, baudy², *a* See *baudy¹, baudy²*

baufreyt, *n*. [Origin obscure, perhaps a form of *baufrey*] A beam

bauge (bôzh), *n* [F, of uncertain origin] 1 A kind of coarse druggot made in Burgundy, France—2 Mortar made of clay and straw

baugh, *a* See *bauch*

Bauhinia (ba-hin'i-a), *n* [NL, named in honor of Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin*, eminent Swiss botanists (died in 1611 and 1624 respectively), because the leaves generally consist of two lobes or parts, and were thus taken as symbolic of the two brothers.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosae*. The species are usually twining plants, found in the woods of hot countries, often

stretching from tree to tree like cables. The tough fibrous bark of the Maloo climber, *B. Vahlii*, of India, is used for making ropes and bridges, and is suitable for paper-making. The wood of *B. variegata* is one of the varieties of ebony, and its bark is used in dyeing and tanning. Other species are equally useful

Bauhinian (ba-hin'i-an), *a* Relating to the Swiss anatomist and botanist Gaspard *Bauhin* (1560–1624)—**Bauhinian valve**, *valvula Bauhini*, the ileocecal valve. See *ileocecal*

bank (bâk), *n* A Scotch form of *balk¹*

bauld (bâld), *a* A Scotch form of *bold*

bauldricket, *n* See *bauldrick*

baulea (bâ'le-a), *n* [E Ind.] A round-bottomed passenger-boat, having a mast and sail, but generally propelled by oars, used on the shallower parts of the Ganges

baulite (bâ'li), *n* [cf *Baula*, a mountain in Iceland, + -ite²] The mountain prob derives its name from Icel *baula*, a cow, an imitative name, cf mod Icel *baula*, low as a cow see *bawl¹*] A white transparent mineral, found in the matter ejected by the volcano of Krabla in Iceland. It is a variety of glassy feldspar or sandstone. Also called *krablate*

baulk, *n* and *v* See *balk¹*

baulmet, *n* See *balm*

baulteri, *v* See *balto*

baumt, *n* See *balm*

baunscheidtism (boun'shit-izm), *n* [From the inventor, Karl *Baunscheidt*, a German mechanician] A form of acupuncture, in which about 25 needles, set in a metal disk and dipped in an irritant oil, are thrust into the skin by a spring. Its action seems to be accordant with that of ordinary counter-irritants

bauset, *r* t [Appar a var of *bawse*, q. v.] To kiss. *Marston* [A doubtful sense]

bauson (bâ'son), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *bauson*, *bauson*, etc., and corruptly *boson*, *boreson*, < ME *bauson*, *bauson*, *baucyn*, *bausen*, a particular application of the adj *bauson*, white-spotted, in ME *bausand*, mod *bausond*, etc. see *bausond*. The adj is rarely found in ME, but must have preceded the noun use. The badger has received other names in allusion to the white mark on its face see *badger²*] I *n* An old name of the badger sometimes applied ludicrously or in contempt to a fat or pertinacious person

His mitans wot of *bauson* a skin
Drayton, *Dowdabell*, st 10 (1599)

II. *a* Same as *bausond*

bausond (bâ'snd), *a* [Early mod E also *bawsond*, *bawsond*, mod dial *bausont*, *bausand*, also (erroneously written as if a participle) *bausond'd*, *bawson'd*, *bausnt*, etc., < ME *bausand* (also, as a noun, *bauson*, *bauson*, *bausen*, etc.), < OF *bausant*, *bausant*, *bausnt*, *baucant*, *baucant*, *baucnt*, *bauchant*, etc. (with appar unorig -t), also *bausan*, *bausen*, *bausun* (cf ML *bausendus*, *bausendus*) = Pr *bausan* = It *balzano*, white-spotted, cf mod F (from It) *balzan*, a black or bay horse with white feet. Origin unknown, possibly connected with the equiv Celtic words mentioned as the source of E *ball³*, q. v.] Having white spots on a black or bay ground, having a white strip down the face, or a patch on the forehead applied to animals [Scotch]

His honest, sonsie, *bausnt* face

Aye gat him friends in Ilka place

Burns, *The Two Dogs*, l 91

bauson-faced (bâ'sn-fâst), *a* Having a white mark on the face, like a badger, *bausond*

bauteroll, *n* See *baterol*

bauxite (bô'zit), *n* [cf *Baux* (see def.) + -ite²] A clay found at Les Baux, near Arles in France, and elsewhere, in concretionary grains or obolite

It contains about one half of its weight of alumina, with iron and water, and silica as an impurity. It is used as a source of alum, of the metal aluminium, and to some extent in the preparation of crucibles. Also spelled *bauxite*

bavardage (ba-var-dâzh'), *n* [F, < *bavarder*, chatter, < *bavard*, talkative, < *bave*, drive], *sativa*. see *bavette*.] Idle talk; chatter. [Rare.]

Replying only by monosyllables to the gay *bavardage* of the knight. *Bulwer, Elend, II 133.*

bavarette (bav-ə-ret'), *n.* Same as *bavette*.

Bavarian (bā-vā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Bavaria, NL form of ML. Bojaria, the country of the Bavi (G. Baiern), whose name is also found in Bohemia, the country of the Boiemi or Bohemi (G. Böhmen) I. a. Of or pertaining to Bavaria, a kingdom of southern Germany — Bavarian bronze, a bronze ranging in color from a bright yellow to a copper red. The yellow bronze contains about 82½ per cent. of copper to 17½ per cent. of tin, the red about 87 per cent. of copper to 8 per cent. of tin.*]

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Bavaria. **bavarois** (bav'-ə-rois), *n.* [*< F. Bavarois, Bavarian*] A kind of cloak.

Let the loop'd *bavarois* the top embrace

Gay, Trivia, I 53

Baveno twin. See *twin*

bavert, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*²
bavette (ba-vet'), *n.* [*F., with dim term. -ette, < bave = Pr. It. bava = Sp. Pg. babu (ML. bava), drivel, slaver, saliva*] 1. A bib — 2. The upper part of a child's apron turned over to serve as a bib.

bavian (bā'-vi-an), *n.* A variant form of *baboon*
baviert, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*²
bavin (bav'in), *n.* and *a.* [*E. dial. bavin, bavin, also babbin, of obscure origin, cf. (OF) baffe, a bundle.*] 1. *n.* 1 A fagot of brushwood, light and combustible wood used for kindling fires [Now rare.]

The *Bavin*, though it burns bright, is but a blaze

Lilly, Euphuia, Anat. of Wit, p. 71

If he outlasts not a hundred such crackling *bavins* as thou art, God and men neglect industry

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, I 1

About two in the morning they felt themselves almost choked with smoke, and rising, did find the fire coming up stairs so they rose to save themselves, but that, at that time, the *bavins* were not on fire in the yard

Peyre, Diary, III 73

2t. Milt, a fascine.

II. a. Resembling bavin [Poetic]

Shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits,

Soon kindled and soon burn'd

Shak, I Hen IV, III 2

bavin (bav'in), *v. t.* [*< bavin, n.*] To make up into fagots

Kid or bavin them, and pitch them upon their ends to preserve them from rotting

Keelyn, Sylva, p. 538

bavin (bav'in), *n.* [*E. dial., origin obscure*] Impure limestone *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

bavin (bav'in), *n.* [*Origin obscure*] A name on the northeastern coast of Ireland of the balian-wrasse

Bavonism (ba-vō'-izm), *n.* Same as *Babouvism*

Bavonism, as Babeuf's system was called, was thus enabled to play a rôle in French history from 1830 to 1839

R. T. Ely, Fr. and Ger. Socialism, p. 34

baw (bā), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also ba'), = ball*] A ball [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

baw (bā), *v. t.* [*E. dial. = bawl*] In def. 2, cf. *L. baubari, bark.* 1 To bawl [Prov. Eng.] — 2t To bark *Topsell*

baw (bā), *interj.* [*< ME. baw, bawe, a natural exclamation of disgust, like bah*] An ejaculation of disgust or contempt *Goldsmith*

bawbee, **baubee** (bā-bē'), *n.* [*Sc., formerly also bawbie, baubie, rarely babie first mentioned in pl. bawbies. Of uncertain origin, prob. an abbr. of the name of the laird of Silkebawby, a mint-master mentioned at the date of the issuance of the bawbee, in connection with Atchison, another mint-master whose name was applied to the coin called atchison, cf. also bodle, bodle, said to be named from a mint-master Bodwell or Bothwell*] 1. A Scotch billon coin, weighing about 29 grains troy, first issued in



Obverse.
Bawbee of James V — British Museum



Reverse
(Size of the original)

1542 by James V of Scotland, and worth at that time 1½d. Scotch. A half hawbee, worth ¾d. Scotch, was coined at the same time and had similar types. In Scotland the name is now given to the bronze halfpenny current throughout the British islands

2. pl. Money; cash. [Scotch.]

bawble, *n.* See *bauble*¹.

bawble, *n.* See *bauble*².

bawchan-seed (bā'-chan-sēd), *n.* [*E. Ind.; also written bawchee-seed.*] The seed of *Psoralea corylifolia*, a leguminous plant of the East Indies, used by the natives as a tonic and in skin-diseases, and exported as an oil-seed

bawcock (bā'-kok), *n.* [*< F. beau coq, fine cock*] see *beau* and *cock*¹. A fine fellow. [Archaic]

How now, my bawcock?

Shak, T. N, III 4

bawd (bād), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also baud, < ME. bawde, baud, in the earliest instance varying with bawdstrot, of which bawd is prob. an abbr., being thus (prob.) indirectly, and not, as commonly supposed, directly, derived from the OF. baud, bold, lively, gay. The OF. adj. is not used as a noun, and does not have the sense of the E. word. See bawdstrot, and cf. bawdy¹, bawdy²*] A procurer or procuress, a person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts illicit intrigues now usually applied only to women

He [Pandarus] is named Trollius bawd

Skelton, Poems, p. 235

bawd (bād), *v. t.* [*< bawd, n.*] To pander, act as procurer or procuress

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and bawds for the whole court

Spectator, No. 208

bawd (bād), *v. t.* [*Also spelled baud, < bawdy², q. v.*] To foul or dirty

Her shoone amered with tallow,

Gresed upon dyrt

That bawdeth her skyrte

Skelton, Poems, p. 126

bawd (bād), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also baud, perhaps abbr. from bawdrons, or perhaps a var. of ME. badde, a cat, the name being transferred to the hare*] A hare [In the extract there is a play on *bawd* in this sense and *bawd*¹]

Mer A bawd, a bawd! so ho!

Rom What hast thou found?

Mer No hare, sir

Shak, R. and J, II 4

bawd-born (bād'-bōrn), *a.* Born of a bawd, a bawd from birth *Shak, M. for M, III 2*

bawdekynt, *n.* See *bawdekin*

bawdily (bā'-di-li), *adv.* In a bawdy manner, obscenely, lewdly.

bawdiness (bā'-di-ness), *n.* [*< bawdy¹ + -ness*] Obscenity, lewdness

bawdmoney, *n.* See *bawdmoney*

bawdrick (bād'-rik), *n.* See *bawdrick*

bawdry (bād'-ri), *n.* [*< ME. bawderye, < baud, bawd, + -ry. Cf. OF. bauderie, boldness, gayety. See bawd¹*] 1 The business of a bawd or procuress — 2 Illicit intercourse, fornication

We must be married, or we must live in bawdry

Shak, As you Like It, III 3

3. Obscenity, lewd language, smuttiness

It is most certain that barefaced bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable

Dryden

4t. Bawds collectively *Udall*

bawdship (bād'-ship), *n.* [*< bawd¹ + -ship*] The office or employment of a bawd

bawdstrot, *n.* [*ME., also bawd-strot, bawstrot, baldstrot, baldystrot, < OF. *bawdestrot, *baldstrot, found only in later form bawdstrot, prob. a cant name, and as such of obscure origin, possibly < OF. bawd, bald, bold (< OLG. bald = E. bold), + *strot, < OLG. struttien, *strutten = Dan. strutte = MHG. G. strotzen = E. strut, of LG. G. strutt, stuff.*] A bawd; a pander *Piers Plowman*

bawdy (bā'-di), *a.* [*< bawd¹ + -y*] Obscene, lewd, indecent; unchaste

bawdy (bā'-di), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also baudy, < ME. bawdy, baudy, dirty, appar. from a simple form *baud, which is not found till much later, and only as a verb (see bawd²), origin unknown, cf. W. bawadd, dirty, < baw, dirt, mire; F. boue, mud. Not connected with bawdy¹, though the two words are commonly associated*] Dirty, filthy

His oversloppe is all baudy and to tort also

Chaucer, Prool. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I 82

Slovenly cooks, that

Never wash their bawdy hands

Burton, Anat. of Mel, II 523

bawdy-house (bā'-di-hous), *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution, a house of ill-fame.

bawhorse (bā'-hōrs), *n.* Same as *bathorse*

bawl (bāl), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also ball, baul, < ME. bawlen, bark, prob. < ML. baulare, bark (cf. L. baubari, bark), cf. mod. leel baula = Sw. bola, low as a cow (leel baula, a cow); cf. also Sw. bāla, roar, G. baulen, bark, and see belf², bellow, balk², etc., all prob. orig. imitative.*] 1. *intrans.* 1t To bark or howl, as a dog — 2. To cry out with a loud full sound; make vehem-

ment or clamorous outcries, as in pain, exultation, etc., shout

That bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free

Milton, Sonnets, VII

Passing under I udgate the other day, I heard a voice bawling for charity

Steele, Spectator, No. 82

II. trans. 1. To utter or proclaim by outcry; shout out

Still must I hear? shall hoarse Fitzgerald bawl

His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers

2. To cry for sale, as a hawker

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by the common hawkers of Grub Street

Swift, Block-staff Papers

bawl (bāl), *n.* [*< bawl, v.*] A shout at the top of one's voice, an outcry as the children set up a loud bawl

bawl, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ball*¹.

bawla (bā'-lā), *n.* [*Native term*] A matting made in the islands of the Pacific from the leaves of the cocoanut-palm, used for thatching.

bawler (bā'-lēr), *n.* One who bawls

bawmet, *n.* An obsolete form of *balm* *Chaucer*

baw-money, *n.* See *baw-money*.

bawn (bān), *n.* [*< Ir. babun = Gael. babhunn (pron. nearly as bawn), an inclosure for cattle, a fortification*] 1 Formerly, an outer inclosure of an Irish castle nearly equivalent to *baily* and *outer baily*. In the seventeenth century grants of government land in Ireland were made on the condition that the grantee should build a castle and bawn, the latter for the protection of the cattle of the tenants

2 In modern times, in some parts of Ireland — (a) The cattle-yard near a farm-house (b) A large house, including all its appurtenances, as offices, courtyard, etc. *Swift*

bawn (bān), *v. t.* [*< bawn, n.*] In Ireland, to surround or inclose with a bawn

bawrelt, *n.* [*A corresponding name bawret is found; appar. of F. origin. Cf. bockerel, bockeret*] A kind of hawk. *Phillips*

bawsin, *n.* and *a.* See *bawson*

bawsint (bā'-sint), *n.* See *bawson*

bawson, *n.* and *a.* See *bawson*

bawtie, **bawty** (bā'-ti), *n.* [*See Cf. bawd²*] In Scotland, a name for a dog, especially one of large size, and also for a hare

baxa, **baxea** (bak'-sā, -sō-a), *n.* [*L.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sandal or low shoe of various forms, often plaited from papyrus or palm-leaves; generally, an inexpensive foot-covering worn by the poorer classes, but also referred to as occurring in rich materials and workmanship, and specifically as the shoe of comic actors, as distinguished from the cothurnus used by tragedians

baxter (bak'-stēr), *n.* [*Also backstor, < ME. baxter, bacester, bakester, < AS. bæcstere, a baker*] see *bakester*. Hence the proper name *Baxter*, equiv. to *Baker*] A baker, properly, a female baker [Old Eng. and Scotch]

Baxterian (baks-tē'-ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or propounded by Richard Baxter, a celebrated English nonconformist divine (1615-1691) as, *Baxterian doctrine*

Baxterianism (baks-tē'-ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Richard Baxter, who amalgamated the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the Calvinistic doctrine of election

bay (bā), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also baye, baw, < ME. bay, bau, a berry, esp. that of the laurel- or bay-tree, perhaps < AS. beg, berry, occurring only in pl. beger, begir, glossed bacina, i. e. vacina, 'blueberries' (see Vaccinium), and in comp. begbedm, lit. 'berry-tree,' applied both to the mulberry-tree (Gr. μύρα) and to the bramble or blackberry-bush (Gr. βάρυ). But the ME. form, like MD. bey, baye, a berry, a laurel-berry, agrees also with, and may have come directly from, OF. bau, baye, mod. F. baye = Pr. baya = Sp. haya, (OSp. bay = Pg. baya, baya = It. bacca, a berry, < L. bacca, less correctly bacca, a berry, cf. Lith. bapka, a laurel-berry.) 1t. A berry, especially of the laurel-tree*

The bays or berries that it hearth

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv 30

2. The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay, Laurus nobilis See *laurel*. The name bay is also given to a number of trees and shrubs more or less resembling the noble laurel. See *phrases* below

Hence (like *laurel*), and in reference to the ancient use of the laurel) — 3 An honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, also, fame or renown due to achievement or merit in this sense used chiefly in the

plural, with reference to the leaves or branches of laurel. Also called *bay-leaf*.

Yet as you hope hereafter to see plays,
Encourage us, and give our poet *bays*
Heau and Pl., Thierry and Theodoret, Epil
I play'd to please myself, on rustic reed,
Not sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's mod
W. Browne, Britannia's pastorals, l. 1

[In the following quotation, the office of poet laureate formerly a not uncommon use]

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the *bays*
Pope, limit of Honore, Satire, l. 22

Bays was sometimes used as a singular (compare *bauc*, *baize*, as singular)

Do plant a sprig of cypress, not of *bays*

Robert Handolph
A greener *bays* shall crown Ben Jonson's name
Plutarch, Jonsonius Virgilius, l.

4. [Cf *bay*²] A piece of low, marshy ground producing large numbers of bay-trees [N Carolina and Florida.] *Bartlett* Bull-bay, the *Magnolia grandiflora* - *Cherry-bay*, *Prunus lauracea* - *Dwarf bay*, of Europe, the *Daphne laureola* - *Indian or royal bay*, *Laurus indica* - *Loblolly-bay*, or *tan-bay*, the *Gordonia Lutea* - *Red bay*, the *Persea carolinensis* - *Rose-bay*, a name given (a) to the willow herb, *Epilobium angustifolium* (b) in the United States, to the great laurel, *Abundantia macrocarpa* - *Sweet-bay* See above, 2. *Sweet-bay*, or *white bay*, of the United States, the *Magnolia glauca*

*bay*² (bā), n [Early mod E also *baye*, < ME *baye*, < OF *bate*, *baye*, mod F *bate* = Pr *bata* = Sp *bahia*, formerly also *bata*, *baya* (> Basque *bata*, *baiya*) = Pg *bahia* = It *baja* (cf G. *bai*, < D *baai*, MD *baia* = Dan *bai*, < E *bay*²), < LL *bata*, a bay, first mentioned by Isidore, and said to have its gen in -as, implying its existence at a much earlier period, perhaps connected with L *Bata*, pl, a noted watering-place on the coast of Campania, hence applied also to any watering-place *Bay* in this sense has been confused in E and Rom with *bay*³] 1 A recess in the shore of a sea or lake, differing from a creek in being less long and narrow, the expanse of water between two capes or headlands.

The sea winding, and breaking in *bays* into the land
Gray, *Letters*, l. 265

2† An anchorage or roadstead for ships; a port, a harbor

A *bay* or rode for ships
Cutgrave
I prithee, good Jago,
Go to the *bay*, and disembark my officers
Shak, *Othello*, il. 1

3. A recess of land, as in a range of hills, a level space partly surrounded by heights [Rare.] - 4 An arm of a prairie extending into woods and partly surrounded by them [U S.] *Bartlett* - 5 A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay (whence the name)

*bay*³ (bā), n [Early mod E also *baye*, *bate*, < ME *bay*, *bate*, < OF *bate*, an opening, gap, mod F *bai*, a bay (< ML as if **badita*), on type of fem pp, < *baer*, *baer*, *bayer*, mod F *bayer*, < LL *badare*, gape (cf E *gap*, n, *gape*, v) see *bay*⁴ This word has been confused with *bay*²] 1 A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked by buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs (arcs doubleaux) of the interior vaulting, by the placing of the main arches and pillars or of the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate the design into corresponding parts *Oxford Glossary* - 2 The part of a window included between two mullions, a light. Also called *window-bay* - 3 A bay-window

Some ladies walking with me, seeing my father sitting at his singular writing establishment in the *bay*, went in through his glorified windows, and established the mullions round his table
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii

4 A compartment in a barn for the storage of hay or grain - 5 In carp, a portion of a compound or framed floor included between two girders, or between a girder and the wall - 6 In plastering, the space between two screeds. See *screed* - 7 *Naut*, that part of a ship between decks which lies forward of the bitts,



Architectural Bays.
- Nave of Notre Dame, Dijon
- A bay of a window bay window, from Viollet le Duc's Dict. de l'Architecture

on either side; in a ship of war, the foremost messing-place between decks. See *sick-bay* - 8 In bridge-building, the portion between two piers - 9. In coal-mining (a) An open space for the gob or waste in a long-wall working (b) The space between two frames or sets in a level synonymous with *board* [Leicester-shire, Eng.] - *Bay of joists*, the joists between two binding joists, or between two girders, in a framed floor - *Bay of roofing*, the small rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters.

*bay*⁴ (bā), v t. [< OF. *bayer*, *baer*, *baer*, gape, < LL *badare*, mod F. *bayer*, dial *bader* = Pr *badar* = Cat. *badar* = It *badare*, < LL *badare*, gape, be open Cf *bay*³ and *bay*⁵] To open the mouth, as for food, seek with open mouth

Bayer à la mamelle, to seek or *bayer* for the dugs
Hollyband, Treasure of the French Tongue

*bay*⁵ (bā), v [Early mod E also *baye*, < ME. *bayen*, < OF *bayer* = It *bajare* (also in comp, ME *abayer*, < OF *abayer*, *abayer*, *abbayer*, mod. F *aboyer* = It *abbayare*), bark, of uncertain origin, perhaps imitative (cf E *bawl*¹, bark, L. *babbari*, ML *baularc*, G *baulen*, bark, and E *baw*², *baw-aron*), but prob. associated in earlier use with OF. *baer*, *baer*, *bayer* = It *badare*, < LL *badare*, gape see *bay*⁴, and cf *bay*⁶, n, in which the two notions unite. In some senses the verb is from the noun] I. *intrans* To bark, as a dog, especially, to bark with a deep prolonged sound, as hounds in the chase

The hounds at near distance hourly *bayed*
Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria*, l. 279

II. *trans* 1 To bark at, beset with deep prolonged barking

I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
Than such a Roman
Shak, *J C*, iv. 3

2 To express by barking

'Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark
Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near home
Dryden, *Don Juan*, l. 123

3 To drive or pursue so as to compel to stand at bay, chase or hunt

They *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta
Shak, *M N D*, iv. 1

4 To hold at bay

For we are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies
Shak, *J C*, iv. 1

*bay*⁶ (bā), n [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *beye*, < ME *bay*, *bate*, of different origin, according as it stands (a) for *bay*, a barking, < *bay*, ME *bayen*, bark; (b) by aphoresis for *abay*, < OF. *abat*, *abay*, *abbay*, *aboy*, mod F *abat*, a barking, < *abayer*, bark (see *bay*⁵, v), esp in the phrase to be or stand at bay (or at a bay, which is perhaps always to be read at *abay*), to bring to bay, (c) in the phrase to hold at bay, repr OF *tenir a bay*, It *tenere a baita*, hold in suspense or expectation, lit on the gape OF *bay* (= It *bada*), suspense, lit gapping, < *baer* = It *badare*, gape, a verb prob in part connected with *bay*⁵, bark. see above] 1 The deep-toned barking of a dog in pursuit of game; especially, the barking of a pack of hounds - 2 The state of being so hard pressed, as a hunted animal by dogs and hunters, as to be compelled, from impossibility of escape, to turn and face the danger with at or to bay, to be at bay, stand at bay, hold at bay (formerly also at a bay), bring to bay, etc., often used figuratively, in these and other constructions, with reference to persons beset by enemies or held at a disadvantage strait, distress

Unhappy Squire! what hard mishap thee brought
Into this bay of perill and disgrace?
Spenser, *F Q*, VI. l. 12.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way
Emboldened by despair, he stood at bay
Dryden

3 The state of being kept off by the bold attitude of an opponent, the state of being prevented by an enemy, or by any kind of resistance, from making further advance with at

We have now for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us at bay
Swet

The barriers which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay
Bryant, *The Prairies*

*bay*⁶ (bā), a and n [I a. Early mod. E also *baye*, *bate*, < ME *bay*, *bate*, < OF *bai*, mod F *bai* = Pr *bai* = Sp *bayo* = Pg *bayo* = It *bayo*, < L *badus* (> E *badous*), bay, in ref. to a color of horses II n 1 Rarely in sing bay (= D. *bai* = ML G *bate*, LG *baye* (> G. *bai*) = Dan *bai* = Sw *bai*), usually in pl. *bays*, early mod E *bays*, *baves*, *basse* (whence the mod. sing.

bates, q. v.), < OF. *bates*, pl. of *bate*, fem. of *bai*, adj.] 1. a Reddish or brownish-red, inclining to chestnut; rufous; badious; castaneous; applied most frequently to horses, but also to other animals displaying the same color.

II. n. 1†. A light woolen fabric (originally of a bay color), the manufacture of which was introduced into England in 1561 by refugees from France and the Netherlands; usually in plural *bays*, now, as singular, *baise* (which see) - 2. A bay horse

The ploughman stopped to gaze
When'er his chariot swept in view
Behind the shining *bays*
O W Holmes, *Agnes*

*bay*⁷ (bā), n [Origin uncertain, the ME. "bay, or withstandingye, *obstacle*," may possibly be a use of *bay*⁶ in to stand at bay, etc., see *bay*⁷, v.] A dam; a pond-head, an embankment [Eng]

*bay*⁷ (bā), v t. [Perhaps from the related noun (*bay*⁷), or, as the source of that, < Icel. *bæja*, push back, hinder, < *bægr*, opposition, collision, cf *fara* & *bæg*, come athwart] To dam - as, to bay back the water

*bay*⁸ (bā), n [Short for *bay-antler*] The bay-antler or bez-antler of a stag

*bay*⁹ (bā), v t [E dial, < ME. *beien*, *beighen*, *beizen*, *beien*, *bügen*, < AS *bēgan*, *bēgan*, *bīgan*, *bīgan* (= OFries *bēja* = MD *boghen* = MLG *bogen* = OHG *bougen*, MHG *bougen*, G *beugen* = Icel. *beygja* = Sw *bäja* = Dan *bøje* = Goth *bauggan*), trans bend, causative of *bīgan* (= Goth *bīgan*, etc.), E *bow*¹, intrans bend see *bow*¹, and cf *bail*¹] To bend. [Prov. Eng]

*bay*¹⁰, v [Only in Spenser, who also uses *em-bay* for *embathe*, in most instances for the sake of rhyme] A poetical perversion of *bathe*.

Hee feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wynd
Spenser, *F Q*, I. vii. 2.

baya (bā'yā), n [Hind] The weaver-bird, *Ploceus philippinus*, an East Indian passerine bird, somewhat like the bulfinch, remarkable for its extremely curious nest. See *weaver-bird*

baya-bird, n Same as *baya*

bayadere, *bayadeer* (ba-ya-dēr'), n [Also spelled *bajadere* (< F *bayadere*), formerly *balladere*, *balladiera*, < Pg *balladiera* (fem of *ballador* = Sp *ballador*), a dancer, < *ballar* = Sp *bailar*, dance see *ball*²] An East Indian dancing girl

bayal (bā'al), n A fine kind of cotton. *Simmonds*

bayamo (bā-yā'mō), n. [Cuban] A violent blast of wind, accompanied by vivid lightning, blowing from the land on the south coast of Cuba, and especially from the Bight of Bayamo

bay-antler, n See *bez-antler*

*bayard*¹ (bā'ard), a and n [Early mod. E also *bayerd*, *basard*, *bayart*, < ME *bayard*, *bay-art*, < OF *bayard*, *basard*, *basart* (= Pr *basart*), bay, a bay horse, < *bai*, bay. see *bay*⁶ and *ard*. The adj came to be a general appellative of a bay horse, esp of Renaud's (Rinaldo's) magic steed in the Charlemagne romances, later of any horse, esp in alliterative proverbial use, *bold bayard*, *blind bayard*, often with reference to reckless or stupid persons, perhaps associated in the latter sense with OF *bayard*, gaping, staring, one who gapes or gazes, < *bayer*, *baer*, gape, gaze see *bay*⁴] I. † a. Bay; of a bay color. applied to a horse

II. n 1. A bay horse, generally, any horse. formerly frequent in proverbial use, especially with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill
Who so bold as blind *bayard*?
Proverbial saying

2. A person who is self-confident and ignorant: usually with the epithet *blind* or *bold*.

The more we know, the more we know we want
What *Bayard* boulder then the ignorant?
Marston, *What you Will*, Ind.

Phillip the second, late king of Spain, perceiving that many blind *Bayards* were overbold to undertake the working of his mines of silver in the West Indies, etc
Gerard Malynes, *Lex Mercatoria* (1622), p. 189

What are most of our papists, but stupid, ignorant and blind *bayards*?
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 600

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

*bayard*², n. [< OF *basard*, *bayart*, a basket used for the carrying of earth and fastened about the neck, perhaps a fanciful application of *bayard*, a horse see *bayard*¹] A kind of hand-barrow used for carrying heavy loads, especially of stones

bayardly (bā'ard-lī), *a.* [**<** *bayard* + *-ly*.] Blind; stupid.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an imperious insolence. *Jer Taylor* (?), *Artif Handicrafts*, p. 143

bayberry (bā'ber-ē), *n.*; *pl* *bayberries* (-iz) [**<** *bay* + *berry*.] 1. The fruit of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. The coating of wax upon the berries is known as *bayberry tallow* or *myrtle wax*. *See Myrica*. Also called *candleberry*.

3. In Jamaica, the *Pimenta acris*, from which an oil is obtained which is used in the manufacture of bay-rum.

bay-birds (bā'bērdz), *n* *pl* A collective name of numerous small wading birds or shore-birds, chiefly of the snipe and plover families, which frequent the muddy shores of the bays and estuaries along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

bay-bolt (bā'bōlt), *n* A kind of barbed bolt. *See bolt* 1.

bay-breasted (bā'bres'ted), *a.* Having the breast bay in color as, the bay-breasted warbler, *Dendroica castanea*, one of the commonest birds of the United States.

bay-cod (bā'kōd), *n* The name of a fish of the family *Ophiodon*, *Gonypterus blacodes*, of New Zealand, also called *cloudy bay-cod* and *ling*.

bayed (bād), *a* [**<** *bay* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a bay or bays, as a building as, "the large bay'd barn," *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, iii.—2. Formed as a bay or recess.

A handsome and substantial mansion, the numerous gable ends and bayed windows of which bespoke the owner a man of worship. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 119

bayest, *n* *See baize*

bayeta (bā-yā'tā), *n* [*Sp*, *baize* *see baize*] A common kind of coarse baize manufactured in Spain.

Bayeux tapestry. *See tapestry*

bay-gall (bā'gāl), *n* A watercourse covered with spongy earth, mixed with matted fibers, and impregnated with acids. *See gall* 2, 5.

bay-leaf (bā'lēf), *n*, *pl* *bay-leaves* (-lēvz) 1. The leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. Bay leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

2. Same as *bay* 1, *n*, 3

baylerbay (bā'lēr-bā), *n* Same as *beylerbey*

baylet (bā'let), *n* [**<** *bay* + *-let*.] A little bay.

bay-mahogany (bā'ma-hog'a-nī), *n* Same as *bay-wood*.

bayman 1 (bā'man), *n*; *pl* *baymen* (-men) [**<** *bay* + *man*.] 1. One who lives on a bay, or who fishes, shoots, or pursues his occupation in or on a bay.

When the birds are traveling with the wind, or as baymen call it, a "free wind." *Short Birds*, p. 43

2. Specifically, in British Honduras, a mahogany-cutter of the coast.

bayman 2 (bā'man), *n*, *pl* *baymen* (-men) [**<** *bay* + *man*.] A sick-bay attendant, a nurse for sick or wounded men on a vessel of war.

bay-oil (bā'oil), *n* An oil manufactured from the ripe berries of the bay-tree of Italy, used in veterinary medicine. *McElrath*.

bayonet (bā'o-net), *n* [**<** *F* *baionnette*, formerly *bayonnette*, a small flat pocket-dagger, or a knife hung at the girdle, like a dagger, now a bayonet, = *Sp* *bayoneta* = *It* *baionetta*, a bayonet, usually derived from *Bayonne*, in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there (*Bayonne*, *Sp* *Bayona*, is said to mean 'good harbor,' *<* Basque *bani*, harbor (*see bay* 2), + *ona*, good), but cf *F* "bayonmer, as arbalester [*see arbalester*], an old word" (*Cotgrave*), *<* *bayon*, *baion*, the arrow or shaft of a crossbow.] 1. A short flat dagger.—2. A dagger or short stabbing instrument of steel for infantry soldiers, made to be attached to the muzzle of a gun. In its original form it has a sharp point and three edges, but other forms have been introduced (*See below*). It was at first inserted in the barrel of the gun, after the soldier had fired, by a wooden handle fitted to the bore, but it was afterward made with an iron socket and ring passing over the muzzle, and attached to the blade by a shoulder, so that the soldier might fire with his bayonet fixed.

3. In *mach*, a pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to connect and disconnect parts of the machinery. *See bayonet-clutch*.—**Knife-bayonet**, a com-

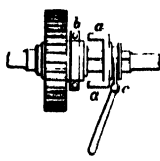
bined knife and bayonet arranged to fit the muzzle of a rifle, carried when not in use in a sheath attached to the waist-belt.—**Rod-bayonet**, a long steel rod with triangular-shaped end, used as a bayonet. It is attached to the rifle by a spring catch, and may also be used as a wiping rod. It was perfected by Lieut. Col. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A.—**Spanish bayonet**, a common name given to plants belonging to several species of *Yucca*, with narrow, rigid, spine tipped leaves, especially to *Y. alopecuroides*, *Y. canaliculata*, and *Y. baccata*.—**Sword-bayonet**, a short sword with a cutting edge and sharp point made to fasten by a spring catch to the barrel of a rifle or carbine. It is carried in a scabbard when not fixed to the piece. This is now the usual form of military bayonet.—**Trowel-bayonet**, a form of bayonet with a short and broad but sharp pointed blade, intended to serve in case of need after the manner of a trowel, as an trenching tool. It was invented by Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A. and has done good service in Indian fighting.

bayonet (bā'o-net), *v* *t* [**<** *bayonet*, *n*.] To stab with a bayonet, compel or drive by the bayonet.

You send troops to stab and to bayonet us into a submission. *Burke*, *Rev* in France.

bayonet-clasp (bā'o-net-klas), *n* A movable ring of metal about the socket of a bayonet, which serves to strengthen it and to prevent its disengagement.

bayonet-clutch (bā'o-net-kluch), *n* In *mach*, a form of clutch armed usually with two prongs (*a*), which when in gear act on the ends or lugs of a friction-strap (*b*), fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, the latter being loose on the same shaft. The clutch is attached to the shaft by a feather key, and when drawn back or out of gear with the strap the wheel remains at rest, and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the strap, gradually put the wheel in motion.



Bayonet-clutch

bayonet-joint (bā'o-net-joint), *n* A form of coupling or socket-joint resembling the mode of attachment commonly adopted for fixing a bayonet on a musket.

bayou (bī'ō), *n* [**<** A corrupt form of *F* *bayou*, a gut, a long, narrow passage (cf a similar use of *E*, *gut*), *<* *OF* *boyel*, *boet*, a gut, *>* *E*, *bonel*, *q* *v*.] In the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the several outlets of a river through its delta, a sluggish watercourse.

For hours, in fall days, I watched the ducks cunningly tack and veer and hold the middle of the pond, far from the sportsman's tricks which they will have less need to practise in Louisiana bayous. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 254

Under the shore his boat was tied,
And all her listless crew
Watched the gray alligator slide
Into the still bayou. *Longfellow*, *Quadrone* (lir)

bay-porpoise (bā'pōr-pūs), *n* A typical porpoise, as of the genus *Phocoena*, a puffing-pug so called from the frequent appearance of the animals in bays or estuaries.

bay-rum (bā'rum'), *n* [**<** *bay* + *rum*.] A fragrant spirit much used as a cosmetic, etc., especially by barbers, obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Pimenta acris* (*see bayberry*, 3), of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, with rum, or by mixing the volatile oil procured from the leaves by distillation with alcohol, water, and acetic ether. It is the *spiritus myrtæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

bays 1 (bāz), *n* [**<** *Prop* *pl* of *bay* 1.] *See bay* 1

bays 2, *n* [**<** *Prop* *pl* of *bay* 2.] *See baize*

bay-salt (bā'sālt'), *n* [**<** Formerly sometimes *bay salt*, *basc-salt*, *<* late *ME*, *baye salt*, cf *Dan* *baisalt* = *G* *baisalt*, after *E*; appar *<* *bay* 2 (some suppose orig in ref to the Bay of Biscay) + *salt* 1.] Coarse-grained salt: properly applied to salt obtained by spontaneous or natural evaporation of sea-water.

bay-stall (bā'stāl), *n* In *arch*, the bay of a window, a window-seat.

bayt, *v* and *n* Obsolete spelling of *bait*.

bay-tree (bā'trē), *n* [**<** *ME* *baytre* (whence appar. *MD* *baeytre*), *<* *bay* + *tree*.] 1. The laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, a native of Italy and Greece, growing to the height of 30 feet.

2. In the eastern United States, a name of the *Magnolia glauca*, and in California of the *Umbellularia Californica*.

bayur (bā-yōr'), *n* Javanese name of the tree *Pterospermum javanicum*.

bay-window (bā'win'dō), *n* [**<** *bay* 2, a recess, + *window*.] In *arch*, properly, a window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outward, and rising from the ground or basement on a plan rectangular, semi-octagonal, or semi-hexagonal, but always straight-sided. The term is,

however, also often applied to a bow window, which properly forms in plan the segment of a circle, or to an oriel window, which is supported on a console or corbeling and is usually on the first floor.

bay-winged (bā'-wingd), *a* Having chestnut color on the wings.—**Bay-winged bunting**, the grass finch or vesper bird, *Poocetes gramineus*, one of the commonest sparrows of North America.—**Bay-winged longspur**, *Rhynchophanes macrurus*, a common finchlike bird of the western prairies, related to the Lapland longspur.—**Bay-winged summer-finch**, *Peucaea carpalis* of Arizona.



Bay window button on Guildford, England

bay-wood (bā'wūd), *n*.

[**<** *bay* 2 + *wood*.] The

lighter and coarser kind of mahogany, coming especially from British Honduras. *See mahogany*.

bay-yarn (bā'yārn), *n*

[**<** *bay* 2, *a*, + *yarn*.]

Woolen yarn used in the manufacture of baize. **baza** (bā'zā), *n* [*E* *Ind*, cf *Ar* *bāz*, a hawk.] In *ornith*, the name of an East Indian kite. It is also used as a generic name.

bazaar, **bazar** (bā-zār'), *n* [**<** Formerly also *basa*, *huzzar*, *bussar*, also *bazarro* (cf *It* *bazarro*, traffic, *Old* *bazarra*, a market-place), *<* *F* *bazar*, *<* *Ar* *bāzār*, Turk *pāzār*, Hind *bāzār*, *<* Pers *bāzār*, a market.] 1. In the East, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed for sale, consisting either of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets, or of a certain section in a town under one roof and divided by narrower passages, in which all or most of the merchants and artisans in a certain material or metal, or any single class of goods, are gathered both for manufacture and traffic. These bazaar streets are frequently shaded by a light material laid from roof to roof, and are sometimes arched over. Merchants bearing the name of bazars, for the sale of miscellaneous articles, chiefly fancy goods, are now to be found in most European and American cities, and the term has been extended to structures arranged as market places for special articles as, a horse bazaar.

The streets of the town are narrow & terribly rough, and very dirty, but the bazars are extensive and well stocked. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 40

2. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose, a fancy fair. The articles there sold are mostly of fancy work, and contributed gratuitously.

bazaar-mound (bā-zār'mānd'), *n* [**<** *bazar* + *mound*.] An East Indian weight, differing in different localities, equal in Calcutta to 82½ pounds avoirdupois. So called in contradistinction to *factory-mound*. *See mound* 4.

bazan, *n* Same as *basan*.

bazar, *n*. *See bazaar*

bazaras (bā-zā-rās), *n* [*E* *Ind*.] A large flat-bottomed pleasure-boat used on the Ganges, propelled with sails and oars.

bazet, *v* *t* [**<** Also written *baize*, appar *<* *D* *bazen*, *verbazen*, astonish, stupefy (cf *abash*); cf *G* (obs) *bazen*, rave.] To stupefy, frighten.

baziers (bā-zērs), *n* *ving* or *pl* [**<** Corruption of *bean's ears*.] The plant bear's-ears, *Primula auricula*, used in some parts of England.

The baziers are sweet in the morning of May. *Book of Days*, I. 547

bazil (bāz'il), *n* Same as *basan*.

Tanned with bark, [sheep skins] constitute *bazils*, and are used for making slippers and as bellows leather. *C. T. Davis*, *Leather*, p. 42

B. B. A common abbreviation in mineralogical works for *before the blouppie* as, quartz is infusible *B. B.*

bbl., **bbls.** Abbreviations of *barrel* and *barrels* respectively as, 1,000 *bbls* flour.

B. C. An abbreviation of *before Christ*, used in noting dates preceding the Christian era as, the battle of Thermopylae was fought 480 *B. C.*, Julius Cæsar invaded Britain 55 *B. C.*

B. C. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Civil Engineering*. *See bachelor*.

B. D. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Divinity*.

Bdella (del'n), *n* [*NL*, *<* (*Gr* *bēllē*, a leech)] 1. A genus of leeches, of the family *Hirudinidae* or *Gnathobdellidae*. Also written *Bdelia*. [Not in use].—2. The typical genus of the family *Bdellidae*. *B. longicornis* is an example.

bdellatomy (de-lat'-ō-mī), *n* [*< Gr. βδέλλα, a leech, + τμή, a cutting*] 1 The act or operation of incising a leech while sucking, so that the ingested blood may escape, and the leech continue to suck — 2 The application of the bdellometer

Bdellia (del'-i-ā), *n* [*NL. see Bdella*] Same as *Bdella*, 1

Bdellidae (del'-i-dē), *n pl* [*NL. < Bdella + -idae*] A family of tracheate mites, of the order *Acarida*, class *Arachnida*, having the head distinct from the thorax and elongated into a proboscis, chelate chelicerae, long thin raptorial pedipalps, cursorial legs of six or more joints, stigmata near the rostrum, and skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin. The animals are found creeping in damp places. Besides *Bdella*, the family contains the genus *Scarus*

Bdellinae (de-li'-nō), *n pl* [*NL. < Bdella + -inae*] A subfamily of tracheate *Acarina*. See *Bdellidae*

bdellium (del'-i-um), *n* [*In ME bdelyum, bdellum, < LL bdellum, < Gr βδέλλον, a plant, a fragrant gum which exudes from it (Dioscorides, Pliny), used (also in the form βδέλλα) to translate Heb b'dolakh, a precious article of merchandise mentioned along with gold and precious stones (Gen ii 12). The opinion of the rabbins, which Bochart supports, is that b'dolakh signifies orig a pearl, and as a collective noun pearls, which may be compared to grains of manna, hence its secondary sense of a gum*] A name given to two aromatic gummiferous, similar to myrrh, but weaker. Indian bdellium is believed to be the product of *Balaenodendron Mukul* and African bdellium of *B. Africanum*. They are used for the same purposes as myrrh, but chiefly as an ingredient in plasters and as a perfume. An Egyptian resin also called bdellium is obtained from the doum palm, *Hyphaene Thebaica* of Upper Egypt

Bdelloida (de-lōi'-dā), *n* [*NL. < Gr βδέλλα, a leech, + -oidea*] A family of rotifers that swim and creep like a leech, with the foot retractile, jointed, telescopic, and forked at the end.

bdellometer (de-lom'-ē-tēr), *n* [*< Gr βδέλλα, a leech (< βδέλλειν, milk, suck), + μέτρον, a measure*] An instrument used as a substitute for the leech. It consists of a cupping glass, to which a scarificator and an exhausting syringe are attached. *Deinotum*

Bdellostoma (de-lōs'tō-mā), *n* [*NL. < Gr βδέλλα, a leech, + στόμα, mouth*] A genus of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes, or myzonts, referred to the family *Myzontidae*, or made the type of a family *Bdellostomidae* so called from the comparison of the suctorial mouth to that of a leech. There are 7 branchial apertures or openings of the branchial sacs. *B. heptatri-ma* is found at the Cape of Good Hope. The genus is the same as *Heptatri-ma*

bdellostomid (de-lōs'tō mid), *n* A myzont of the family *Bdellostomidae*

Bdellostomidae (del-ōs-tōm'-i-dē), *n pl* [*NL. < Bdellostoma + -idae*] A family of hyporotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Bdellostoma* synonymous with *Heptatri-midae* (which see)

bds. An abbreviation of *boards*, in use among bookbinders and booksellers

be (bē), *v* 1, *substantive verb*, pres *am*, art (sometimes *beest*), *is*, *are* (sometimes *be*), pret *was*, *were*, *werē*, subj *be*, *were*, *were*, *werē*, impv *be*, pp *been*, ppr *being* [Under the verb *be* are classed, as identical in sense, the surviving forms of three orig independent verbs, which, supplementing each other's defects, serve together to make up the substantive verb or copula, they are represented by the forms *be*, *am*, and *was*. 1 *Be*, inf, early mod E also *bec*, < ME *be*, *bec*, *ben*, *ben*, *beon*, < AS *beon*, *biōn*, pres ind sing 1st pers *be*, early mod E also *bee*, < ME *be*, *bec*, *beo*, < AS *beo*, rarely *brōm*, *brōm* (retaining the suffix -m, which appears also in *am*) = OS *beum* = OFries *beu* = OHG *beum* (*beum*), MHG (*be* *bin*, 2d pers *beist*, *beist*, dial *bist*, < ME *beest*, *beest*, *bist*, < AS *bist* = OS *bist* = OHG *bis*, pret, MHG *G bist*, 3d pers *be*, dial also *beith*, *bes*, < ME *beth*, *beoth*, north *bes*, < AS *bith*, pl *be*, archaic and dial *been*, *ben*, *ban*, also *beith*, < ME *been*, *ben*, *bin*, etc., prop (as ind) *beith*, *beth*, *beoth*, < AS *beōth* (in all three persons) = OHG 1st pers *pirumes*, 2d *pirut* (MHG *birut*, *bint*) (3d *sint*), with similar forms in subj, etc., all from a common Teut **beu* = L *fu* in perf *fuisse*, have been (ind *fu*, I was, I have been), fut part *futurus*, about to be (see *future*), fut inf *fore*, be about to be, = Gr *φύεσθαι*, be, become, grow (act *φύειν*, produce) (> ult E *physic*, *physical*, etc.), = Skt. *√ bhū*, become, come into being,

take place, exist, be; the sense 'become' being still evident in AS, and giving the present generally a future implication. 2. *Am*, etc., pres. ind (without inf): 1st pers. *am* (often contr 'm in I'm), < ME *am*, *amm*, *em*, < ONorth *eam*, *am*, AS *eom* = Icel. *em* (mod. usually *er*) = Goth *im* (orig **ism*) = L *sum* (orig **esum*) = Gr *εἰμι*, dial *ἴμμι* (orig **ρομῖ*) = O Bulg. *yesmi* = Bohem. *jsm*, etc., = Lath *esmi*, etc., = Skt *asmi*, 2d pers *art*, < ME *art*, *ert*, < AS *art*, ONorth *arth* = Icel *crt* = Goth *is* = L *es* = Gr *ἐσ*, dial *εσσι*, = O Bulg. *yesit*, etc., = Skt. *asi*, 3d pers *is*, < ME *is*, *es*, < AS *is* = OS *ist* = OFries *ist* = OHG *MHG G ist* = Icel *er*, earlier *er*, = Sw *ar* = Dan *er* (extended in Sw Dan also to 1st and 2d pers) = Goth *ist* = L *est* = Gr *ἐστι* = O Bulg. *yesit*, etc., = Skt. *asti*, pl *ar*, < ME *are*, *aren*, *arne*, *ere*, *eren*, *erne*, < ONorth *aron*, *aron* (in all three persons) = Icel 1st *erum*, 2d *erith*, 3d *eru*, = Sw 1st *aro*, 2d *aren*, 3d *aro*, = Dan *er* a new formation from the stem as seen in the sing *art*, etc., taking the place in Scand and ONorth, etc., of the older form, namely, AS *sind*, also in double pl *sindon* (in all three persons), = OS *sind*, *sinden* = OFries *sind* = OHG *MIHG G sind*, *sint*, *G sind* = Goth 3d pl *sind* = L 1st *sumus*, 2d *estis*, 3d *sunt*, = Gr 1st *εἰμυ*, 2d *εσθι*, 3d *εσθι*, dial *εσθι*, = Skt 1st *smas*, 2d *sitha*, 3d *santi*, also in subj (lost since early ME), AS 1st pers *si*, pl *sūn*, = OFries *sā* = OS *sī* = OHG *MIHG si*, *G si* = Icel *sū*, earlier *sjā*, = Goth *ayau*, etc., = L *sum*, OL *siem* = Gr *εἰμυ* = Skt *syām*, etc., with similar (in AS identical) forms for the other persons, all from a common root represented by Skt *√ as*, be, exist. 3. *Was*, pret ind (without inf in mod E) sing., 1st and 3d pers *was*, < ME *way*, *wa*, *res*, < AS *was* = OS *was* = OFries *was* = D *was* = OHG *was*, MHG *G war* = Icel *var*, earlier *ras*, = Sw *var* = Goth *was*, 2d pers *wert*, earlier *were*, < ME *were*, < AS *wære*, pl *were*, < ME *were*, *weren*, < AS *wāron* (so subj *were*, < ME *were*, < AS *wāre*, etc., AS impv *was*, of which a relic remains in E *wassail*, q v), with similar forms in the other tongues, pp, AS *gewæsen* (usually *been*, E *been*), etc. prop pret (and pp) of the strong verb, AS inf *wasan* = OS *wasan* = OFries *wasan* = D *wesen* = OHG *wasan*, MHG *wesen* (*G wasen*, n, being, a being) = Icel *vera*, earlier *vesa*, = Sw *vara* = Dan *vare* = Goth *wasan*, be, = Skt *√ was*, dwell, abide, live. To the same root are referred Gr *δωρε*, a city, dwelling-place (see *asterism*), L *verna* (for **verna*), a household slave (see *vernacular*) — In mod literary E the form *be* in the ind is only archaic or poetical, but it still flourishes in dial use. 1 To exist, have existence or being, possess reality, be the case, be true or real.

To be, or not to be, that is the question

Shak., Hamlet, iii 1

Creatures which only *are* and have a dull kind of being not yet privileged with life.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i 34

Time was, Time is, and Time shall be no more

Southey

2. To take place; occur, happen, come about as, the wedding will be to-morrow, his birthday was last week, it was to be — 3. Usually, *be* is a mere copula, or sign of predication, a link between a subject and a predicate. As such it asserts, or expresses as fact the inclusion of the subject among the things denoted by the predicate, or the possession by the subject of the characters signified by the predicate and this it does with temporal and modal modifications, while the whole substance of the predication, or all that is predicated, is expressed separately, in noun or adjective form, or the equivalent of such thus, I am good, he was a hero, they will be there, we should have been beloved. Hence, every other predicating word or verb may be analyzed into a form of *be*, expressing the predication, and an adjective or noun expressing what is predicated thus, he loves into he is loving or he is a lover, and so on. Such a copula is possessed by many languages, being, as in English, reduced to that value by gradual attenuation of an originally substantial meaning, as in modern French, *était*, 'was', from Latin *etabāt*, or nearly as *metaph* 'stand forth'.

4. In *metaph*, to subsist in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence, have the rudiments of existence. See *being* — 5. An auxiliary verb denoting subsistence in or subjection to the mode of action or being expressed by the principal verb. (a) Joined with a present participle, it has the grammatical construction of a predicate adjective qualifying the subject, to make a continuous or progressive or imperfect present thus, I am loving, etc., beside I love, etc. — to match which the language has rather recently acquired a corresponding passive, I am being loved, beside I am loved. (b) It is joined with a past participle (having the same construction as above), to make phrases equivalent with the passive verb forms or verb phrases of other languages thus, he is loved, Latin *amatur*, German *er wird geliebt*

Hence such phrases are ordinarily viewed as making a passive conjugation of the English verb. They are distinguished in form from mere combinations of *be* with a predicate participle thus, he is beaten is passive when it means 'somebody is beating him', but not when it means 'he is a beaten man', or 'somebody has beaten him'. (c) Formerly, as still to a very limited extent (much more in other related languages, as German and French), *be* was the auxiliary used in making the past tenses of intransitive verbs, as *have* of transitives thus, he is come, they were gone (German *er ist gekommen*, French *ils étaient allés*), and so on. At present, *have* has come to be the auxiliary almost universally used in this sense.

The heathen are perished out of his land [that is, have perished and now no longer exist in the land] Ps. x 16.

(d) An infinitive with *to* after *be* forms a sort of future, often with a certain implication of obligation thus, he is to come, they were to appear, she would have been to blame or to be blamed [Be, with *to*, in perfect tenses (have been, had been, etc.), is used in the sense of *go*, yet hardly except in colloquial style thus, he has been to Paris, we had been to see her] — *Been* and, a common vulgarism introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tenses of other verbs sometimes extended to *been* and *gone* and

Sir Pitt has been and proposed for to marry Miss Sharp. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I. xv.

Let be, to omit or leave untouched, let alone, cease

Let be, said he, my prey Dryden.

Let be thy wall and help thy fellow men

Tennyson, Ancient Sage

There is, etc. See *there*

be² (bē), *n* [*< ME be, < AS be = D G Dan Sw, etc., be = F bé = Sp Pg It be, < L be, shortened from beta (< Gr βῆτα see beta), or formed from b + e, the usual assistant vowel in the names of the letters*] The name of the second letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *b* or *B*. See *B*

be³, prep. Obsolete form of *by* Chaucer.

Be. In chem., the symbol for *beryllium* (the same as *glucinum*)

be-¹ [ME *be-*, in early ME commonly *bi-*, < AS *be-*, *bi-*, = OS *bi-* = OFries *be-*, *bi-*, = D *be-*, MLG *bi-*, *be-*, LG *be-* = OHG *bi-*, *be-*, MHG *G be-* = Goth *bi-* (lengthened under stress, as in comp with a noun, AS *bi-*, *big-*, D *bi-*, OHG *MIHG be-*, *G be-*), an inseparable prefix, orig the same as the prep. AS *be*, *bi*, E *by*, meaning primarily 'about,' being prob = L *-bi*, Gr *-bi*, in L *ambi-*, Gr *ἀμφι*, about (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*) see *by¹* and *be-²*] An inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns thence derived. It means primarily 'about,' 'around,' as in *beast*, *beard*, whence the more general sense 'around,' 'all over,' leading to a merely intensive use, as in *beumar*, *beepatter*, *beprinkle*, etc. It is also used to form transitive verbs from nouns, as *begin*, *bedew*, *befog*, *benure*, etc., or from intransitive verbs, as *belie*, *behold*, *behave*, etc., verbs of either class often conveying slight contempt, as *bepraise*, *beplunder*, *bepride*, etc., and are hence often made for the nonce. In a few verbs, all obsolete except *behead*, *be* assumed a privative force, while in many verbs this prefix, through loss of the simple verb, or a deflection of its sense, or by mere dilution, has now no assignable force, as in *begin*, *bequeath*, *become*, *behold*, etc.

be-² [ME and AS *be-*, *bi-*, or separately *be*, *bi*, being the prep with following adv or noun see *be-¹*] An inseparable prefix of adverbs, which may also be used as prepositions or conjunctions. It is properly the preposition *by*, Mid die English *be*, *bi*, (a) used adverbially, as in *before*, *behind*, *between*, *betwixt*, *below*, etc., contracted in *above*, *about*, or (b) merged with the governed noun as in *because*, *be-cause*, that is, by cause, 'by side' so also in *behalf*, originally a prepositional phrase, now taken as a noun. See the words cited.

beach (bēch), *n* [Formerly also *beech*, *beatch*, *bach*, *barche*, *bache*, first in early mod E, appar dial, with the meaning first given. Origin unknown.] 1 The loose pebbles of the sea-shore; shingle [Eng.] — 2 That part of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the tide and waves, the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers. It usually means the tract between high and low water mark.

Only the long waves as they broke

In ripples on the pebbly beach

Longfellow, Building of the Ship

Raised beach, in *geom.*, a shelf or terrace of shingle, gravel, and sand, elevated above the sea level, and indicating a pause in the upheaval of the land, or a depression and subsequent upheaval, the margin of an ancient sea, now inland.

beach (bēch), *v.* [*< beach, n*] I. *trans.* To run or haul up (a ship or boat) on the beach.

We rowed ashore, dressed in our uniform, beached the boat, and went up to the fandango

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 251.

II. *intrans.* To land upon a beach

All that afternoon we drifted between sea and shore, and beached at sunset in a new land

C. W. Stoddard, South Sea Idyll, p. 344

beach-birds (bēch'bērdz), *n. pl* A collective name of sundry sandpipers or other small wading birds found in flocks on beaches.

beach-clam (bēch'klam), *n.* A popular name of the *Macra solitaria*. [Local, U S.]
beach-comber (bēch'kō'mēr), *n.* 1. A long wave rolling in from the ocean. *Bartlett* [U S.]—2. A seafaring man, generally of vagrant and drunken habits, who idles about the wharves of seaports used most frequently in countries bordering on the Pacific ocean.

This is a specimen of the life of half of the Americans and English who are adrift along the coasts of the Pacific and its islands, commonly called *beach-combers*.
R H Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 201

beached (bēcht), *p. a* 1. Having a beach, bordered by a beach; formed by or consisting of a beach. [Rare.]

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
 Upon the beached verge of the salt flood

Shak., I of A, v 2

2 Run on a beach; stranded

beach-flea (bēch'flē), *n.* A name of sundry small amphipod crustaceans. Also called *sand-hopper*, *shore-jumper*, and *sand-flea*.

beach-grass (bēch'grās), *n.* The sand-reed, *Immophila arundinacea*, a coarse grass with stout running root-stocks, growing on sandy beaches and protecting them from the winds.

beachman (bēch'man), *n.*, *pl* *beachmen* (-men) A person on the coast of Africa who acts as interpreter to ship-masters, and assists in conducting the trade. *Imp. Inst.*

beach-master (bēch'mas'tēr), *n.* 1 *Naut.*, a naval officer appointed to superintend the disembarkation of an attacking force.—2 A name used in some places for a male scout.

beach-wagon (bēch'wag'on), *n.* A light open wagon with two or more seats, used on beaches.

beachy (bē'chi), *a* [*< beach + -y*]. Covered with beach or shingle, pebbly, shingly.

The beachy girdle of the ocean. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV, III 1

beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *n.* [*< ME beken, bekene, < AS beacen, becen, becn*, a sign, signal-standard, = *OS bākan* = *OFries beken, bāken* = *D baak* = *LG bāke* (> *G bāke*) = *OHG bouhhan*, *MHG bouchen* = *Icel bākn* (after *AS*), a sign. Hence *beckon* and *beck*]. 1 A guiding or warning signal, anything fixed or set up as a token, especially, a signal-fire, either in a cresset and placed on a pole, or lighted on a tower or an eminence. Such beacons were formerly much used to signal the approach of an enemy or to spread a call or warning for any purpose, a chain of them often conveying intelligence to great distances.

Modest doubt is call'd

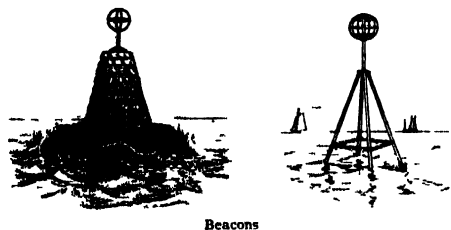
The beacon of the wise. *Shak.*, T and C, II 2

'Tis certain, troubled, earnest wonderers beheld his intellectual fire as a beacon burning on a hill top.

Hawthorne, Old Manse, 1

2 A tower or hill formerly used for such purposes. Various hills in England and the older parts of the United States have the name of *Beacon*, from the fact that signal fires were formerly lighted on them.

3 A lighthouse or other object placed conspicuously on a coast, or over a rock or shoal at



sea, to give notice of danger, or for the guidance of vessels.—4 A painted staff about 9 feet long, carrying a small square flag at the top, used in camps to indicate an angle of the quarters assigned to a regiment or company.—5† In England, formerly, a division of a wapentake, probably a district throughout which a beacon could be seen, or which was bound to furnish one. *N E D*

beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *r* [*< beacon, n Cf beckon*]. 1. *trans* 1. To illumine or light up as a beacon.

That beacons the darkness of heaven

Campbell, Lancelot a Warning

2 To afford light or aid to, lead, guide as a beacon.—3. To furnish or mark with beacons as, to *beacon* a coast or a boundary sometimes with off.—4†. To use as a beacon, make a beacon of.

No, if other things as great in the Church and in the rule of life both economically and politically be not looked into and reform'd, we have lookt so long upon the blaze that Zwinglius and Calvin hath beacons'd up to us, that we are stark blind.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 44

II. *intrans*. To serve or shine as a beacon.

The soul of Adonais, like a star,

Beacons from the absolute where the Eternal are
Shelley, Adonais, IV

Where the lighthouse beacons bright
 Far in the bay. *M Arnold*, A Southern Night

beaconage (bē'kon-āj), *n* [*< beacon + -age*]

Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beacon-blaze (bē'kon-blāz), *n* A signal-light or -fire. *Tennyson*

beaconed (bē'kond), *a* Having a beacon.

The fowls that skirt the beaconed hill

P. Walton, Odes, x

beacon-fire (bē'kon-fī), *n* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal, a signal-fire.

beacon-tower (bē'kon-tōw-er), *n* A tower on which a beacon is raised.

A beacon tower above the waves. *Tennyson*, Princess, IV

bead (bēd), *n* [*< ME bede, a prayer, also (in part) of bēde, a pair of beads*] a bead used in counting prayers, *< AS beda* (rare, and the nom. is not found), in comp. *bed-* (= *OS beda* = *OFries beede* = *D bede* = *OHG bēda*, *MHG bēte*, *G bēte* = *Goth bēda*) *fem* (also *gebēd* = *OS gebēd* = *OHG gebēt*, *MHG G gebēt*, neut.), a prayer, *< biddan*, etc., pray. See *bid*. Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of the rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count with. *Cf Sp cuntas*, *Pg contas*, the beads of a rosary, *< Sp Pg contar*, count.] 1† Prayer, a prayer, specifically, a prayer of the list or bead-roll, read at public church-services by the preacher before his sermon, or by the curate (see *bead-roll*) usually in the plural. Hence in this sense, to *bid* (one's) beads, to say (one's) prayers. See phrases below.

When holy and devout religious men
 Are at their beads, so much to draw them in,
 So sweet is zealous contemplation.

Shak., Rich III, III 7

2 One of the little balls, of wood, coconut-shell, pearl, glass, jewels, or other material, strung in a prescribed order, which form the chaplet or rosary in use in the devotions of Roman Catholics, Buddhists, etc., to keep count of the number of prayers said. See *pair of beads*, below.

The commonest though not the only appliance for reckoning these prayers was, and still is, a string of beads so put together that every set of ten smaller ones for the "Hail Marys" is put by a larger bead, to tell when the "Our Father" must be recited.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III 1 320

3 Anything resembling a rosary-bead, strung with others for ornament, as in necklaces or beadwork as, glass, amber, metal, coral, or other beads.

With pearls and fans, and double change of bravery,

With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.

Shak., T of the C, IV 3

4 Any small globular, cylindrical, or annular body, as the small projecting piece of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight, a drop of liquid, etc.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.

Shak., 1 Hen IV, II 3

He raised his piece gradually, until the bead of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit.

J T Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I 203

5 One of the circular markings of certain diameters.—6 The bubble or mass of bubbles rising to the top or resting on the surface of a liquid when shaken or decanted as, the bead of wines or spirits.

Give me the wine of thought whose bead

Sparkles along the page I read.

Whittier, Lines on a Fly Leaf

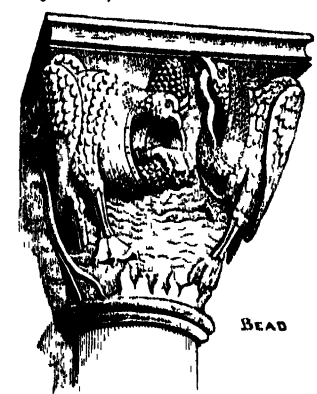
Pleasure, that immortal essence, the beauteous bead sparkling in the cup, effervesces soon and subsides.

Alcott, Table Talk, p. 7

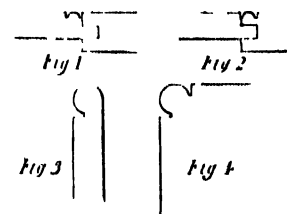
7 A glass globule for trying the strength of alcoholic spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Beads, in determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer.

8 In *microsc*, in the blowpipe examination of minerals, a globule of borax or other flux which is supported on a platinum wire, and in which the substance under examination is dissolved in the blowpipe flame.—9 In *arch* and *joinery*, a small convex molding, in section a semi-circle or greater than a semi-circle, properly, a plain molding, but often synonymous with *astragal*, which is better reserved for a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of

beads. The bead is a very frequent ornament, used to mark a junction or a separation, as between the shaft and the capital of a column to dress an angle, etc. It is much used in woodwork of all kinds, from carpenter's work to the finest kinds of joinery and cabinet work. Among joiners the bead is variously introduced as (a) *bead and butt* (fig. 1), framed work in which the panel is flush with the framing and has a bead run on two edges in the direction of the grain only, while the ends are left plain; (b) *bead and flush* (fig. 2), framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the framing; (c) *bead and quirk* (fig. 3) the edge of a piece of stuff on which a bead is formed or stuck as it is called, flush with the surface; (d) *bead and double quirk*, or *return bead* (fig. 4), the angle of a piece of stuff on which a bead is stuck and quirked or relieved on both surfaces; (e) *bead, butt, and square work*, a panel which has beads on two of its edges on one side only, while the other side is plain; (f) *bead, flush, and square*, framing which is beaded on one side only.



Bead is used here with a capital. All by church of Avelly, Yonne, France, 15th century. (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire des Arts et Métiers*.)



10 In bookbinding, shoemaking, etc., any cord-like prominence, as the roll on the head-band of a book, the seam of a shoe, etc. *Baily's beads*, apparatus consisting of a row of bright beads seen at the moon's limb in a total solar eclipse about the instant of internal contact. The phenomenon is due to diffraction and irradiation, and is much exaggerated in case the telescope is imperfect or out of focus. So called from the English astronomer Francis Baily, who observed these objects in the annular eclipse of May 15, 1838.—**Druidical bead**. Same as *adder stone*. **Pair of beads** (*ME pēre of beades*), that is, "set of beads" (*Shak.*, Rich II, III 3), a rosary, now, specifically, a chaplet of five decades, that is, a third part of the rosary. A chaplet or palm of beads, as thus restricted, is the form in common use under the name of the *beads*. The large beads between the decades were formerly called *gaudes* (see *gaud* *gaudy*) each separate bead, or *grain*, as it is now termed, *syndale* calls a *stone*.

Of small coral abouts his arm the bar

A pair of beads gauded all with green.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. I 150

The beads for saying the rosary went by several names,—"a pair of beads," "a pair of Pater nosters," "ave beads," but never were they called a rosary.

Quoted in *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, III 1 327, note.

St. Cuthbert's beads, or **fair beads**, the small perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinurus, formerly much used in rosaries. To *bid* (one's) beads (formerly also in singular, to *bid* a bead) (*ME bidden or bede* = *bede* or *beade*) literally, to offer (one's) prayers. Hence the later equivalent phrase to *say* or *write* (one's) beads, now with reference, as literally in the phrase to *tell* (one's) beads, to counting off prayers by means of the beads on the rosary. The phrase *to count* and to *number* (one's) beads are merely literary.

A pair of beads like she her

Upon a lace of white thread,

On which that she her beads bede.

Rom. of the Rose, I 7972

To draw a bead on, to take deliberate aim at, with a musket or other firearm. (See *det* 4.)

bead (bēd), *v t* [*< bead, n*]. To ornament with beads, raise beads upon.

beaded (bē'ded), *p a* [*< bead + -ed*]. 1 In the form of a bead or of a collection of beads.

With beaded bubbles winking at the brim

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale

With woolly breasts and beaded eyes

Pennycuik, In Memoriam, xiv

2 Provided with or formed of beads, or of small bodies having the appearance of beads as, a beaded necklace or bracelet.—3 In bot., moniliform said of vessels that are deeply constricted so as to resemble strings of beads.—4 Having a bead as, beaded ale.—**Beaded lace**, lace through which beads are woven in the pattern.—**Beaded wire**, wire ornamented with bead-like swellings.

beader (bē'dēr), *n* A tool for raising ornamental beadwork on metal boxes.

bead-furnace (bēd'fū'nās), *n* A furnace in which the small glass cylinders from which beads are made are rounded. The cylinders are placed in a drum over a fire sufficiently hot to soften the glass, and the rounding is effected by revolving the drum.

beadhook (bēd'hūk), *n* [Early mod E. also *beadhook* (naut.), corruptly *bidhook*, < *bead* (uncertain) + *hook*] A kind of boat-hook.

2d Lt Arm d men? with drum and colours!

But bright in arms, yet bear half pikes or *beadhooks*
Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, v 1

beadhouse (bēd'hous), *n* [Also archaically *bedhouse*, north dial *bradus* (not found in ME), < AS *bedhus*, < *bedu*, prayer, + *hūs*, house see *bead* and *house*] Formerly, a hospital or an almshouse for the founders and benefactors of which prayers were required to be said by the beneficiaries Also spelled *bedhouse*.

beadiness (bēd'i-nes), *n* The quality of being beady

beading (be'ding), *n* [*< bead* + *-ing*] 1 In arch and joinery, a bead, collectively, the beads used in ornamenting a given structure or surface — 2 In bookbinding, see *bead*, *n*, 10 — 3 In com, a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules A very small quantity of oil of vitrol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose

beadle (bē'dl), *n* [Early mod E also *bedle*, *bedle* (see *beddell*), < ME *bedel*, *bedel*, *bedel* (with accent on first syllable), < AS *bydel* (= D *beul* = OHG *butil*, MHG *butel*, G *buttel*), a beadle, < *beddan*, announce, command, bid see *bid* The word merged in ME with *bedel*, *bedel*, with accent on the last syllable (whence the mod forms *bedel*, *bedell*), < OF *bedel*, mod F *bedeau* = Pr Sp Pg *bedel* = It *bedello* (ML *bedellus*, *bedellus*), from Taut The rog mod form from ME *bedel*, < AS *bydel*, would be mod *beddle*, it so exists in the proper name *Biddle*] 1 One who makes proclamation, a herald — 2 A crier or messenger of a court, a servitor, one who cites persons to appear and answer [Rare] — 3 In universities, a subaltern official or servant, properly and usually termed a *bedel* (which see)

It shall be the duty of the faculty to appoint a college *beadle* who shall direct the procession on commencement day, and preserve order during the exhibitions
Laws of Yale Collg, 1837

4 In England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, such as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, attending meetings of vestry or session, etc

And I, forsooth in love! I that have been love's whip,
A very *beadle* to a humorous such
A critic, nay, a night watch constable

Shak, T. L. L., III 1

Bread and a slavish ease, with some assurance
From the base *beadle's* whip, crown'd all thy hopes
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v 3

5. The apparitor of a tithes guild or company Also spelled *bedell* and *bedel*, in senses 2 and 3

beadledom (bē'dl-dum), *n* [*< beadle* + *-dom*] Beadles collectively, and then characteristics as a class, stupid officiousness

beadleism (bē'dl-izm), *n* [*< beadle* + *-ism*] The character or peculiarities of beadles, beadledom [Rare]

beadlery (bē'dl-ri), *n* [*< beadle* + *-ry*] The office or jurisdiction of a beadle

beadleship (bē'dl-ship), *n* [*< beadle* + *-ship*] The office of beadle

bead-loom (bēd'loom), *n* A gauze-loom for making beadwork, the threads used being strung with beads

beadman (bēd'man), *n*; pl *beadmen* (-men) [*< ME* *bedeman*, < *bede*, bead, a prayer, + *man*] The original form of *beadsman*

They had the lips of their *beadmen*, or chaplains with so many masses
Lyndale

Having thus owned the continuing sovereignty of the king, before whom they presented themselves as *bedmen*
Bancroft, Hist U S V 12

bead-mold (bēd'möld), *n* A name given to various species of mucedinous fungi, in which the spores are in necklace-like chains They belong to *Pennicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and similar genera, and are found on various vegetable kinds of food and other substances, causing decay

bead-molding (bēd'möld'ing), *n* In arch, same as *bead*, 9

bead-plane (bēd'plān), *n* A form of plane used for cutting a bead The cutting edge of the plane iron is a semicircle with a diameter equal to the diameter of the required molding

bead-proof (bēd'prōf), *a* 1. Of such a nature or quality that a crown of bubbles formed by

shaking will stand for some time on the surface said of spirituous liquors, and erroneously supposed to indicate strength — 2 Of a certain standard of strength as ascertained by beads See *bead*, *n*, 7.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n* [*< bead*, a prayer, + *roll*, a list] 1 A list of prayers, specifically, before the Reformation, the list of the persons and objects for which prayers were said, read out by the preacher before the sermon In "an order [of Henry VIII A D 1534] taken for preaching and bidding of the beads, in all sermons to be made within this realm" mention is made of the church catholic, especially in England, of the king and royal family of the bishops and clergy, of the nobility and entire temporality (laity) of the kingdom particularly of such as the preacher's devotion may prompt him to name and of the souls of the faithful departed The bead roll was prohibited by Edward VI in 1548 It has often been supposed by later writers to have had something to do with the recital of the beads of rosary

2 Figuratively, any list or catalogue, a long series

Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,

On James's eternal beadroll worth to be tyld

Spenser, F. Q., IV ii 32

Neither is the Scripture without a pitiful *beadroll* of miserable torments
Hullinger's Decades, 1587 (trans Parker Soc.)

The *bead roll* of his vicious tricks Prior, Alma, III

3 A rosary — 4 [*< bead*, a dot, + *roll*, a cylinder] In bookbinding, a brass roll with the edge cut in dots or beads, used in gilding

Also called *bead-row*

bead-sight (bēd'sit), *n* A sight on a firearm consisting of a small round bead on a thin stem, placed in the line of sight at the end of the barrel Sometimes a small ring or perforated bead is used, forming an *open bead-sight*

beadsman (bēdz'man), *n*; pl *beadsmen* (-men) [*< beadesman*, earlier *bedeman*, < ME *bedeman*, < *bede*, a prayer (see *bead*), + *man*] 1 A man employed in praying, especially, one who prays for another In this sense the word was used in former times at the conclusion of petitions or letters to great men, as we now use 'servant' or 'humble servant'

Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beadsman* for ever unto almighty God
Fuller

We your most humble subjects, daily orators, and *beads men*, of your Clergy of England

Quoted in R W Dixon's Hist Church of Eng, II

2 In England, a man who resides in a beadhouse or almshouse, or is supported from its funds

In all our old English foundations for the sick, the old, and destitute, the beads — that is to say prayers for benefactors living and dead — were said every day by the inmates, who were hence also called *beadsman*

Quoted in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III 1 196, note

3 Formerly, in Scotland, a public almsman; one who received alms from the king, and was expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and that of the state, a privileged or licensed beggar. In this sense usually spelled *bedesman*

A long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm, two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity — all these at once marked a beggar by profession and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the king's *bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Blue gowns
Scott, Antiquary, I iv

4 A petitioner

bead-snake (bēd'snāk), *n* [*< bead* (in allusion to its coloring) + *snake*] A name of the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvus*, of the United States

bead-stuff (bēd'stuf), *n* The thin wood out of which are formed the beadings for cabinet-work

beadsman (bēdz'wum'an), *n*; pl *beads-women* (-wum'on) [*< beadeswoman*, earlier *bedeswoman*, < ME *bede*, a prayer, + *woman* Cf *beadsman*] 1 A praying woman sometimes used as an equivalent to "humble servant" See *beadsman*

Honour done to your poor *beadsman*

B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II 6

My humblest service to his grace,

I am his *beads woman*

Shirley, Great full Servant, III 1

2 In England, a woman who resides in an almshouse

bead-tool (bēd'tōl), *n* 1 A turning-tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, so that it may produce a convex molding when applied to the work — 2 In metal-graving, a tool with an end adapted for cutting the balls and beads of coronets and other designs

bead-tree (bēd'trē), *n* 1 The *Melia Azedarach*, natural order *Melaceae* Its nuts are used for the beads of rosaries, especially in Spain and Portugal See *Melia*

2 The name in Jamaica of a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*, with red globose

seeds.—Black bead-tree, of Jamaica, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.

beadwork (bēd'wērk), *n* 1. Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.—2 In joinery, beading (which see).

beady (bē'dī), *a* [*< bead* + *-y*] 1. Bead-like; small, round, and glittering applied especially to eyes

Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr Bute's *beady eyes* eagerly fixed on her

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I. xix.

The titmouse turns his *beady eyes*

Upon me as I wander by

Joel Benton, December Woods

2 Covered with or full of beads; having a bead, as ale or other liquor

beagle (bē'gī), *n* [Formerly *begele*, *begle*, < late ME. *begle*, origin unknown The F *bigle* is from the E] 1 A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which is sometimes called by this name The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth haired, and has pendulous ears. The smallest beagles are little larger than lap dogs.

To plains with well breathed *beagles* we repair,

And trace the mazes of the circling hare

Pope, Windsor Forest, I. 121

Hence—2 Figuratively, one who makes a business of scenting out or hunting down (a person or thing), a spy; a bailiff or sheriff's officer

There *beagles* flew

To haud the souter lads in order J Mayne

3 A local name for several species of the smaller sharks

beak¹ (bēk), *n* [Early mod E also *becke*, and, preserving the orig short vowel, *beck*, *becko*, < ME *becke*, *beke*, *bek*, *bec* = D *bek*, < OF *bec*, F *bec* = Pr *bec* = Sp Pg *bico* = It *becco*, < LL *beccus*, a beak, of Old Celtic (Gaulish) origin, but the mod Celtic words, Gael *beac*, Ir *bec*, Bret *bek*, are from E or F The word is notionally associated with E *peak*, *peck*, *pke*, and *puck*, q v] 1 In zool, the rostrum, snout, muzzle, jaws, mandibles, or some similar part of an animal Especially (a) In ornith, the horny bill or nib of a bird (b) In mammal, the horny jaws of the duck billed members of the genus *Platyrus* (c) In herpet, the horny jaws of a turtle or other chelonian (d) In ichth, the prolonged snout of sundry fishes (e) The horny jaws of a cephalopod (f) In entom (1) the rostrum or snout of a rhynchophorous beetle, or weevil (2) the rostrum or sucking mouth of a hemipterous insect, (3) the piercing and suctorial mouth of a mosquito, or other blood sucking fly, consisting of lancet like mandibles, maxillae, and lingua inclosed in the elongated and grooved labium (See cut under *mosquito*) This term is also applied to any unusual prolongation of the anterior part of the head, such as that observed in many *Coleoptera* and *Diptera* (a) In conch (1) the umbo or apex of a bivalve shell, (2) the prolonged lip of a univalve shell, containing the canal

2 Anything ending in a point like a beak (a) Naut, a powerful construction of metal, as steel, iron, or brass, or of timber sheathed with metal, forming



Beaks of Ships
1 French ironclad Magenta 2 Amiral Duperré (French) 3 H M S Dreadnought 4 H M S Polyphemus (torpedo ram) a, water line

a part of the bow of many war ships, and extending below the water line, for the purpose of striking and breaking in the sides of an enemy's ship. Also called *ram* (which see) For a cut of the beak of an ancient war galley, see *acronotium* (b) The horn of an anvil (c) In joinery, a little shoe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof (d) In arch, a little pendant fillet with a channel behind it left on the edge of a lunette, to form a drip and thus prevent the water from trickling down the faces of lower architectural members (e) In bot, a narrowed or prolonged tip (f) In carp, the hooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench (g) The lip or spout of a vessel as a pitcher, through which the contents are poured (h) In chem, the rostrum of an alembic, which conducts the vapor to the worm (i) The long point of the peculiar boot or shoe worn from about 1475 to 1520, also, the point of the clog worn at the same period, which was often longer than the shoe itself See *millnet*

3. A gas-burner having a round smooth hole of an inch in diameter, a bird's-mouth — 4. A beak-iron (which see)

beak¹ (bēk), *v* t [*< beak*¹, *n*] In cock-fighting, to seize or strike with the beak.

beak (bēk), *n.* [Same as *beck*; of obscure origin.] A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

beaked (bēkt), *a.* [*beak* + *-ed*.] Having a beak, or something resembling a beak, beak-shaped. (a) Having a long beak like mouth, as some insects. (b) In *but*, rostrate, ending in a beak like point. (c) In *her*, applied to birds, and used only when the beak is of a different tincture from the rest of the bird, thus an eagle sable, *beaked* or, means a black eagle having a gold beak. When beaks and claws are of the same tincture, the term *armed* (which see) is used. (d) Ending in a point, like a beak.

Each beaked promontory

Milton, Lycidas, l. 94

Beaked helmet, a helmet of which the vizor was worked to a sharp projecting point in front, in use about 1340-70. The breathing holes were in the beaked part, or only on the right side of it. The extremely pointed form gave to the lance of the assailant no hold and no opportunity of entering the openings.

beaker (bē'kōr), *n.* [= *Se bicker*, < ME *biker*, *byker*, < Icel. *bikarr*, a cup, = *Sw bågare* = Dan *bæger* = OS *bikari* = D *beker* = OHG *behhar*, *behhari*, MHG *G becher*, < ML *bicarium* (also prob. *bocarium*, > It *brochiere*, *peccero* = OF. *picier*, *picier*, > ME *picier*, E *pitcher*, which is thus a doublet of *beaker*), a wine-cup, < Gr. as if *βικάριον*, dim of *βικος*, an earthen wine-vessel, of Eastern origin.]

1 A large drinking-vessel with a wide mouth

(1) for a beaker full of the warm south,

Full of the true, the blushing Hippocrene!

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

2. A glass vessel used by chemists, usually for making solutions. It is made of thin glass to withstand heating, and has a flat bottom and perpendicular sides, with a lip for pouring, and varies in capacity from 1 to 50 fluidounces.

He used a modification of Thomson's electrometer, and connected it, with suitable precautions, with twelve large beakers which were covered with tinfoil and were filled with ice. Science, III 200

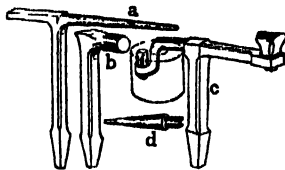
beak-head (bēk'hed), *n.* 1 An ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, or, often, a grotesque human head terminating in a beak,



Beak heads — from St. Elbe, Oxford, England

used as an enrichment of moldings in Romanesque architecture — 2 That part of a ship before the fore-castle which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee

beaking-joint (bē'king-joint), *n.* [*beaking*, verbal *n.* of *beak*, + *joint*.] A joint formed by the junction of several heading-joints in a continuous line, as sometimes in folding doors, floors, etc.



Beak iron

beak-iron (bēk'īrən), *n.* [A further corruption, simulating *beak* + *iron*, of *bickiron*, a corruption of *bickern*, q. v.] An anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware; a bickern. Used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppermiths, and workers in sheet metal. Also called *beak* and *bickiron*.

beakment, *n.* [E dial also erroneously *beatment*, appar. < F *becquer*, *peck*, + *-ment* see *peck*, a measure.] A measure of about a quarter of a peck. Halliwell

beak-rush (bēk'rush), *n.* A common name for species of *Rhynchospora*, a genus of cyperaceous plants with conspicuously beaked achenes or seed-vessels. Also called *beak-sedge*.

beak-sheath (bēk'shēth), *n.* In entom., the rostral sheath or jointed extension of the labium, inclosing the mouth-organs of a hemipterous insect.

beaky (bē'ki), *a.* [*beak* + *-y*.] Furnished with or distinguished by a beak.

beal (bēl), *n.* [*ME. beel, bole*, a variant of *bile, bule*, > E. *bile*, now corrupted into *boil* see *bile* and *boil*.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

beal (bēl), *v.* [*beal*, *n.*] To gather matter, swell and come to a head, as a pimple;

fester; suppurate. [Obsolete except in Scotland.]

beal (bēl), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *biel*, < Gael. and Ir. *beul*, earlier *beul*, mouth, > Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a defile, a mountain-pass.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills, a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

Angus M'Aulay numbed over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the difficult passes precipices, corries, and beals, through which he said the road lay to Inverary. Scott, Legend of Montrose, viii

Beale light. See *light*.

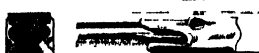
Beale's ganglion-cells. See *cell*.

bealing (bē'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *beal*.] A boil or gathering, a suppurate or suppurating part.

be-all (bē'āl), *n.* All that is to be, the whole being.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end all here
Shak., Macbeth, I 1

beam (bēm), *n.* [*ME. beam, beme*, etc., < AS *beam*, a tree, a piece of timber, a ray of light, = OS *bēm* = OFries *bām* = D *boom* (> E *boom*) = MLG *bēm*, LG *boom* = OHG *Milt* *baum*, (i *baum*, and prob. = Icel. *baðm* = Goth. *baþm* (the Icel. and Goth. presenting unexplained variants of form), a tree, perhaps akin to Gr. *βύα*, a growth, and Skt. *bhūman*, earth, < √ *bhū*, grow, become see *be*, *bone*, *boom*, *bug*, etc., and of the doublet *boom*.] The sense of 'ray of light' is peculiar to AS and E, appar. fr. L. *columna* (*lucis*), a column or pillar of light cf. L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, a ray, G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] 1. In arch., a long piece of stone, wood, or metal, or a construction of wood or metal, used in a horizontal position, usually in combination with others like it, all being generally laid parallel to one another, and at regular intervals, to support weight, or, as a tie-beam or a collar-beam, to resist two opposite forces either pulling or compressing it in the direction of its length — 2 A long piece fixed or movable in a structure, machine, or tool often equivalent to *quadrant*. The word *beam* is used in a number of more or less specific senses as (a) Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness prepared for use (b) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters, a timber raftering to strengthen any piece of wooden frame work (c) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended



Medieval floor beams
(From Viollet le Duc's Dictionnaire d'Architecture)

The doubtful beam long nods from side to side
Pope, It. of the L., v 73

(d) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses (e) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving, also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven

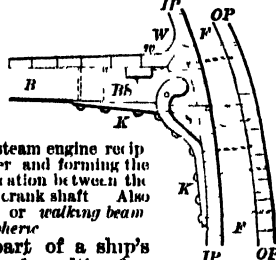
The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam
1 Sam. xvii 7

(f) The straight part or shank of an anchor (g) One of the strong transverse pieces of timber or iron stretching across a ship from one side to the other, to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance (h) The main piece of a plow, in which the plow tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn (i) The oscillating lever of a steam engine reciprocating upon a center and forming the medium of communication between the piston rod and the crank shaft. Also called *working beam* or *walking beam* See cut under *atmosphere*

3 The widest part of a ship's hull; the extreme breadth of a ship from the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest as, a steamer of fifty feet beam

Broad in the beam, but sloping aft.
With graceful curve and slow degrees
Longfellow, Building of Ship

4. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the beam-



Ship's Beam and Planking.
OP, frame OP, outside planking IP, inside plank IM, B, deck beam DP, deck plank ing S, shelf to which the beam end is coiled W, thick waterway W, thin waterway BS, binding stake or letting down stake K, forked iron knee Dotted lines show the bolts.

antler. See *antler* — 5 A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light, emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis. In heraldry, beams of the sun are commonly represented as radiating from some other charge, which is then said to be radiant or rayonnant.

The existence of an isolated ray of light is inconceivable. However small a portion of the wave surface may be represented, it contains innumerable rays, which collectively form a beam or fasciculus of rays.

Lommel, Light, p 232.

Yon silver beams,

Sleep they lie sweetly on the cottage thatch

Than on the dome of kings?

Shelley

Hence — 6 Figuratively, a ray or emanation of splendor as, "beams of majesty," Tillotson, Works, I iii — 7 Same as *rood-beam* — *Apart the beam* See *about* — *Arched beam* See *arched* — *Axis of a beam of light* See *axis* — *Beam and scales*, a balance — *Beam-center*, the fulcrum or pin on which a working beam vibrates. Also called *beam and gem* — *Beam of a car-truck*, a cross beam carrying the weight of the supported car — *Before the beam* See *before* — *Built beam*, a beam formed of smaller beams notched, scarfed, and bolted together — *Cellular beam*, a beam formed of wrought iron plates riveted with angle bars in the form of longitudinal cells with occasional cross struts — *Composite beam*, a beam composed of wood and metal, or of two different metals — *Curriers' beam*, an inclined post over which a hide is stretched to be shaved — *Fished beam* See *fish*, *r* — *Kerfed beam*, a beam with slits sawed in one side to facilitate bending in that direction — *On the beam*, *naul*, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel — *On the beam-ends*, in the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position, hence, figuratively, to be on one's beam ends, to be thrown or lying on the ground, to be in bad circumstances, to be at one's last shift — *On the weather-beam*, on the weather side of the ship — *To mock or strike the beam*, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance so as to strike against the beam, hence, to be of comparatively light weight or little consequence

In those he put two weights,

The sequel each of putting and of light,

The latter quick upflow and *kuck'd* the beam.

Milton, P. L., iv 1004

beam (bēm), *v.* [*ME. beamen, bemen*, < AS **beamian* (Somner), radiate, from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To shed rays of light upon; irradiate — 2 To shoot forth or emit, as or like beams or rays as, to beam love upon a person.

God beams this light into men's understandings

South, Sermons, I 8.

3 To furnish or supply with beams, give the appearance of beams to

The bell towers, again, are ribbed and beamed with black lava
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 197

4 In *carrying*, to stretch on the beam, as a hide — 5 In *wearing*, to put on the beam, as a chain or web

II intrans. To emit beams or rays of light; shed or give out radiance, literally or figuratively, shine

A mighty light flew beaming every way

Chapman, Iliad, xv

More bounteous aspects on me beam,

Me mightiest transports move and thrill

Tennyson, Sir Galahad

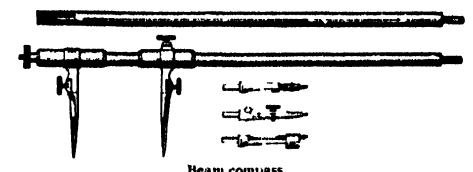
beam-bird (bēm'bērd), *n.* 1 A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapula griseola*, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building — 2 A provincial name for the petty-chaps or garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*

beam-board (bēm'bōrd), *n.* The platform of a steelyard or balance. Also called *beam-platform* E. H. Knight

beam-caliper (bēm'kal'ī-pēr), *n.* An instrument similar in construction to a beam-compass, but with the points turned in so as to be used as calipers

beam-center (bēm'sen'tēr), *n.* The pin upon which the working-beam of a marine engine reciprocates

beam-compass (bēm'kum'pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam,



Beam compass

having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles and for laying off distances

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Having beams or horns, having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag

There were many great beamed deer in it

J. F. Campbell, Pop. Tales of West Highlands.

beam-engine (bēm'en'jun), *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead- or working-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams below the level of the piston cross-head — **Compound beam-engine**, a beam engine having compound cylinders, in which the steam is used first at a higher and then at a lower temperature

beamer (bē'mēr), *n.* 1 In weaving, a person whose business it is to put warps on the beam — 2. Same as *beaming-machine*

beam-feather (bēm'fēr'ēr), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's wing, particularly that of a hawk, one of the romiges or flight-feathers

beam-filling (bēm'fī'ing), *n.* 1 Brickwork or masonry carried up from the level of the under side of a beam to the level of the top — 2 *Naut.*, that portion of the cargo which is stowed between the beams

beamful (bēm'ful), *a* [*< beam + -ful*] Emitting beams; beaming; bright as, "beamful lamps," *Drayton*, *Noni's Flood* (Ord MS)

beam-gudgeon (bēm'gu'djon), *n.* One of the bearing-studs on the center of a working-beam, or the central pivot upon which it oscillates

beamily (bēm'i-lī), *adv.* In a beamy or beaming manner; radiantly

Thou thy griefs dost dress
With a bright halo, shining beamily
Keats, *To Byron*

beaming (bē'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *beam*, *v.*]

1. In cloth-manuf., the operation of winding the warp-yarn on the beam of a loom — 2. In leather-making, the operation of working hides with a slicker over a beam, or with a beaming-machine

beaming (bē'ming), *p. a.* Characterized by radiance, bright, cheerful

beamingly (bē'ming-lī), *adv.* In a beaming manner, brightly, radiantly

beaming-machine (bē'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1 A machine for winding yarn upon the beams of looms — 2. An apparatus for working hides with a slicking-tool or slicker. It consists of a table on which the hide is placed, and an oscillating beam for moving the tool over it.

Also called *beamer*

beam-knife (bēm'nīf), *n.* A double-edged knife with a straight handle at one end of the blade, and a cross-handle fixed in the plane of the blade at the other. It is used in shaving off the thick, fleshy parts of a hide and evening its thickness

beamless (bēm'les), *a* [*< beam + -less*] Emitting no rays of light, rayless.

The beamless eye
No more with ardour bright
Thomson, *Summer*, 1 1045

beamlet (bēm'let), *n.* [*< beam + -let*] A little beam, as of light

beam-light (bēm'līt), *n.* The light formerly kept burning in churches in front of the reserved sacrament: so called because suspended from the rood-beam [Rare]

beam-line (bēm'līn), *n.* In ship-building, a line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames intersect

beamingly (bēm'ling), *n.* [*< beam + -ling*] A little beam, as of light

beam-platform (bēm'plat'fōrm), *n.* Same as *beam-board*

beam-roll (bēm'rōl), *n.* In cloth-manuf., the spool-shaped roll upon which the warp-threads are wound

beam-room (bēm'rōm), *n.* The room or shed in a currier's establishment where the beaming or slicking of hides is carried on

But for unsavory odors a beam room might pass for a laundry
Harper's Mag., LXX 274

beamsome (bēm'sūm), *a* [*< beam + -some*] Shedding beams; radiant

beamster (bēm'stēr), *n.* [*< beam + -ster*] A workman engaged in beaming or slicking hides. The beamsters bending to their tasks
Harper's Mag., LXX 274

beam-trawl (bēm'trāl), *n.* A trawl-net the mouth of which is kept open by a beam.

beam-tree (bēm'trē), *n.* [Short for *whitebeam-tree*] A tree of the pear kind, *Pyrus Aria* of Europe (also called *whitebeam*), and closely allied species of central Asia. It is of moderate size, bearing an abundance of white flowers and showy red fruit. The wood is hard and tough, resembling that of the apple and pear, and is used for axletrees.

beam-truss (bēm'trus), *n.* A compound beam, formed generally by two main parallel mem-



Branch of Beam tree (*Pyrus Aria*)

bers which receive the stress of a load and resist it, the one by compression and the other by tension. They are connected by braces and ties, which serve to keep them apart, bind the whole firmly together and transmit the stress due to a load upon any one part to the points of support

beamy (bē'mī), *a* [*< ME beamy, < beam + -y*] 1 Resembling a beam in size and weight, massy as, "his beamy spear," *Dryden*, *Pal and Arc*, 1 1756 — 2. Having horns or antlers as, "beamy stags," *Dryden*, *tr* of *Virgil* — 3 *Naut.*, having much beam or breadth, broad in the beam: said of a ship whose beam is more than one tenth of its length

The speed of beamy vessels has too often been demonstrated
The Century, XLIV 671

4 Emitting rays of light, radiant, shining

Brightening the twilight with its beamy gold
Tuckell, *Royal Progress*

In a field azure a sun proper, beamy
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv 1

5. Figuratively, radiant, joyous; gladsome

Read my pardon in one beamy smile
J. Baillie

bean (bēn), *n.* [*< ME bene, ben, < AS beon = D boon = MLG bone = OHG bōna, MHG bonc, G. bohne = Icel daun = Sw bona = Dan bonne, boan. Cf W ffawn, pl ffa, L faba = OBulg Russ bobū = OPruss babo, a bean*]

1. Originally and properly, a smooth kidney-shaped seed, flattened at the sides, borne in long pods by a leguminous plant, *Vicia Faba*, now extended to include the seed of the allied genus *Phaseolus*, and, with a specific epithet, of other genera — 2. The plant producing beans

The bean known to the ancients from prehistoric times was the *Vicia Faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), a native of western Asia, and the same as the field horse, or tick bean, and the broad or Windsor bean, still largely cultivated in the fields and gardens of the old world. It is used when green as a table vegetable, and when dry as feed for horses and sheep. The numerous other kinds of cultivated beans are of American origin, and belong chiefly to the genus *Phaseolus*. To *P. vulgaris* belong the common kidney bean, and the haricot and French beans, the string bean, and the pole bean, to *P. lunatus*, the Lima and to *P. arollina* beans, the sugar bean, and the butter bean, and to *P. nanus*, the dwarf, field, bush, navy, pea, and six weeks beans. To the same genus belong the wild kidney bean, *P. perennis*, the scarlet runner bean, *P. multiflorus*, cultivated for its scarlet flowers, and the prairie bean of Texas, *P. retusus*. The asparagus bean, *Dolichos asperpedalis*, with very long cylindrical pods, frequently cultivated in Europe, is a native of tropical America. Beans as an article of food are very nutritious, containing much starch and a large percentage of a nitrogenous compound called legumin, analogous to the casein in cheese. The name bean is also given to many leguminous seeds which are not cultivated or used as food, such as the algarroba, Calabar, and coral beans, and to certain other plants and their seeds which are not leguminous at all, as the coffee bean

3 A small oval or roundish seed, berry, nut, or lump as, a coffee-bean — 4 *pl* In coal-mining, small coals, specifically, coals which will pass through a screen with half-inch meshes [North Eng.] — 5. *pl* Money. [Slang]

— **Algarroba**, carob, or locust bean, the fruit of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua* — **Buck-bog**, or brook-bean. See bog bean — **Brazilian** or **Pichurim** bean, the fruit of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Neotandra Pichurim* — **Calabar** or **ordal** bean, the seed of an African leguminous climber, *Physostigma venenosum*, a violent poison, used as a remedy in diseases of the eye, tetanus, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. In some parts of Africa it is administered to persons suspected of witchcraft, if vomiting results and the poison is thrown off the innocence of the suspected person is regarded as established

— **Castor-bean**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*, yielding castor oil — **China** bean, *Dolichos sinensis*. The black eyed bean is one of its varieties — **Coffee-bean**, a name given in commerce to the coffee berry — **Coral** bean, of Jamaica the seed of a leguminous shrub, *Erythrina glauca*, but the large coral bean is obtained from the bead or necklace tree, *Ormosia danielliana*

— **Cujumary** beans, the seeds of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Apuleia Cujumary*, an esteemed tonic and stimulant — **Egyptian**, **hyacinth**, or **black** beans, the seeds of *Dolichos Lablab*, cultivated in India. — **Gou**

beans, the seeds of *Propiocrisus tetragonolobus*, cultivated for food in India. — **Horse-** or **sword-bean**, of Jamaica, the *Canavalia gladiata*, a legume widely distributed through the tropics — **Indian** bean, a name given in the United States to *Catalpa bignonioides* — **John Crow** or **Jequirity** beans, of Jamaica, the seeds of *Abrus precatorius* — **Malacca** bean, or **marking-nut**, the nut of an East Indian tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium* — **Mesquite** bean, of Texas and southward, the fruit of *Prosopis juliflora* — **Molucca** beans, or **nickel nuts**, the seeds of a tropical leguminous climber, *Canavalia Bonducella* — **Not to know** beans, a colloquial American assertion of a person's ignorance, equivalent to "not to know B from a bull's foot" — **Oily** bean, or **bean plant**, the *Senamum Indicum* — **Ox-eye** or **horse-eye** bean, the seed of *Mucuna urens*, a leguminous climber of the tropics — **Pythagorean** or **sacred** bean, of the Egyptians and Hindus, the fruit of the lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*. See *Nelumbium* — **Salsa**, or **soy** beans, the seeds of *Glycyne soja*, largely cultivated in India and China, from which the sauce known as *soy* is made — **St. Ignatius** beans, the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*, containing strychnine and highly poisonous — **Screw-bean**, the twisted pod of *Prosopis pubescens* — **Seaside** bean, a name given to some creeping leguminous plants of the tropics, *Canavalia obtusifolia* and *Vigna tuteola*, common on rocky or sandy sea-shores — **To find the bean in the cake**, to succeed in defeating one's adversaries: an allusion to the old custom of concealing a bean in the Twelfth night cake and naming the person who found it as king of the festival — **Tonquin** or **Tonka** beans, the fragrant seeds of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of Guiana, used in perfumery and for scenting snuff — **Vanilla** bean, the fragrant pod of a climbing orchid of tropical America, *Vanilla planifolia*, used for flavoring confectionery, etc. — **Wild** bean, of the United States, the *Aporosa tuberosa* — **Yam**-bean, a leguminous twiner, *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, with large tuberous roots, cultivated throughout the tropics

bean (bēn), *a* See *bon*

bean-belly (bēn'bel'i), *n.* A great eater of beans: a vulgar nickname for a dweller in Leicestershire, England

bean-brush (bēn'brush), *n.* The stubble of beans

bean-cake (bēn'kāk), *n.* A large cheese-shaped compressed cake of beans after the oil has been expressed, used largely in northern China as food for cattle, and in the sugar-plantations of southern China as manure.

bean-caper (bēn'kă'pēr), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabaigo*, a small tree, a native of the Levant. The flower-buds are used as capers

bean-cod (bēn'kod), *n.* 1 A bean-pod — 2 A small fishing-vessel or pilot-boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, and has its stem bent above into a great curve and plated with iron. *Imp Dict*

bean-crake (bēn'krāk), *n.* A bird, *Crex pratensis*, the corn-crake

bean-curd (bēn'kērd), *n.* A thick white jelly resembling blanc-mange, made of beans, much eaten by the natives of northern China, Corea, and Japan.

bean-dolphin (bēn'dol'fin), *n.* The aphid or plant-louse which infests the bean.

bean-feast (bēn'fēst), *n.* 1 A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer*. — 2. A social festival originally observed in France, and afterward in Germany and England, on the evening before Twelfth day, or, as the Germans call it, Three Kings' day. Although confounded with the Christian festival of the Epiphany, which occurs on the same day, it is supposed that this custom can be traced back to the Roman Saturnalia. See *bean-king* and *twelfth-cake*

bean-fed (bēn'fed), *a* Fed on beans. *Shak.*

bean-fly (bēn'fī), *n.* A beautiful fly of a pale-purple color, produced from a maggot called *mida*, and found on bean-flowers

bean-geese (bēn'gēs), *n.* [So named from the likeness of the upper nail of the bill to a horse-bean] A species of wild goose, the *Anser segetum*, which arrives in England in autumn and retires to the north in the end of April. Some consider it a mere variety of the European wild goose, *A. ferus*.

bean-king (bēn'king), *n.* [So called because the honor fell to him who, when the Twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it] The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities.

bean-meal (bēn'mēl), *n.* Meal made from beans, used in some parts of Europe as feed for horses, and for fattening hogs, etc

bean-mill (bēn'mīl), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

bean-sheller (bēn'shel'ēr), *n.* A machine for removing beans from the pods

bean-shooter (bēn'shō'tēr), *n.* A toy for shooting beans, shot, or other small missiles; a pea-shooter.

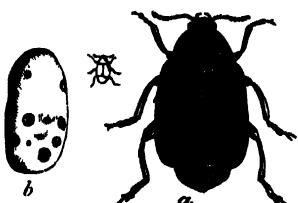
bean-shot (bēn'shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used, flakes are formed, called *feather-shot*.

bean-stalk (bēn'stāk), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant. as, Jack and the bean-stalk.

bean-tree (bēn'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Bauhinia*, in Australia, to the Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe*, in the United States, sometimes, to *Catalpa bignonioides*; and in Jamaica, to *Erythrina Corallo-dendron*.

bean-trefoil (bēn'trē'fōil), *n.* 1 The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a leguminous shrub with trifoliate leaves. See *laburnum*. — 2 The *Anagyris foetida*, a similar shrub of southern Europe, whose violet-colored seeds are said to be poisonous like those of the laburnum. — 3 The buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [Rare]

bean-weevil (bēn'wē'vil), *n.* An American species of the genus *Bruchus*, which attacks beans.



a Bean weevil (*Bruchus fabae*) b Bean from which the beetles have issued (Small figure shows natural size)

It has been described as *Bruchus fabae* (Riley), but is held by Horn to be identical with the *B. obsoletus* (Say). The species averages 3 millimeters in length, with the general color dark and piceous, the whole body being covered with rather dense cinerous pubescent hairs, and the elytra being indistinctly mottled by transverse bands of darker pubescence. It infests stored beans, and there are usually several, sometimes as many as 15, specimens in a single bean.

beany (bē'nī), *a* [*< bean + -y*]. In good condition (like a bean-fed horse), spirited, fresh. [Slang] *N E D*

bear (bār), *v*, pret *bore* (formerly, and still in the archaic style, *bare*), pp *borne*, *born* (now only in a single sense see note at end), ppr *bearing* [*< ME beren* (pret *bar*, *bare*, pl *bare*, *beri*, *beren*, pp *boren*, rarely *born*), *< AS beran* (pret *bar*, pl *bāron*, pp *boren*) = OS *beran* = OFries *bera* = D *beren* = OHG *beran* = Icel *bera* = Sw *bara* = Dan *bare* = Goth *bairan*, *bear* (also in comp OS *qiberan* = AS *geberan* = OHG *geben*, MHG *gebern*, G *geben* = Goth *gabawan*, *bear*, in MHG and G bring forth), = L *ferre* = Gr *φέρω* = Skt. *√ bhar*, *bear*, carry. A very prolific root in all the languages, both in form and senses. From the AS come *barrow*², *bier*, *barm*¹, *burn*², *barn*, *birth*¹, *burthen*¹, *burden*¹, etc.; from the L *fertile*, *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, etc., *Lucifer*, *confer*, etc., *auriferous*, *vociferous*, etc., and other words in *-fer*, *-ferous*, from the Gr *semaphorē*, *hydrophorē*, *phosphorōs*, *electrophorōs*, etc., and other words in *-phorē*, *-phorous*, etc.] *I. trans* 1. To support; hold up, sustain as, a pillar or a girder *bears* the superincumbent weight

Sage he stood,
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies
Milton, P L, ll. 306.

2. To support in movement, carry, convey
Whither do these bear the ophah?
Zech v 10
From the unshaken rock the torrent hoarse
Bears off its broken waves, and makes a devils course
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 3
And down a rocky pathway from the place
There came a fair hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare victual for the mowers
Tennyson, Geraint

3. To suffer, endure, undergo as, to bear punishment, blame, etc.
Alas, how many bear such shameful blows,
Which not themselves but he that gives them knows!
Shak, Laureate, l. 832

4. To endure the effects of; take the consequences of; be answerable for
He shall bear their iniquities
Isa liii 11
Sir, let her bear her sins on her own head,
Vex not yourself
Beau and Fl, King and No King, l. 1

5. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury
A wounded spirit who can bear?
Prov xviii 14
Console if you will, I can bear it.
'Tis a well meant aim of breath
Lovell, After the Burial
Anger and jealousy can no more bear to lose sight of their objects than love
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 10

6. To suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change, admit or be capable of
In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly bear
Swift
The motives of the best actions will not bear too strict an inquiry
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

7. To suffer without resentment or effort to prevent, endure patiently.
It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have borne it
Ps lv 12.
With your long practis'd patience bear afflictions
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 2

8. To sustain, as expense, supply the means of paying
Somewhat that will bear your charges
Dryden

9. To have, or have a right to, be entitled to, have the rightful use of, as a name, a title, a coat of arms, and the like
We are no enemies to what are commonly called coats, but authors bear them, as heralds say with a diffidence
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 480
Who in the Lord God's likeness bears the keys
To bind or loose
Sunshine, Laus Veneris

10. To carry, as in show, exhibit, show
Bear welcome in your eye
Shak, Macbeth, l. 1
Which, like a waxen image against a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was
Shak, l. 1 of V, ll. 4

11. To bring forward, render, give, afford as, to bear testimony
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour
Ex xx 16

12. To carry in the mind, entertain or cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, etc.
If I can catch him once upon this hip
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him
Shak, M of V, l. 1
The rev'rent care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke
Shak, 2 Hen VI, III, l. 1
The great and guilty love he bears the queen
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic, have in or on, contain as, to bear signs or traces, to bear an inscription, the contents which the letter bears
What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and port of gentleman?
Shak, 2 Hen VI, l. 1

14. To possess and use, as power, exercise, be charged with, administer as, to bear sway
Hies another letter to her she bears the purse too,
she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty
Shak, M W of W, l. 1
Russia soon showed that she was resolved to bear a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours
Brougham

15. To carry on, deal with
This can be no trick The conference was sadly borne
Shak, Much Ado, l. 3
Be ware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in
Bear t that the opposed may bewail of thee
Shak, Hamlet, l. 9

16. To manage, direct, use (what is under the immediate control of one's will)
Bear your body more seeming
Shak, As you Like it, v. 4

Hence, with a reflexive pronoun, to behave, act in any character as, he bore himself nobly

— 17. To sustain by vital connection, put forth as an outgrowth or product; produce by natural growth as, plants bear leaves, flowers, and fruit; the heroes borne by ancient Greece
(a) as the fig tree bear olive berries? *Isa lii 12*
Here dwelt the man divine whom Sams bore
Dryden
Life that bears immortal fruit
Tennyson, In Memoriam xl

18. To bring forth in parturition, give birth to, as young, figuratively, give rise or origin to [The past participle *born* is now used only in this sense. See remarks below.]
And she conceived, and bare Cain, and said, I have gotten a man from the Lord
Gen iv 1
I can tell thee where that saying was born
Shak, 1 N i 5

19. To conduct, guide, take as, he bore him off to his quarters
Bear me forthwith unto his creditor
Shak, C of L, iv. 4

20. To press; thrust, push, drive, urge with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven as, to bear down a sail, to bear back the crowd
The residue were so disorder'd as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justied and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back brako a part of the avant-guard
St. J. Haywood
Confidence then bore thee on, secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial
Milton, P L, ix 1175
How the rushing waves
Bear all before them
Bryant, Flood of Years

21. To gain or win now commonly with *away* or *off*, formerly, sometimes, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word.

Bacon, Of Seeming Wise.

22. In the game of backgammon, to throw off or remove, as the men from the board.— 23. To purport, imply, import, state
The letters bore that succour was at hand
Scott
(*Bear*, signifying to bring forth when used passively, especially as an adjective, has the past participle *bore* (*börn*), but when used after the verb *have*, or followed by *by*, *borne* (*börn*), the latter having a more direct reference to the literal sense. Thus a child was *born* but she has *borne* a child. In all the other senses both participles are spelled *bore*, as, I have *bore* the expenses the expenses must be *bore*. The regular form historically is *börn* (*börn*), like *born*, *sworn*. The distinction is artificial and recent (after the middle of the eighteenth century). To bear a hand, to lend a hand quickly, take hold, give aid or assistance [Naut. and colloq.]

All hands ahoy! bear a hand and make sail
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast p 60

To bear arms. See *arm* 2. — To bear away the bell. See *bell*. — To bear (a person) company. See *company*. — To bear date, to have the mark of time when written or executed as, the letter bears date Sept. 30 1857.

A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon [to Trinity College]
Macculay, Lord Bacon

To bear down, to force down, figuratively, to overcome, vanquish as, to bear down all opposition. — To bear in, in sailing, to haul, undercut or kive. See *kive*, v. t. [Pennsylvania anthracite region]. — To bear in hand, to keep in hope or expectation, amuse with false pretences, deceive
A rascally ven forsooth knave! to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon acrimony!
Shak, 2 Hen IV, l. 2.

Still bearing them in hand
Letting the cherry knob against their lips,
And draw it by their mouths, and back again
B Jonson, Volpone l. 1

What I take from her I spend upon other wenches,
bear her in hand still she has wit enough to rob her husband, and I ways enough to consume the money
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Ghil, ll. 1

To bear in mind, to keep in remembrance, have fixed in the memory
With reference to the effects of interesting and of competition, it should be borne in mind that most animals and plants keep to their proper homes, and do not needlessly wander about
Darwin, Origin of Species p 94

To bear off (a) To sustain endure
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this?
Shak, Henry V, l. 1

(b) Naut. to remove to a distance, keep clear from rubbing against anything as, to bear off a boat. (c) To gain and carry off as, he bore off the prize. To bear one hard, to cherish a grudge toward a person
Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right
B Jonson.

To bear out (a) To give support or countenance to
Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing
South
(b) To defend, support, uphold, second with a personal object
If I cannot once or twice in a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man, I have but a very little credit with your worship
Shak, 2 Hen IV, v. 1

I never suspected him to be a man of resolution or courage sufficient to bear him out in so desperate an attempt
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry
Fschines by no means bears him out, and Plutarch directly contradicts him
Macculay, Mitford a Hist. of Greece

(c) To confirm corroborate, establish, justify with a thing for the object
That such oscillations [of climate] occurred during the tertiary period seems to be borne out by the facts of geology and paleontology
F Coll, Climate and Cosmology, p 160

(d) With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object (1) To last through, endure
Love alters not with his [time's] brief hours and weeks,
But bears it out even to the edge of doom
Shak, Sonnets, cxvi

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not unshelter'd and embay'd, they are drown'd
It is impossible to bear it out
Shak, Othello, ll. 1

(2) To enable to endure, render supportable
Many a good hanging prevents a bad marriage, and for tanning away, let summer bear it out
Shak, 1 N, l. 5

To bear the bag. See *bag* 1. — To bear the bell. See *bell*. — To bear the tree. See *tree* 2. — To bear through: (a) To run through with a sword or rapier. (b) To conduct or manage
My hope is,
So to bear through, and out, the consulship
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me
B Jonson, Cathine, ill. 1

To bear up (a) To support, keep from sinking
A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them
Addison.

(b) To arrange, contrive, devise
I have in all him know
I have a servant comes with me along,
That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
I come about my brother
Duke, 'Tis well borne up
Shak, M for M, iv. 1

II. *intrans* 1. To be capable of supporting or carrying as, the floor would not bear.

Wylf roring Buls he would him make
To tame, and ryde their backes, not made to beare
Spenser, F. Q. I. vi. 24

2. To lean, weigh; rest fixedly or burdensomely, as, the sides of two inehing objects bear upon or against one another

In the important matter of taxation, the point in which the pressure of every government bears the most constantly upon the whole people

3 To tend, be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence, as, to bear away; to bear back; to bear in, to bear out to sea, to bear upon; to bear down upon, the fleet bore down upon the enemy

Spinola, with his shot, did bear upon those within who appeared upon the walls

Who's there? bear back there! Stand from the door!

The party soon set sail, and bore for England

Down upon him bore the bandit thrice

Hence—4 To have reference (to), relate (to), come into practical contact (with), have a bearing, as, legislation bearing on the interests of labor.

There was one broad principle which bore equally upon every class that the lands of England must provide for the defense of England

5 To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else, as, the land bore E. N. E. from the ship—6 To suffer, as with pain, endure

They bore as heroes but they felt as men

7. To be patient [Rare]—8 To produce fruit, be fruitful, as opposed to being barren as, the tree still continues to bear

Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, bear?

9 To take effect, succeed

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear

To bear against. See above, 2 To bear away (naut.), to change the course of a ship more away from the wind—To bear in with, to run or tend toward, as, a ship bears in with the land, opposed to bear off or keep at a greater distance—To bear on or upon. See above, 2, 3, and 4—To bear up (naut.) to put the helm up so as to bring the vessel into the wind (b) to be firm, have fortitude

If we found evil fast as we find good
In our first years, or think that it is found,
How could the innocent heart bear up and live?

To bear up for (naut.), to sail or proceed toward, as, we made all sail and bore up for Hong Kong To bear up with or under, to sustain with courage, endure without succumbing, be firm under, as to bear up under affliction

So long as nature
Will bear up with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it

It is a of a nature
Too bold and fierce to stoop so, but bears up,
Presuming on his hopes

To bear up with, to keep up with, be on the same footing as

What should he do? Fain he would have the name to be religious, fain he would bear up with his neighbours in that

To bear with, to endure, be indulgent to, forbear to resent, oppose, or punish

Reason would that I should bear with you

If the matter be mean and meanly handled I pray you bear both with me and it

To bring to bear. See bring
bear² (bär), n. [*ME* bere, *AS* bera = *D* beer = *LG* baai = *OHG* bera, *MHG* bi, *G* bar, *m*, = *ICel* bera, *f*, *u* bear. Cf *ICel* Sw Dan björn, a bear (appar = *AS* beorn, a man, a warrior, orig a bear?—see bein²), an extended form



Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*)

of the same word. Perhaps ult. = *L. ferus*, wild, fera, a wild beast. see fierce] 1. A large plantigrade carnivorous or omnivorous mammal, of the family *Ursidae*, especially of the genus *Ursus*. The teeth of the true bears are 42, and none of the molars are sectorial. The animals are less truly carnivorous than most of the order to which they belong, feeding largely upon roots, fruits, etc., as well as honey and insects. The tail is rudimentary, and the muzzle is prominent, with mobile lips and a slender, sometimes very extensible, tongue. The best known species is the brown or black bear of Europe and Asia, *Ursus arctos*, found chiefly in northerly regions, of which several varieties are described, differing much in size and color, and to some extent in shape. It is ordinarily about 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, its flesh is eaten, its pelt is used for robes, and its fat is in great demand as an ingredient known as bear's grease. The grizzly bear of North America, *U. horribilis*, is as regards specific classification hardly separable from the last, and like it runs into several varieties, as the cinnamon bear, etc. It is ordinarily larger than the European, and is noted for its ferocity and tenacity of life. It inhabits the mountainous portions of western North America. The common black bear of North America is a smaller and distinct species, *U. americanus*, usually black with a tawny snout, but it also runs into a cinnamon variety. See cut under *Ursus*. The polar bear or white bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*, is very distinct,



Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*)

of great size, peculiar shape, and white or whitish color, marine and maritime, and piscivorous to some extent, though seals constitute much of its food. The Syrian bear, *U. syriacus*, and the Himalayan bear, *U. himalayensis*, respectively inhabit the regions whence they take their names. The spotted bear, *Ursus* or *Tramarcus ornatus*, is the sole representative of the *Ursidae* in South America, so called from the light colored rings around the eyes, which have exactly the appearance of a pair of spectacles, the rest of the face and body being black. The Malayan bear or broung, *U. malayanus*, is a small, black, close haired species with a white mark on the throat, with protrusible lips and slender tongue, capable of being taught a variety of amusing tricks in confinement. The sloth bear or assail of India is distinct from the other bears, and is usually placed in a different genus, *Melursus labiatus*. See *Ursidae*, and cut under *arnaut*.

2 The Anglo-Australian name of a marsupial quadruped, the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. See *koala*—3 [*cap*] The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great and the Little Bear. Both these figures have long tails. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles a Walrus, or the Dipper. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole star. See *Ursa*

4 A rude, gruff, or uncouth man

You are a great bear, I'm sure, to abuse my relations

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1

5. [Prob in allusion to the proverb "to sell a bear's skin before one has caught the bear" (There is a similar proverb about the lion's skin) One who sold stocks in this way was formerly called a *bearskin jobber*, later simply a *bear*, now usually explained, in connection with its correlative *bull*, as in allusion to a bear, "which pulls down with its paws," as opposed to a bull, "which tosses with its horns"] In exchanges (a) Stock which one contracts to deliver at a future date, though not in the possession of the seller at the time the contract is made in the phrases to buy or sell the bear. (b) One who sells stocks, grain, provisions, or other commodities neither owned nor possessed by him at the time of selling them, but which he expects to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for making delivery (c) One who endeavors to bring down prices, in order that he may buy cheap, opposed to a bull, who tries to raise the price, that he may sell dear

Every one who draws a bill or issues a note unconsciously acts as a bear upon the gold market

Jevons, Money and Mech. of Ex. (change), p. 315



Common Yellow Bear (*Spilodermus virginicus*), natural size

6. A popular name for certain common caterpillars of the family *Arctiidae*, which are densely covered with long hair resembling the fur of a bear. They undergo their transformation under old boards or other sheltered places, forming a slight cocoon composed chiefly of their own hair. *Spilosoma Virginia* (Fabricius) is a common example, the moth is white with a few black spots, the abdomen orange colored, banded with white, and ornamented with three rows of black dots. See cut in preceding column

7. In metal, one of the names given to the metallic mass, consisting of more or less malleable iron, sometimes found in the bottom of an iron furnace after it has gone out of blast.

8. Naut, a square block of wood weighted with iron, or a rough mat filled with sand, dragged to and fro on a ship's decks instead of a holystone (which see).—9. In metal-working, a portable punching-machine for iron plates. E. H. Knight

—Bear's grease, the fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly colored.—Order of the Bear, an order of knights instituted by the emperor Frederick II of Germany, and centered at the abbey of St Gall, in what is now Switzerland. It perished when the cantons became independent of the house of Austria.

—Woolly bear. See woolly
bear² (bär), v. t. [*cf* bear², n, 5.] In the stock exchange, to attempt to lower the price of, as, to bear stocks. See bear², n, 5

bear³, bere³ (bër), n. [Early mod E also beer, < *ME* bere, < *AS* bere, barley, = *ICel* barr = North Fries *berre*, *bar*, *bar* = Goth **bars* (in adj *barsems*), barley, = *L* far, corn. See barley¹ and farina.] Barley, a word now used chiefly in the north of England and in Scotland for the common four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*. The six-rowed kind, *H. hexastachyon*, is called big

Malt made from bere or bigg only, in Scotland and Ireland, for home consumption

G Seannell, Browerica and Maltng, p. 136
bear⁴ (bër), n. [Also written beer, and archaically bere, < *ME* bere = *LG* bure, > *G* buhre, a pillow-case.] A pillow-case usually in composition, pillow-bear [Now only dialectal.]

Many a pillow and every bere
Of clothe of Keynes to sleep soft

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 254
bearable (bär'a-bl), a. [*cf* bear¹ + -able] Capable of being borne, tolerable; endurable; supportable

bearably (bär'a-bl), adv. In a bearable manner

bearance (bär'ans), n. [*cf* bear¹ + -ance. Cf *forbearance*] 1. Endurance, patient suffering. [Archaic]—2. In mach, a bearing

bear-animalcule (bär'an-i-mal'kül), n. A general name for one of the minute arachnids of the order *Arctosea* or *Tardigrada*, and family *Macrobiotidae*. Also called water-bear. See cut under *Arctosea*.

bear-baiting (bär'bä'ting), n. The sport of setting dogs, usually mastiffs, to fight with captive bears. The practice was prohibited in Great Britain by Parliament in 1835.

Let him alone I see his vein lies only
For falling out at waki and bar baitings,
That may express him sturdy

Beau and Fl, Captain, iv. 3
Bear-baiting, then a favourite diversion of high and low, was the abomination of the austere sectaries. The Puritans hated it, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii
bearbane (bär'bän), n. A variety of the wolfbane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*

bearberry (bär'ber'i), n., pl *bearberries* (-iz) 1 A trailing evergreen Ericaceous shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, found throughout the arctic and mountainous portions of the northern hemisphere, and bearing small bright-red drupes. The leaves are very satiny and slightly bitter, and under the name *uva ursi* are used in medicine as an astringent tonic, chiefly in affections of the bladder. It is the *kinnikinnick* which the Indians of western America mix with their tobacco for smoking. Also called *bear's bilberry*, *bear's grape*, and *foxberry*

2 In the Pacific States, a species of *Rhamnus*, *R. Purshiana*, named from the fondness of bears for its berries. Also called *bearwood*.—Alpine or black bearberry, a dwarf arctic alpine species of the genus *Arctostaphylos*, *A. alpina*

bearbine, bearbind (bër'bin, -bind), n. [*cf* bear³ + *bine*, *bind* see *bine*¹.] The name in England of several common species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis*, *C. sepium*, and *C. Soldanella*, from their twining about and binding together the stalks of barley. Also incorrectly written *barebind*.

The *bearbire* with the lilac interlaced

Hood, Haunted House, 1 24

bear-caterpillar (bār'kat'ér-pil-ār), *n.* A larva of one of the bombycid moths: so called from its hairiness. See cut under *bear*.

bear-cloth (bār'klōth), *n.* Same as *bearing-cloth*.

beard (bērd), *n.* [*< ME berde, berd, < AS. beard = D baard = OFries. berd = OHG. MHG. G bart = Icel -bardhr, in comp (cf neut. bardhr, brim, beak of a ship (see bard²)* the ordinary term for 'beard' is *skegg = E shag*) = *OBulg. Serv Bohem brada = Pol broda = Russ. boroda = Lith barzda, barza = Lett barda = OPruss. bordus, and prob = L barba (> E barb)*], *W* and *Corn bary*, a beard. The agreement in spelling between mod *E* and *AS* *beard* is merely accidental. See *ca*]. 1 The close growth of hair on the chin and parts of the face normally characteristic of an adult man; more specifically, the hair of the face and chin when allowed to remain wholly or in part unshaved, that on the upper lip being distinguished as the *mustache*, and the remainder as the *whiskers*, or the *side-whiskers*, *chin-whiskers* or *-beard*, etc., according as the beard is trimmed as, to wear a beard, or a full beard. — 2 In *cool*, some part or appendage likened to the human beard. (a) In *mammal*, long hairs about the head, as on a goat's chin, etc. (b) In *ornith*, a cluster of fine feathers at the base of the beak, as in the bearded vulture and bearded tit. In some breeds of the common hen, as the bearded Polish, the Houdan, and the Russian, this appendage has been made, by selection, very full. The feathers are supported by a pendulous fold of skin, and often extend up to the eyes. (c) In *ichth*, the barbels of a fish, as the loach and catfish. (d) In *conch*. (1) The byssus of some bivalves, as the mussel. (2) The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. (e) In *entom*, one of a pair of small fleshy bodies of some lepidopterous and dipterous insects. (f) *W* *Whalebone*. 3 In *bot* (a) A crest, tuft, or covering of spreading hairs. (b) The awn or bristle-like appendage upon the chaff of grain and other grasses. See cut under *barley*. (c) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla. — 4 A barb or sharp process of an arrow, a fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the point, to prevent it from being easily drawn out. — 5 The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine. — 6 In *organ-building*, a spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides. — 7 The part of a horse which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. — 8 The train of a comet when the comet is receding from the sun (in which case the train precedes the head). — 9 In *printing*, the outward-sloping part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body. It is obsolete, type being now made with high square shoulders, to lighten the work of the electrotypist. — 10 The sharp edge of a board. — **False beard**, in *Egypt antq*, a singular artificial beard, often represented on monuments and mummy cases, held under the chin by bands attached to the wearer's casque or head dress. — **To make one's beard**, lit. rally, to drive one's beard, hence, to play a trick up on, deceive, cheat.



False Beard as represented upon a rock-cut statue of Ramesses II at Abou Simbel

Yet can a miller make a cloven beard,
For al his art. Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 175

Mo berdes in two houres
(Withoute rasour or shouren)

I made, then greynes be of sondes
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 181

To one's beard, to one's face, in defiance of one

Rail'd at their covenant, and jer'd
Ther rev'rend persons to my beard

S Butler, *Hudibras*

beard (bērd), *v.* [*< late ME berde, from the noun*]. 1. *trans.* 1 To take by the beard, seize, pluck, or pull the beard of, in contempt or anger. Hence. — 2. Figuratively, to oppose to the face, set at defiance.

It is to them most disgracefull, to be beard'd of such a base varlett
Spenser, *State of Ireland*

Dar at thou then
To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall?

Scott, *Marmion*, vi 14

3. To furnish with a beard, in any sense of the word. — 4. In *carp*, to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve as, to *beard* clamps, plank-sheers, etc.; in *ship-building*, to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as

to adapt them to the shape of the vessel. — 5. To remove the beard or fringe from, as from oysters.

II. intrans. To grow a beard, or become bearded. [Rare]

Nor laughing girl, nor bearding boy

Nor full pulsed manhood, lingering here,

Shall add, to life's abounding joy

The charmed repose to suffering dear

Whittier, *Summer by Lakeside*

bearded (bēr'ded), *a* [*< ME bearded, < beard + -ed*]. 1 Having a beard

Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard

Shak. As you like it, ii 7

It is good to steal away from the society of bearded men, and even of gentler woman, and spend an hour or two with children
Havethorn. *Twice Told Tales*, l. 2

2 In *her* (a) Same as *barbed*. 3 (b) Having a train like that of a comet or meteor (which see). — 3 In *entom* (a) Having a tuft of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth. (b) Covered on one side with short and thickly set hairs said of antennae. — **Bearded argali**, *See argali*. — **Bearded griffin**. See *griffin*. — **Bearded tit**, bearded titmouse, the *Parus biarmus*. — **Bearded vulture**, the *Gypaetus barbatus*.

beard-grass (bērd'grās), *n.* The common name of (a) some species of *Polygomon*, especially *P. Monspeliensis* and *P. littoralis*, from the densely bearded appearance of the close panicles, (b) some common species of *Andropogon*, as *A. nutans*, *A. scoparius*, etc. — **Woolly beard-grass**, a name given to species of *Eriophorum*. — **Naked beard-grass**, a name of species of *Gymnopus*.

beardie (bēr'di), *n.* Same as *beardy*, 2

bearding (bēr'ding), *n.* [*< beard + -ing*]. 1 The line of the intersection of the keel, dead-wood, stem, and stern-post of a ship with the outer surface of the frame-timbers. Also called *bearding-line* and *stepping-point*. — 2 The diminution of the edge or surface of a piece of timber from a given line, as in the stem, dead-wood, etc., of a ship. *Hamersly*.

bearding-line (bēr'ding-lin), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1

beardless (bērd'les), *a* [*< ME birdles, < AS beardless, < beard, beari, + lds, -less*]. 1 Without a beard, hence, of persons of the male sex, immature, adolescent as, a *beardless* youth. — 2 In *ornith*, having no metal vibrissae as, the *beardless* flycatcher, *Ornithium imberbe*. — 3 In *ichth*, having no barbels. — 4 In *bot*, without beard or awn. — **Beardless drum**, the ridfish or banded drum, *Siganus wellata*, which has no barbels. See cut under *ridfish*.

beardlessness (bērd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being beardless

beardlet (bērd'let-ed), *a* [*< beardlet, dim of beard (cf barbule), + -ed*]. In *bot*, having little awns. *Parson*.

beardling (bērd'ling), *n.* One who wears a beard, formerly, in contrast with *shaveling*, a layman. [Rare]

beard-moss (bērd'mōs), *n.* A name of the lichen *Usnea barbata*, which, often intermixed with others, clothes forest-trees with the shaggy gray fleece of its pendulous thread-like branches, the "idle moss" of Shakspeare (*C* of *E*, ii 2).

bear-dog (bār'dog), *n.* A dog for baiting bears

True You fought high and fair

Dawp Like an excellent bear-dog

B Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv 1

beard-tongue (bērd'tung), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Pentstemon*, with reference to the bearded sterile stamen

beardy (bēr'di), *n.* pl *bardees* (-di). [*Dim of beard*]. 1 A name of the white-throat, *Sylvia canera Macgillivray* [Local, British]. — 2 In Scotland, a name of the loach, *Nemachilus barbatus*, a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family *Cyprinidae* so called from the six barbules that hang from the mouth. Also spelled *bearde*.

bearer (bār'er), *n.* [*ME beier, berere, < beari + -er*]. 1 One who bears, carries, or sustains, a carrier, specifically, one who carries anything as the attendant of another as, St Christopher, or the Christ-bearer (the meaning of the name), a sword-bearer, an armor-bearer, a palanquin-bearer, etc.

His armour bearer sakt unto him, Do all that it is in thine heart
1 Sam. xiv 7

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news

Your alter'd father openly pursues

Your ruin. Dryden

2 One who carries a body to the grave, a pall-bearer. — 3 In India: (a) A palanquin-carrier. (b) A domestic servant who has charge of his master's clothes, furniture, etc. — 4. In

banking and *com.*, one who holds or presents for payment a check or order for money, payment of which is not limited by the drawer to a specified individual or firm. Checks payable to bearer need no indorsement. — 5. One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer

Thou [the crown], most fine, most honour'd, most renowned,
Hast cut thy bearer up. Shak. 2 Hen IV, iv 4

6 In *old law*, one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them, a maintainer.

— 7. Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part. (a) A support for the fire bars of a furnace. (b) The support of the puppets in a lathe. (c) *pl* In a *rolling mill*, the housings or standards in which the roller gudgeons turn. (d) One of the strips which extend over a molding trough and serve to support the flask.

8 In *printing* (a) A strip of wood or metal, type-high, put in any exposed place in a form of type or on a press, for the purpose of bearing off impression and preventing injury to type or woodcuts. (b) *pl* Type-high pieces of metal placed in the very open spaces and over the heads of pages to be stereotyped, and also type-high strips of metal placed around pages or forms to be electrotyped, to prevent injury to the face of the type or the plates in the subsequent processes, and cut away from the plates before printing. — 9 In *her*, a supporter. — 10. A roll of padding forming a kind of bustle, formerly worn by women to support and distend their skirts "at their setting on at the bodies" *Fairholt*. — 11 In an organ, one of the thin pieces of wood attached to the upper side of a sound-board, to form guides for the register-slides which command the openings in the top of a wind-chest leading to the pipes of the separate systems of pipes which form the stops. *E H Knight*. — 12 A tree or plant that yields fruit or flowers.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good bearers, will succeed. Boyle

bearer-bar (bār'er-bār), *n.* One of the bars which support the grate-bars in a furnace.

bearer-pin (bār'er-pin), *n.* A pin separating the strings of a piano at the point where the length is determined. *Hor Supp*

bear-garden (bār'gār'dn), *n.* 1 A place where bears are kept for the diversion of spectators. The bear-garden in London in Elizabeth's reign was also called *Paris-garden* and *bear's-college*.

Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the bear garden, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. Stillmest

2 Figuratively, any place of tumult or disorder

Those days when slavery turned the Senate chamber into a bear garden. N A Rev, CXAXVI 11

bear-grass (bār'grās), *n.* A name given to the *camassia*, *Camassia esculenta*, of Oregon; also, in Texas, to *Dioscorea* *Tezanum*, the young pulpy stems of which are much eaten by bears; and to species of the genus *Yucca*, for the same reason.

bearherd (bār'hērd), *n.* A man who tends bears, a bearward

Virtue is of so little regard in these costermonger times, that true valour is turned bearherd. Shak. 2 Hen IV, i 2

bear-hound (bār'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear

Few years more and the Wolf hounds shall fall superseded, the Bear hounds, the Falconry. Carlyle, *French Rev*, I iii 1

bearing (bār'ing), *n.* [*< ME bering, beryng, verbal n of beari*]. 1 Support, as of a principle or an action, maintenance, defense

I speak against the bearing of bloodshed this bearing must be looked upon. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

2 The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining, endurance

The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of bearing and forbearing. Epictetus (trans)

3. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself, carriage, mien, behavior.

A man of good repute, carriage, bearing and estimation. Shak. L L L, i 1

I had reason to dread a fair outside, to mistrust a popular bearing, to shudder before distinction, grace, and courtesy. Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxiv

4 The mutual relation of the parts of a whole; mode of connection

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 29

Transactions which have direct bearings on freedom, on health, on morals, on the permanent well-being of the nation, can never be morally indifferent.

Rae, Contemp Socialism, p 213

5 The special meaning or application of anything said or written

To change the bearing of a word

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii

6 The act or capability of producing or bringing forth as, a tree past bearing

In travail of his bearing, his mother was first denied

Robert of Gloucester

7 In arch, the space between the two fixed extremes of a beam or timber, or between one extreme and a supporter that is, its unsupported span.—8. In mach, the part in contact with which a journal moves, that part of a shaft or an axle which is in contact with its supports, in general, the part of any piece where it is supported, or the part of another piece on which it rests.—9 Same as *bearing-note*.—10 *pl* In ship-building, the widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheet, the line of flotation which is formed by the water on her sides when upright, with provisions, stores, etc., on board in proper trim.—11 In her, any single charge of a coat of arms, any one of the ordinaries, or any heraldic bird, beast, or other figure (see *charge*), hence, in the plural, the whole heraldic display to which a person is entitled. See *arm*, 7.—12 The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the direction of one object from another, with reference to the points of the compass. In *geom* and *mining*, used in speaking either of the outcrop of the strata or of the direction of any metalliferous lode or deposit, whether under ground or at the surface, nearly synonymous with *run, course*, and *strike*.

"If for the sun could go his own length, the little way he will be in the big."

"I thought as much," returned the scout, "from the course it takes, and the bearing of the mountains."

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxxii

Antifriction bearing See *antifriction*.—**Conical bearing**, an end bearing for the spindle of a machine tool, formed by abutting the spindle end against the end of a screw. One of these ends is brought to a conical point, and the other is correspondingly counter-sunk. The screw serves to adjust the bearings for wear.—**Continuous bearings** See *continuous*.—**Sand-bearings**, in mining, the supports for the core in the sand of a mold.—**Side bearings of a car-truck**, plates, blocks, or rollers placed on each side of the center pin to prevent a too great rocking motion.—**To bring a person to his bearings**, to put him in his proper place, take him down.—**To lose one's bearings**, to become uncertain or confused in regard to one's position, become bewildered or puzzled.—**To take bearings**, to ascertain on what point of the compass an object lies. The term is also applied to ascertaining the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship as on the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, etc. Hence, to determine one's position, make one's self acquainted with the locality in which one is, discover how matters stand, get rid of bewilderment or misunderstanding.

The best use that we can now make of this occasion, it seems to me, is to look about us, take our bearings, and tell the fugitives what course, in our opinion, they should pursue.

W Phillips, Speeches, p 76

bearing (bair'ing), *a* 1 Supporting, sustaining as, a bearing wall or partition (that is, a wall or partition supporting another).—2 \dagger . Solid, substantial as, "a good bearing dinner." *Fletcher, Women Pleased, ii 2*

bearing-cloth (bair'ing-kloth), *n* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Also called *bear-cloth*.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's bearing cloth,
I'll use to carry thee out of this place.

Shak, 1 Hen VI, i 3

bearing-feeler (bair'ing-fē'ler), *n* An automatic alarm for signaling the overheating of a journal-bearing. A plug of fusible material connected with the bearing melts at a given temperature, and by suitable connections is made to sound an alarm.

bearing-neck (bair'ing-nek), *n* The part which turns within the brasses of the pedestal of a car-truck, and sustains the strain, the journal of a shaft.

bearing-note (bair'ing-nōt), *n* In tuning tempered instruments, like the pianoforte, one of the notes that are first carefully tuned as a basis in tuning the others. Also called *bearing*.

bearing-rein (bair'ing-rēn), *n* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

bearing-robe (bair'ing-rōb), *n* A garment answering the same purpose as a bearing cloth. It was formerly customary for the sponsors to present such a robe to the child.

bearish (bair'ish), *a* [*< bear² + -ish¹*] 1 Partaking of the qualities of a bear, morose or uncouth in manner.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, bearish, etc.

Harris, Three Treatises, Notes, p 344

2. Heavy and falling: applied on the stock-exchange to prices.

bearishness (bair'ish-ness), *n*. The state or quality of being bearish in nature, appearance, or manner.

bear-leader (bair'lē'dēr), *n* 1 A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition. Hence—2. A tutor or governor in charge of a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or one in a similar relation. [Humorous]

Young gentleman, I am the bear-leader, being appointed your tutor.

Colman the Younger

They pounced upon the stray nobility and seized young lords travelling with their bear-leaders.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, vii

bear-moss (bair'mōs), *n* Same as *bear's-bed*.

bear-mouse (bair'mōus), *n* A book-name of a marmot or a woodchuck, translating the generic name *Arctomys*. See *ent* under *Arctomys*.

bearst (bairn), *n* [= *bairn* = *bairn²*, *q v*] An obsolete form of *bairn*.

bear-pig (bair'pig), *n* The Indian badger or sand-bear, *Arctomys collaris*. See *badger*, 2.

bear-pit (bair'pit), *n* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears in a zoological garden. In the center a stout pole, with cross bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in his instinctive habit of climbing.

bearst, *n* An obsolete spelling of *bairst*.

bear's-bed (bair's'bed), *n* The hair-cap moss, a species of *Polytrichum* which grows in broad, soft mats. Also called *bear-moss*.

bear's-bilberry (bair's'bil'ber-i), *n* Same as *barberry*, 1.

bear's-breech (bair's'brēch), *n* 1 The English name of *Acanthus spinosus*. See *Acanthus*.—2 The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* so called on account of its roughness.

bear's-colleget (bair's'kol'ej), *n* See *bear-garden*, 1.

The students in bear's college.

B Jonson, Masque of Gypsies

bear's-ear (bair's'ēr), *n* A common name in England of the *Primula Auricula*, from its early Latin name, *ursauricula*, given in allusion to the shape of its leaf. [Prov Eng]

bear's-foot (bair's'fūt), *n* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, *H. fatidus*. See *Helleborus*.

bear's-garlic (bair's'gar'hik), *n* A species of onion, *Allium ursinum*.

bear's-grape (bair's'grāp), *n* Same as *barberry*, 1.

bearskin (bair's'kin), *n* 1 The skin of a bear.—2 A coarse shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.—3 A tall cap made of black fur forming part of the uniform of some military bodies, as of the Guards in the British army and of soldiers of various organizations elsewhere.

The bearskins of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill.

Long, Life of Wellington, xxxiii

Bearskin jobber See *bear*, *n*, 5.

bear's-paw clam, root See *clam, root*.

bear's-weed (bair's'wēd), *n* The yerba santa of California, *Eriodictyon glutinosum*.

bearward (bair'wārd), *n* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,

And manacle the bearward in their chains.

Shak, 2 Hen VI, v 1

Those who worke with the m to mard them as our bearewards do the beares, with a ring through the nose, and a cord.

Lechyn, Diary, Oct 21 1644

I entreated a bearward one day to come down with the dogs of some four parishes that way.

B Jonson, Epicene, i 1

bear-whelp (bair'hwel), *n* [*< ME. bere-hwel, < bear² + whelp*] The whelp of a bear.

An unlicked bear whelp.

Shak, 3 Hen VI, iii 2

bearwood (bair'wūd), *n* The *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a shrub or small tree of the Pacific States. See *barberry*, 2.

bearwort (bair'wōrt), *n* The mew or bald-money, *Meum athamanticum*.

beast (bēst), *n* [Early mod. E also *beest*, *< ME. beeste, beste*, *< OF beste*, *F bête* = *Sp Pg* It *bestia* = *D LG besta*, *< L bestia*, an animal, including all animals except man] 1 A living being, an animal in this extended sense now only in dialectal or colloquial use.

These ben the cyryash [arish] beastes, lo

To keepe this world both more and lesse
A skyfull beastes [man] than will y make.

York Plays, p 15

2 Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes, and man as, *beasts* of burden, *beasts* of the chase, *beasts* of the forest. It is applied chiefly to large animals.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls.

Shak, C of E, ii 1

One deep cry
Of great wild beasts. *Tennyson, Palace of Art*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and coney.

Covell, Law Dictionary

3 Any irrational animal, as opposed to *man*, as in the phrase *man and beast*, where *beast* usually means horse.

O heaven! a beast, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer.

Shak, Hamlet, i 2

4. *pl* In rural economy, originally all domestic animals, but now only cattle, especially, fattening cattle as distinguished from other animals.

—5. In a limited specific use, a horse as, my *beast* is tired out. [Local, Scotland and U S. Compare *creature, critter*, similarly used.]—6. Figuratively, a brutal man, a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

What an afflicted conscience do I live with,

And what a beast I am grown!

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv 1

7 \dagger [In this use also spelled as orig pron, *bāste*, *< F bête*, now *bete*, in same sense.] (a) An old game of cards resembling loo. (b) A penalty or forfeit at this game, and also in ombre and quadrille.—*Beast royal*, the lion used also of the constellation Leo.

And yet ascending was the *beste royal*,

The gentle Leon with his Aldiran.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l 256

blatant beast See *blatant*.

beasted (bēst'ed), *a* [*< beast, n, 7, + -ed²*]

Beaten at ombre or quadrille.

beastee, *n*. See *bheesty*.

beast-hide (bēst'hīd), *n* Sole-leather which has not been hammered. It is used for glaziers' polishing-wheels.

beasthood (bēst'hūd), *n* [*< beast + -hood*] The nature or condition of beasts.

beastie¹ (bēs'ti), *n* [Dim of *beast*] A little animal. [Scotch]

beastie² (bēs'ti), *n* See *bheesty*.

beastily (bēs'ti-lī), *adv* As a beast, bestially.

beastings, *n sing or pl* See *beastings*.

beastish (bēs'tish), *a* [*< ME bestish, < beast + -ish¹*] Like a beast, brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastish* meeting.

Milton, Divorce, xiii (Ord M8)

beastliness (bēst'li-ness), *n* 1 The state or quality of being beastly, brutality, coarseness; vulgarity, filthiness.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness

Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.

Martton, Scourge of Villainie, ii 7

2 \dagger Absence of reason, stupidity.

Beastliness and lack of consideration.

North

beastly (bēst'li), *a* [*< ME beastely, bestely, beastliche, < beast + -ly¹*] 1 \dagger . Natural, animal, the opposite of *spiritual*.

It is nowun a *beastly* bodi, it shal ryse a spiritual bodi.

Wyclif, 1 Cor xv 44

2 Like a beast in form or nature, animal.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods.

Prior

3 Like a beast in conduct or instincts, brutal; filthy, coarse.

Thou art the *beastliest*, crossdest baggage that ever man met withal.

Middletton (and others), The Widow, i 2

4 Befitting a beast, unfit for human use; filthy; abominable.

Lowd, profane, and *beastly* phrase.

B Jonson

Thrown into *beastly* prisons.

Dickens, Hist of Eng, xvi

5 Nasty, disagreeable as, *beastly* weather. [Slang]

By laying the defeat to the account of "this *beastly* English weather, you know."

American, VI 245

—*Syn.* Brutal, Bestial, etc. See *brute*.

beastly[†] (bēst'li), *adv* [*< beast + -ly²*] In the manner of a beast, filthily; abominably.

Fie on her! see how *beastly* she doth court him.

Shak, T of the S, iv 2

I have seen a handsome cause so foully lost, sir,

So *beastly* cast away, for want of witnesses.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii 1

beastlyhead[†] (bēst'li-hed), *n*. [*< beastly + -head = -hood*, one of Spenser's artificial words.] The character or quality of a beast, beastliness used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,

But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*.

Spenser, Shep Cal, May

beast's-bane (bēst's'bān), *n*. A variety of the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycocotnum*.

beat (**bēt**), *v.*; *pret.* *beat*, *pp.* *beaten*, *beat*, *ppr.* *beating* [*< ME. beeten, < AS. beatan (pret. brōt, pp. beāten) = OHG. bēsan, MHG. bēzen = Icel. bauta, beat.*] The superficial resemblance to *F. battre*, *E. batl, batter*, is accidental, but has perhaps influenced some of the meanings of *beat*. Hence *beetle*!] **I. trans** 1 To strike repeatedly; lay repeated blows upon.

H. as beat me twice, and beat me to a coward
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II 4
The eagles of Moxitli shall beat the air no more.
Whittier, The 'Crises

2 To strike in order to produce a sound; sound by percussion *as*, to *beat* a drum or a tambourine

*Come, beat all the drums up,
And all the noble instruments of war*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v 5

3 To play (a particular call or tattoo) upon the drum *as*, to *beat* a charge, to *beat* a retreat [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat]

The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally he *beat* a precipitate retreat
W. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 350

4 To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, *as* any hard substance
Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small *Ex xxx 36*

5 To extend by beating, *as* gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form, forge

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates *Fx xxxix 3*
The hammer which smote the Saracens at Tours was at last successful in *beating* the Netherlands into Christianity
Motley, Dutch Republic, I 21

6 To separate by concussion, strike apart, remove by striking or threshing *with out*

So she *beat out* that she had gleaned and it was about an ephah of barley *Ruth II 17*

7 To mix by a striking or beating motion, whip into the desired condition *as*, to *beat* or *beat up* eggs or batter—**8** To dash or strike against, *as* water or wind

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies, dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual storm
Milton, P. L., II 538

9 To strike with the feet in moving, tread upon
Pass awful gulfs and *beat* my painful way
Sir R. Blackmore

Along the margin of the moonlight sea
We *beat* with thundering hoofs the level sand
Wordsworth, Prelude, x
Amid the sound of steps that *beat*
The murmuring walks like autumn rain
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

10 To range (fields or woods) with loud blows or other noise in search of game

To *beat* the woods and rouse the bounding prey *Prior*
Together let us *beat* this simple field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield
Pope, Essay on Man, I 9

11 To overcome in battle, contest, or strife; vanquish or conquer *as*, one *beats* another at play

Pyrrhus *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot*

12 To surpass, excel, go beyond *as*, he *beats* them all at swimming [Colloq.]

Many ladies in Strasbourg were beautiful, still
They were *beat* all at sticks by the lovely Odille
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 239

There is something out of common here that *beats* any thing that ever came in my way *Dickens*

13 To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically, baffle *as*, it *beats* me to make it out [Colloq.]—**14** To harass; exercise severely, cudgel (one's brains)

Sirrah lay by your foolish study there,
And *beat* your brains about your own affairs
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II 1

Why should any one *beat* his head about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke*

15 To exhaust: *as*, the long and toilsome journey quite *beat* him [Colloq.]

They had been *beaten* out with the exposure and hard ship
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 306

16 To flutter, flap *as*, to *beat* the wings said of a bird. See *bate*.—**17** In medieval embroidery, to ornament with thin plates of gold or silver.

Rur cloths weyth bestes and byrdes wer *bete*,
All aboute for pryde
Quoted in *Rock's Textile Fabrics.*

One coat for my lord's body *beat* with gold
Dugdale, Baronage

18 In *printing*. (a) To ink with beaters (b) To impress by repeatedly striking with a mallet a proof-planer pressed against the paper—*as*, *beat* a proof of that form.—**19** To obtain

an unfair advantage of; defraud: *as*, to *beat* a hotel. [Slang, U. S.]—To *beat* a bargain. See *bargain*.—To *beat* a parley, to notify the enemy by a drum or trumpet signal that conference is desired under a flag of truce.—To *beat away*, in mining, to excavate usually applied to hard ground.—To *beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—To *beat cock-fighting*. See *cock-fighting*.—To *beat down*. (a) To break, destroy, or throw down by beating or battering *as* a wall. (b) To press down or lay flat (grass, grain, etc.) by any prostrating action, *as* that of a violent wind, a current of water, or the passage of persons or animals. (c) To cause to lower (a price) by importunity or argument, sink or lessen the price or value of, make lower, *as* price or value.

It [usury] *beats down* the price of land *Baron, Usury*
(d) To depress or crush *as*, to *beat down* opposition. To *beat into*, to teach or instill by repetition of instruction.—To *beat off*, to repel or drive back. To *beat out*. (a) To extend by hammering, hence, figuratively, to work out fully, simplify, expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers
Cornhill Mag

(b) To perform or execute, *as* a piece of music, by or *as* if by beats with the hands or feet

The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune
Cornhill Mag

Porplex in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music out
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi

(c) To drive out or away
Intermediate varieties, from existing in lesser numbers than the forms which they connect, will generally be *beaten out* and exterminated during the course of further modification and improvement
Darwin, Origin of Species, p 266

To *beat the air*, to fight to no purpose, or against no antagonist or opposition
I therefore so run, not as uncertainly, so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*
I Cor ix 26

To *beat the bounds*. See *bound*.—To *beat the dust*, in the *manège*. (a) To take in too little ground with the fore legs, *as* a horse. (b) To curvet too precipitately or too low, *as* a horse.—To *beat the general*, to sound the roll of the drum which calls the troops together.—To *beat the tattoo*, to sound the drum for evening roll call, when all soldiers except those absent with permission are expected to be present in their quarters.—To *beat the wind*, to make a few flourishes in the air and thus be entitled to all the advantages of a victor *as* was done under the medieval system of trial by battle when the other combatant failed to appear.—To *beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—To *beat to a mummy*. See *mummy*. To *beat up*. (a) To attack suddenly, alarm or disturb, hence, to come to or upon unexpectedly *as*, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making or occasional visits to the continent and *beating up* his old quarters, but rarely coming to England
Lawrence

(b) To summon or bring together *as* by beat of drum *as*, to *beat up* recruits. (c) In *hunting*, to rouse and drive (game) by ranging.

They *beat up* a little game peradventure
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies

(d) In *engraving* to remove (a dent or mark) from the face of a plate by striking the back with a punch while the face rests on a sheet of tin foil on an anvil or a stake. In this way engravers can remove marks too deep to be obliterated by the scraper or burnisher.—**Syn** 1 To pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, thwack, baste, thrash, pommel.—11 *Discomfit, Rout, etc.* See *defeat*.

II. intrans 1. To strike repeatedly, knock, *as* at a door

The men of the city *beat* at the door *Judges xix 22*

2 To move with pulsation, throb *as*, the pulse *beats*

A thousand hearts *beat* happily
Byron, Child Harold, III 21

With unused thoughts and sweet
And hurrying hopes his heart began to *beat*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 408

3. To act, dash, or fall with force or violence, *as* a storm, flood, passion, etc. *as*, the tempest *beats* against the house

And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah that he fainted, and wished in himself to die *Jonah iv 8*

Rolling tempests vainly *beat* below
For the noon is coming on, and the sunbeams fiercely *beat*
Bryant, Damsel of Peru

4 To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently.

Floating corps lie *beating* on the shore *Addison*

5 To give notice by beating a drum, also, to sound on being beaten, *as* a drum

But Linden saw another sight
When the drum *beat* at dead of night
Campbell, Hohenlinden

6. To contain beats or pulsations of sound, *as* a tone formed by sounding together two notes which are nearly in unison. See *beat, n*, 7.—**7** To ponder, be incessantly engaged, be anxiously directed to something, be in agitation or doubt.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell,
And there repose, a turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak. Tempest iv 1*

Thy heaven is on earth, thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart.

Shak., 2 Hen VI, II 1

8. Naut, to make progress against the wind by alternate tacks in a zigzag line. A good square rigged vessel will make a direct gain to windward of three tenths of the distance she has sailed while *beating*, while the gain to windward of an average fore and aft rigged vessel will be equal to five or six tenths of the distance sailed.

We took a pilot on board, hove up our anchor, and began *beating* down the bay

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 3.

Many yachtsmen had pronounced it to be an impossibility for our vessel to *beat out* in so light a breeze
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I 1.

To *beat about*, to search by various means or ways, make efforts at discovery

To find an honest man, I *beat about*
Pope, I pill to Satires, II 102.

To *beat about the bush*, to approach a matter in a roundabout or circumlocutory way. To *beat to quarters*, to summon the crew of a man of war by beat of drum to their stations for battle.—To *beat up and down*, in *hunting*, to run first one way and then another.—To *beat up for recruits or soldiers*, to go about to enlist men into the army.—A phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party was often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—To *beat upon*, to enforce by repetition, reiterate.

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat upon* this cause
Hakewell

beat (**bēt**), *n* [*< beatl, v.*] 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon [Rare]

The Smith Divine, *as* with a care as *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a *beat*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I 253

Thus we get but years and *beats*
Fletcher, Valentinian, II 3.

2 A recurrent stroke, a pulsation, a throb: *as*, the *beat* of the pulse, the heart makes from sixty to seventy *beats* a minute.—**3** The sound made by the foot in walking or running, a footfall

The *beat* of his unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear
Shelley, The Cloud.

4 A round or course which is frequently gone over *as*, a watchman's *beat*, a milkman's *beat*.

We had to descend from the sea wall, and walk under it, until we got beyond the sentry's *beat*
Houelle, Venetian Life, xii.

Hence—**5**. A course habitually traversed, or a place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—**6** In Alabama and Mississippi, the principal subdivision of a county, a voting-premises.—**7** In *music*. (a) The beating or pulsation arising from the interference of two musical notes differing but slightly in pitch. See *interference*. The number of *beats* per second is equal to the difference between the numbers of vibrations of the two notes. Thus, two notes having 250 and 255 vibrations per second respectively, if sounded simultaneously, will give rise to one *beat* each second, because once in each second the two wave systems (see *sound*) will coincide and produce a maximum sound and once they will be half a wave length apart, and the sound will almost disappear. Also called *beating*. (b) The motion of the hand, foot, or baton in marking the divisions of time during the performance of a piece of music. (c) Used vaguely by various English writers to denote different kinds of ornamental notes or graces.—**8** The third operation in paper-making, in which the pulp is still further divided and torn apart in the beating-engine.—**9** The blow struck by a valve when falling into its seat.—**10** The bearing part or the facing of a valve.

The inlet and outlet valves in the covers of the air cylinders are of brass provided with leather *beats*
Urry, Dict., IV 740

11 A worthless, dishonest, shiftless fellow, a knave [Slang].—*Beat* of a watch or clock, the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be in *beat* or out of *beat* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals. *Beat* or *tuck of drum* (*milt*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, *as* to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or retreat, etc.—**Dead beat**. (a) Formerly a person without money or resources, now one who never pays, but lives by evasions, an utterly dishonest worthless fellow, an intensified expression of *beat* 11 above [Slang]. (b) A stroke or blow without recoil *as* in the dead beat escapement. See *escapement*.—**Double beat**, in *music*, a beat repeated.—**Out of one's beat**, not in one's sphere or department [Colloq.]

beat (**bēt**), *pp* [Shorter form of *beaten*, which is the only form used attributively.] Exhausted by exertion, mentally or bodily, fatigued, worn out by toil [Colloq.]

Quite *beat* and very much vexed *Dickens*

Dead beat, completely exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion, utterly baffled, *as* by the difficulty of a task, thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle [Colloq.]

beat² (bēt), *n* [Also *beet*, *bait*, < ME. *bete*, origin unknown, perhaps < *beat*¹, *v.*, or perhaps connected with *bait*, *bate*, steep see *bate*⁵] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping

beat³ (bēt), *n.* [Also *bait*, *bate*, origin unknown Cf *beat*², make a fire *Peat* is appar. a different word] The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned, when the land is about to be plowed See *beat*⁴, *v.* N E D [Prov Eng]

beat³ (bēt), *v. t* and *i* [See *beat*³, *n*] To slice off (the beat or rough sod) from uncultivated or fallow ground with a beat-ax or beat-plow, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it and of converting it into manure for the land N E D [Prov Eng]

beatus memoria (be-ā'tō mō-mō'rī-ō) [*L.*, gen. of *beatus memoria*, blessed memory see *beatify* and *memory*] Of blessed memory said of the dead

beat-ax (bēt'aks), *n* [E dual, also *bidax*, *bidax*, < *beat*³ + *ax*¹] The ax or adz with which the beat is pared off in hand-beating See *beat*³, *v.* N E D [Prov Eng]

beaten (bē'tn), *p. a* [*<* ME *beten*, < AS. *bāten*, pp of *batan*, beat see *beat*¹, *v.*] 1 Wrought upon by beating, formed or affected in any way by blows or percussion as, *beaten work* (which see, below)

This work of the candlesticks was of beaten gold

Num viii 4

Specifically—2 Worn by beating or treading; much trodden, hence, common from frequent use or repetition, trite as, to follow the *beaten* course of reasoning

A broad and beaten way Milton, P L, II 1026.

Truth they profess'd, yet often left the true
And beat a prospect, for the wild and new
Crabbe, Tales.

3 Conquered, vanquished

I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conqueror and I the beaten man S Tytler

4. Exhausted, worn out—5 Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.—**Beaten work.** (a) Metal shaped by being hammered on an anvil or a block of the requisite form. Hand made vessels of metal, especially those of rounded form, are commonly shaped by this process. (b) Repoussé work See *repoussé*

beater (bē'tēr), *n* 1 One who beats, as, a carpet-beater, a drum-beater

Even the wisest of your great *baters* do as oft punish nature as they do correct faults

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 32

2. In hunting, one who rouses or beats up game

When the *beaters* came up we found that the bag consisted of five red deer—namely, one small stag and four hinds I Baker, Turkey, p 309

3 That which beats or is used in beating. Specifically—(a) In basket making, a heavy iron used for beating the work close, or compacting it. (b) In cotton manufacturing, a machine for cleaning and opening the cotton preparatory to carding. This is accomplished by beating the cotton, as it is fed through rolls, by horizontal blades attached to an axle revolving with great rapidity. (c) The jack of a knitting machine. (d) A mallet used in hat making. (e) A tool for packing powder in a blast hole. (f) A scutching blade for breaking flax or hemp. (g) In weaving, the latch or batten of a loom so named because it drives the weft into the shed, and makes the fabric more compact

beater-press (bē'tēr-pres), *n* A machine for compacting materials for baling, by beating them down by a weight, and also by direct and continued pressure

beath (bē'ā), *v. t* [Now only E dual, < ME *beāthen*, < AS *beathan*, a parallel form of *bathan*, > E *bathe*, *q. v.*] 1 To bathe, foment—2 To heat (unseasoned wood) for the purpose of straightening (it)

A tall young oak

Bath'd in fire for Steele to be in steel

Spenser, F. Q., IV vii 7

beatific (bē-ā-tif'ik), *a* [*<* *L.* *beatificus*, < *beatus*, happy, + *facere*, make, cf *beatify*] 1 Blessing or making happy, imparting bliss

The greatness and strangeness of the *beatific* vision

South

2. Blessed, blissful, exaltedly happy

He arrived in the most *beatific* frame of mind

Thoreau in Norway, p 176

Beatific vision, in theol., the direct vision of God supposed to constitute the essential bliss of saints and angels in heaven

beatifical (bē-ā-tif'ī-kal), *a* Same as *beatific* [Rare]

beatifically (bē-ā-tif'ī-kal-ī), *adv* In a beatific manner

beatificator (bē-ā-tif'ī-kāt), *v. t* To beatify
beatification (bē-ā-tif'ī-kā'shon), *n* [= *F.* *beatification*, < *L.* *beatificare* see *beatify*] 1

The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy, the state of being blessed, blessedness

The end of a Christian, . . . the rest of a Christian, and the beatification of his spirit Jer Taylor, Sermons, xx

2 In the Rom Cath. Ch., the act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified, or one of the blessed, and therefore a proper subject of a certain degree or kind of public religious honor This is now an exclusive prerogative of the pope, but for several centuries it was also exercised by local bishops or metropolitans It is usually the second step toward canonization, and cannot take place till fifty years after the death of the person to be beatified, except in the case of martyrs The process is an elaborate one, consisting of thirteen or fourteen stages, and extending over many years, during which the claims of the reputed saint are carefully and strictly investigated If the final result is favorable, the pope's decree is publicly read in the pontifical church, the images and relics of the newly beatified are incensed, etc. See *canonization*

Ximenes has always been venerated in Spain Philip IV endeavored to procure his *beatification*

G Ticknor, Spain Lit., I 424

beatify (bē-ā-tif'ī), *v. t.*, pret and pp *beatified*, ppr *beatifying* [*<* *F.* *beatifier*, < *L.* *beatificare*, make happy, bless, < *beatificus*, making happy, blessing, < *L.* *beatus*, happy, blessed (pp of *beare*, make happy, akin to *bonus*, good, bene, well), + *facere*, make] 1 To make supremely happy, bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment as, "*beatified* spirits," Dryden—2 To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness [Rare]

The common conceits and phrases which so *beatify* wealth

Barrow, Works (ed 1686), III 161

Specifically—3 In the Rom Cath. Ch., to decree beatification

The right of *beatifying*, that is, declaring a holy person a saint, and decreeing that due honour might be paid him, within a particular diocese, continued to be exercised in England and everywhere else by the bishops of the church Rock, Church of our Fathers, III 1 495

Hence—4. To ascribe extraordinary virtue or excellence to, regard as saintly or exalted

His heroine is so *beatified* with description, that she loses all hold upon sympathy

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I 128

beating (bē'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *beat*¹, *v.*]

1 The act of striking, or operating by blows, any process of working by percussion. Specifically—(a) A process in the dressing of flax and hemp by which they are made soft and pliable. (b) The process of hammering gold and silver into leaf. The sheets are placed between pieces of parchment, and hammered on a marble block. (c) In bookbinding, the process of flattening out with a hammer the leaves of a book which have been badly pressed, or which have been buckled or twisted by bad sewing or uneven dampening

2 Punishment or chastisement by blows, a flogging—3 The state of being beaten or outdone, a defeat

Our American rifle team has had its *beating*, but not a bad *beating*

The American, VI 245

4 Regular pulsation or throbbing.

The *beatings* of my heart Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey

5 In music, same as *beat*, 7 (a) but in this form more frequently applied to the beats of the strings of a piano or the pipes of an organ—6 *Naut.*, the act of advancing in a zigzag line against the wind

beating-bracket (bē'ting-brak'et), *n* The batten of a loom

beating-engine (bē'ting-en'jin), *n* 1 A machine with rotating cutters for preparing rags in paper-making—2 Same as *beating-machine*

beating-hammer (bē'ting-ham'er), *n* A hammer having two slightly rounded faces, used in shaping the backs of books

beating-machine (bē'ting-ma-shēn'), *n* A machine for opening and beating cotton, to loosen it and remove the dust Also called *unloving-machine*, *opener*, *beating-engine*, etc

beatitude (bē-ā-tif'ūd), *n* [*<* *F.* *beatitudo*, < *L.* *beatitudo*, < *beatus*, happy, blessed see *beatify*] 1 Supreme blessedness, felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss, hence, in a less restricted sense, any extreme pleasure or satisfaction

True *beatitude* groweth not on earth

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III 11

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance Milton, P L, III 62

Thousands of the Jews find a peculiar *beatitude* in having themselves interred on the opposite slope of the Mount of Olives

B Taylor, Lands of the Saron, p 76

2 One of the eight ascriptions of blessedness to those who possess particular virtues, pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, Mat. v. 3-11. so named from the word

"blessed" (in the Latin, *beati*), with which each declaration or ascription begins.—*Formal beatitude*, the possession of the highest good.—*Objective beatitude*, the highest good

beattle (bē-at'l), *v. t.* [E. dial (Exmoor and Scilly Gloss) and U. S.; appar. < *be*¹ + *attle* for *addle*] To addle the brain of; make a fool of [Prov U S (Massachusetts)]

beau (bō), *a.* and *n* [As an adj. long obsolete; early mod E *bew*, < ME *beu*, *bieu*, *beau*, < OF *beau*, *biau*, earlier *bel*, *beal*, *bial*, mod F. *beau*, *bel*, fem *belle*, < L. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, fine. see *bel*¹, *bell*⁵] The noun is mod, and follows the *f* in pron, the ME adj. if still existent would be pronounced as in its deriv. *beauty*, *q. v.*] 1 *a* Good; fair used especially in address as, "*beau sir*," Chaucer, House of Fame, l 643 See *beausire*, *beaupere*, etc.

II. *n.*, pl *beaus* or *beaux* (bōz) 1 One who is very neat and particular about his dress, and fond of ornaments and jewelry, a fop, a dandy now most often said of a man of middle age or older as, he is an old *beau*

Besides thou art a *beau* what's that, my child?

A fop, well dressed, extravagant, and wild

Dryden, tr of Persius, Satires, iv 42

He is represented on his tomb by the figure of a *beau*, dressed in a long periwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey

2 A man who is suitor to or is attentive to a lady, a lover, a swain [Now chiefly colloq or rustic]

Her love was sought I do aver,

By twenty *beaux* and more

Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs Mary Blaise

The rural *beaus* their best attire put on,

To win their nymphs, as other nymphs are won

Crabbe, The Village

=Syn. 1 Dandy, Esquante, etc. See *cozomb*

beau (bō), *v. t* [*<* *beau*, *n*] To act the *beau* to, attend or escort (a lady)

beauséant, *n* See *beauséant*

beauclerk (bō'klērk or -klark), *n* [Early mod E also *beauclerk*, < ME *beauclerk*, < OF *beau*, fine, + *clerc*, clerk, scholar] A good scholar; a learned man known especially as a surname of Henry I of England (Henry *Beauclerk*)

beaufet, *n* An erroneous form of *buffer*²

beaufin (bif'in), *n* [A forced spelling of *biffin*, as if < *F.* *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine.] Same as *biffin*

beaufrey, *n* Same as *baufrey* Weale

beau-ideal (bō'i-dē'al or bō'ē-dē'al'), *n* [*F.*, *le beau idéal*, the ideal beautiful *le beau*, the beautiful, *idéal*, adj., ideal Hence in E often taken as *beau*, adj., qualifying *ideal*, *n*, an excellent (one's best) ideal see *beau* and *ideal*] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

My ambition is to give them a *beau idéal* of a welcome

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv

beaulish (bō'ish), *a* [*<* *beau* + *-ish*¹] Like a *beau*, foppish, fine as, "*a beaulish* young spark," Byron, *Beau* and *Bodlamite*

Beaujolais (bō-zhō-lā'), *n* [*F.* *Beaujolais*, a former division of France, now chiefly comprised in the department of Rhône] A kind of red wine made in the department of Rhône, in southeastern France

beau monde (bō mōnd), [*F.* *beau*, < L. *bellus*, fine, *monde*, < L. *mundus*, world. See *beau* and *mundane*] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gayety, collectively.

beaumontite (bē-mon-tit), *n* [After Prof. Elie de Beaumont, of France.] In mineral, a variety of heulandite from Jones's Falls near Baltimore, Maryland.

beaumont-root (bē-mōnt-rōt), *n*. Same as *bouman's-root*

Beaune (bōn), *n* [*F.*] A red wine of Burgundy. The name is given to wines produced in a large district around the city of Beaune, and varying greatly in quality

beaupere, *n* [Early mod E, also *beupere*, etc. (in the sense of 'companion,' sometimes spelled *beauphere*, by confusion with *phere*, an erroneous spelling of ME *ferre*, a companion see *ferre*), < ME *beupere*, *beaupere*, *beupyr*, etc., < (1) OF *beau pere*, 'good father,' a polite form of *pere*, father (mod F. *beau-père*, father-in-law, or stepfather), < *beau*, fair, good, + *pere*, *F. pere*, < L. *pater* = E. *father*, (2) OF *beau*, fair, good, + *per*, *peer* (mod. F. *pair*),

peer, equal.] 1. A term of courtesy for 'father,' used especially in addressing or speaking of priests.—2. A companion, compeer, or friend.

Now leading him into a secret shade
From his *Beaupere*, and from bright heavens view
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, i, 35

beaupere, bewpere, n. [Also *bowpree*, perhaps, like many other fabrics, named from the place of its original manufacture, conjectured in this case to be *Beaupréau*, a town in France with manufactures of linen and woolen.] A fabric, apparently of linen, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Flags were made of it.

With my cozen Richard Pepps upon the Change, about supplying us with *beupers* from Norwich, which I should be glad of, if cheap
Pepps, *Diary*, II, 138

beau-peruke, n. A name given to periwigs of exaggerated length worn in the reign of William III.

beau-pot (bō'pot), *n.* [An erroneous form (simulating *F. beau*, beautiful) of *bowpot* for *boughpot*, *q. v.*] A large ornamental vase for cut flowers.

beauseant, beauseant, n. [OF. *bauceant*, a flag (see *def.*), perhaps < *baugent*, *baucant*, etc. (> *E. bawnd*, *q. v.*), orig. black-and-white spotted, but later written *beauseant*, *beauseant*, as if < *F. beau*, fine, handsome, comely, + *seant*, suitable, lit. sitting, *ppr* of *seoir*, sit see *scance*.] The flag of the order of the Templars, half black and half white, and bearing the inscription, "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed tibi soli tuo da gloriam."

beau-semblant, n. [*F. beau*, fair; *semblant*, appearance see *semblance*.] Fair appearance. *Court of Love*, I, 1085

beauship (bō'ship), *n.* [< *beau* + *-ship*.] The character and quality of a beau, the state of being a beau used sometimes, as in the extract, as a title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his *beauship* says, but what he wears
Congreve, *Prologue* to *Dryden Jr.'s* *His Husband* and his own *Cuckold*

beausiret, n. [ME. also *beausir*, *beawsher*, etc., < OF. *beau sire*, fair sir see *beau* and *sir*, and cf. *beupere*.] See also *beausir*.] Fair sir, an ancient formal mode of address.

beauteous (bū'tē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beauteous*, *beuteous*, *beutious*, *beuteus*, < ME. *beuteous*, etc., < *beute*, *beaute*, beauty, + *-ous*.] Possessing beauty, sensuously beautiful [Chiefly poetical].

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*
Shak., *T. of the S.*, I, 2

beauteously (bū'tē-us-ly), *adv.* [< ME. *beautyously*, < *beutyose*, *beuteous*, *beauteous*, + *-ly*.] In a beauteous manner, in a manner pleasing to the senses, beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, II, § 1

beauteousness (bū'tē-us-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous, beauty.

beautification (bū'ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *beauty* see *-fication*.] The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration, adornment; embellishment.

This thing and that necessary to the *beautification* of the room
Mrs. Crank

beautified (bū'ti-fid), *p. a.* Adorned, made beautiful, in *her*, ornamented with jewels, feathers or the like said of a crown, a cap, or any garment used as a bearing. The blazon should state in what way the bearing is beautified, as, for example, with jewels.

beautifier (bū'ti-fi-er), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo, but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus.

Contard, *Astron. of the Ancients*, p. 102

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beutyful*, *beutyful*, *butyful*, etc., < *beauty* + *-ful*.] Full of beauty, possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye or the ear, or awaken admiration or approval in the mind. See *beauty*, 1.

It was moated round after the old manner, but it is now dry, and turfed with a *beautyful* carpet.
Keelby, *Diary*, July 14, 1875

Italian Aphrodite *beautyful*,
Fresh as the foam, new bathed in Paphian wells
Tennyson, *Æneid*

Silence, *beautyful* voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice
Tennyson, *Maud*, v. 3.

It is a *beautyful* necessity of our nature to love some thing
D. Jerrold

We are clearly conscious of the propriety of applying the epithet *beautyful* to virtues such as charity, reverence, or devotion, but we cannot apply it with the same propriety to duties of perfect obligation, such as veracity or integrity
Leccky, *Europ. Morals*, I, 84

The beautiful, that which possesses beauty, beauty in the abstract as, the beautiful in nature or art, the good, the true, and the beautiful.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of the beautiful?
J. Caird

It is very old, this architecture [Duomo at Murano], but the eternal youth of the beautiful belongs to it and there is scarce a stone fallen from it that I would replace
Howells, *Venetian Life*, xii

Syn. *Beautiful*, *Beauteous*, *Handsome*, *Pretty*, *Fair*, *Lovely*, *Comely*, charming, all apply to that which is highly pleasing, especially to the eye. *Beautiful*, the most general of these words, is also often the noblest and most spiritual, expressing that which gives the highest satisfaction to eye, ear, mind, or soul. *Beauteous* is chiefly poetic, and covers the less spiritual part of *beautiful*. *Handsome* is founded upon the notion of proportion, symmetry, as the result of cultivation or work, a *handsome* figure is strictly one that has been developed by attention to physical laws into the right proportions. It is less spiritual than *beautiful*, a *handsome* face is not necessarily a *beautiful* face. *Handsome* applies to larger or more important things than *pretty*, as, a *handsome* house, a *pretty* cottage. It is opposed to *homely*. *Pretty* applies to that which has symmetry and delicacy, a diminutive beauty, without the higher qualities of graceful mass, dignity, feeling, purpose, etc. A thing not small of its kind may be called *pretty* if it is of little dignity or consequence, as, a *pretty* dress or shade of color, but *pretty* is not used of man or their belongings, except in contempt. *Fair* starts from the notion of a brightness that catches the eye. It notes that sort of beauty which delights the eye by complexion and feature, in this sense it is now less common in prose. *Lovely* is a strong word for that which is immediately pleasing to the eye, it applies primarily to that which excites admiration and love. *Comely* applies rather to the human figure, chiefly in its proportions. It is used less commonly than *handsome* to express the result of care or training. See *elegant*.

The moon was pallid, but not faint,
And *beautiful* as some fair saint.
Longfellow, *Orion*

And there a vision caught my eye
The reflex of a *beauteous* form
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*

A *handsome* house, to lodge a friend,
A river at my garden's end
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, Satires, II, vi, 3

Nothing more *beautiful*—nothing *prettier*, at least was ever made than Phoebe Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix

The lamps shone on *our* fair women and brave men
Byron, *Childe Harold*, III, 21

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain
Goldsmith, *D. v. VII*, I, 1

I doubt, indeed, if the shepherds and shepherdesses of his day were any *comelier* and any *cleaner* than these their descendants
C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 114

beautifully (bū'ti-fūl-ly), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Fine by degrees and *beautifully* less
Prior, *Henry and Emma*, I, 323

beautiffulness (bū'ti-fūl-ness), *n.* The quality of being beautiful, elegance of form, beauty.

beautify (bū'ti-fi), *v.*, pret. and pp. *beautified*, *ppr* *beautifying* [Early mod. E. also *beutyfy*, *beutyfy*, *beutyfy*, -*fy*, < *beauty* + *-fy*.] I. trans. To make or render beautiful, adorn, deck; grace, decorate, embellish.

The arts that *beautify* and polish life
Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green,
How much thy presence *beautifies* the ground!
Clare, *The Primrose*

Syn. *Adorn*, *Ornament*, etc. See *adorn* and *decorate*.

II. intrans. To become beautiful, advance in beauty. [Rare.]

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 111

beautiless (bū'ti-less), *a.* [< *beauty* + *-less*.]

Destitute of beauty
Unamiable, *beautiless*, reprobate
Hammond, *Works*, IV, 7

beauty (bū'ti), *n.*, pl. *beauties* (-tiz) [Early mod. E. also *beuty*, *beuty*, < ME. *beuty*, *beute*, *beute*, earliest form *beute*, < OF. *beaute*, *bealte*, *bellet*, *F. beaute*, = *Pr. beute*, *beute* = *Sp. beldad* = *Pg. beldade* = *It. biltà*, < ML. *belsta* (-t-), *beauty*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful, fair see *beau* and *bell*.] 1. That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable emotions. The word denotes primarily that which pleases the eye or ear but it is applied also to that quality in any object of thought which awakens admiration or approval, as, intellectual beauty, moral beauty, the beauty of holiness, the beauty of utility and so on.

He hath a dally *beauty* in his life
That makes me ugly
Shak. *Othello*, v, 1
A thing of *beauty* is a joy for ever
Keats, *Endymion*, I, 1

The homely *beauty* of the good old cause is gone
Wordsworth, *National Independence*, I

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then *beauty* is its own excuse for being
Emerson, *To the Rhodora*
Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual
C. E. Norton

The sense of *beauty* and the affection that follows it attach themselves rather to modes of enthusiasm and feeling than to the course of simple duty which constitutes a merely truthful and upright man
Leccky, *Europ. Morals*, I, 84

2. A particular grace or charm, an embellishment or ornament.—3. Any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing, a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united generally in the plural as, the *beauties* of an author; the *beauties* of nature.

Look in thy soul and thou shalt *beauties* find
Like those which drown'd Narcissus in the flood
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xxxiv

4. A beautiful person, specifically, a beautiful woman, collectively, beautiful women as, all the *beauty* of the place was present.

This lady was not only a great *beauty*, but a most virtuous and excellent creature
Leccky, *Diary*, July 8, 1875

And I have shadow'd many a group
Of *beauties*, that were born
In ten-up times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn
Tennyson, *The Talking Oak*

5. Prevailing style or taste, rage, fashion.

She staid her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*
Jer. Taylor

Camberwell beauty, the *Vanessa atropa*, a beautiful butterfly, rare in Great Britain, but often found in some parts of the United States so named from having been found sometimes at Camberwell, a suburb of London. The wings are deep rich, velvety brown with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer band or margin of pale yellow dappled with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the willow.—**Curve of beauty**, line of beauty. See *curve*.—**Dependent beauty**, that beauty which does not appear when the object is contemplated in itself but only when it is considered in its adaptation to its end.

What has been distinguished as *dependent* or *relative beauty* is nothing more than a beautified utility or utilized beauty
Sir W. Hamilton

Ideal beauty, the standard of æsthetic perfection which the mind forms and seeks to express in the fine arts and in the rules which govern those arts.—**Mixed beauty**, the character of an object which is beautiful and at the same time affords pleasure of another kind = *Syn.* 1. Loveliness, fairness, comeliness, attractiveness, elegance, gracefulness, adornment.

beauty (bū'ti), *v. t.* [< ME. *beutyen*, < *beuty*, etc., *beauty* see *beauty*, *n.*] To render beautiful, adorn, beautify, or embellish.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with paint ring art
Shak., *Hamlet*, III, 1

beauty-of-the-night (bū'ti-ov-thē-nit'), *n.* The four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

beauty-sleep (bū'ti-slep), *n.* The sleep taken before midnight, popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's rest.

beauty-spot (bū'ti-spot), *n.* 1. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty, as formerly practised by women, hence, something that heightens beauty by contrast, a foil.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty spot* of the animal creation
Grew

The numberless absurdities into which this copyism has led the people, from nose rings to ear rings, from painted faces to *beauty spots*
H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 90

2. An especially beautiful feature or thing.
Bunyan

beauty-wash (bū'ti-wosh), *n.* A cosmetic.

beaux, n. Plural of *beau*.

beauxite, n. See *bauxite*.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beavor*, *bever*, < ME. *bever*, < AS. *beofer*, *bifer* = D. LG. *beien* = OHG. *bibin*, MHG. *G. biber* = Icel. *bjorr* = Sw. *bäfer* = Dan. *bater* = L. *fiber*, OL. *bibei* (> *It. bevero* = Sp. *bibaro* = Pr. *vibre* = F. *huere*) = Gael. *beabhar* = Corn. *befr* = Oulg. *bebrā*, *bibru*, *bohru*, Bohem. *Pol. bobr* = Russ. *bobri* = Lith. *bebrus* = Lett. *bebras*, OPruss. *bebrus*, a beaver, = Skt. *babru*, a large ichneumon, as ady, brown, tawny, perhaps a redupl. of √ *bhrū*, the ult. root of AS. *būn*, E. *brown* see *brown*.] I. *n.* 1. A rodent quadruped, about two feet in length, of the family *Castorida* and genus *Castor*, *C. fiber*, at one time common in the northern regions of both hemispheres, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, but occurring solitary in central Europe and Asia. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large webbed hind feet with a flat ovate tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for its fur (which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted) and for an odoriferous secretion named *castor* or *castoreum* (which see).

its food consists of the bark of trees, leaves, roots, and berries. The favorite haunts of the beavers are rivers and lakes which are bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for their purpose, they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones and mud, gnawing down small trees for the purpose and compacting the mud by blows of their powerful tails. In winter they live in houses, which are from 3 to 4 feet high, are built on the water's edge with subaqueous entrances, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. They formerly abounded throughout northern America, but are now found only in unsettled or thinly populated regions. Several slightly different varieties of the European beaver have received special names. The North American beaver is somewhat larger than the European, and exhibits some slight cranial peculiarities.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*)

It is commonly rated as a distinct species or subspecies, under the name of *Castor canadensis*. The so-called fossil beaver, *Castoroides ohioensis*, belongs to a different family, *Castoridae* (which see). See also *Castoridea*.

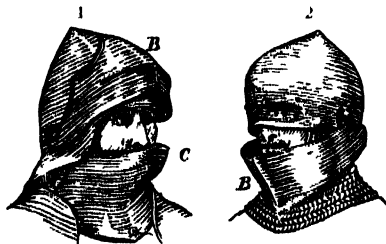
2 The fur of the beaver — 3 (a) A hat made of beaver fur

This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coat of the fashion, which pleased me well, and with my *beaver* I was after office was done, ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast. *Pemys, Diary*, I 280

Hence — (b) A hat of the shape of a beaver hat, but made of silk or other material, in imitation of the fur. The modern stiff silk hat was commonly called a *beaver* until recently — 4. A glove made of beaver's fur. *Mrs Austen* — 5. A thick and warm cloth used for garments by both sexes. The thickest quality is used for overcoats.

II. a Made of beaver or of the fur of the beaver as, a *beaver* hat, *beaver* gloves

beaver¹ (bē'vēr), *n* [Early mod E also *bever*, *bever*, etc., altered, by confusion with *beaver*¹, in "beaver hat," from earlier *barer*, *barner*, < late ME *bavere*, < OF *bavere* (= Sp *bahera* = It *baviera*), beaver of a helmet, prop a bib, < *bave*, fount, froth, saliva see *bavette*] In medieval armor, originally a protection for the lower



1 Beaver fixed to the corselet. B vizor. C beaver. 2, Beaver working on pivots and capable of being raised to cover the face. B beaver. Both are examples of the middle of the 14th century. (1 from Viollet le Duc's *Trat. du Mobilier français*.)

part of the face and cheeks, fixed securely to the armor of the neck and breast, and sufficiently large to allow the head to turn behind it. In this form it was worn throughout the fifteenth century with headpieces other than the armet. In English armor it was the movable protection for the lower part of the face, while the vizor covered the upper part. It is therefore nearly the same as the aventail (which see). In the sixteenth century the movable beaver was confounded with the vizor.

So beaute they both at once and down uprears
Their beaver bright each other for to greet

Spenser, F. Q. II 1 29

He wore his beaver up *Shak., Hamlet 1 2*

Their armed staves in charge, the beavers down
Their eyes of fire sparkling through slits of steel

Shak., 2 Hen. IV, 1 1

beaver², *n* and *v* See *beaver*³

beavered (bē'vēr'd), *a* [< *beaver*² + -ed²] Provided with or wearing a beaver

His beaver'd brow a birchen garland wears

Pope, Dunciad, iv 141

beaver-poison (bē'vēr-poi'z'n), *n* The water-hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*

beaver-rat (bē'vēr-rat), *n* 1. The name in Australia of the murine rodents of the family *Muridae* and genus *Hydromys* (which see). They are aquatic animals of Australia and Tasmania, inhabiting the banks bordering both salt and fresh water, swimming and diving with ease, and in general economy resembling

Beaver rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*)

the water vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*, or the muskrat of America

2. A name of the ondatra, muskrat, or musquash of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*.

beaver-root (bē'vēr-rōt), *n*. The yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*

beaver-teen (bē'vēr-tēn), *n* [< *beaver*¹ + -teen, after *velvet*] 1 A cotton twilled fabric in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut — 2 A strong cotton twilled fabric for men's wear. It is a kind of smooth fustian, shorn after being dyed. If shorn before dyeing, it is called *molecrin*. *E. H. Knight*

beaver-tongue (bē'vēr-tung), *n*. Same as *cost-mary*

beaver-tree (bē'vēr-trē), *n*. The sweet-bay of the United States, *Magnolia glauca*

beaver¹, **beaver**², *n*. Obsolete forms of *beaver*¹, *beaver*²

beballey, *a* [Late ME, a corruption of OF (AF) **bapallē*, < *bi-*, two, twice, + **pallē*, party par-pale a term of blazon (Cotgrave)] In her, divided into two parts by a vertical line, party per pale said of an escutcheon.

bebeast (bē-bēst'), *v t* [< *be-1* + *beast*] To make a beast of, consider as a beast, treat as a beast

bebeeric (bē-bē'rik), *a* [< *bebeeru* + -ic] Of or derived from *bebeerin*. Also written *beberic* — **Bebeeric acid**, a white, crystalline, volatile acid extracted from the seeds of *Nectandra Rodiei*

bebeerin, **bebeerine** (bē-bē'rin), *n* [< *bebeeru*, *q v*] The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru* or greenheart-tree of Guiana. It is said to be identical with *butine*, C₁₀H₁₆NO₂, and is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge, chiefly in the form of the crude sulphate. Also written *beberine*, *beberine*, *beberine*, *beberia* etc.

bebeeru (bē-bē'ru), *n* [Native name, also spelled *bebeeru*, *biburu*] A tree of British Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiei*, natural order *Lauraceae*, the timber of which is known to wood-merchants by the name of *greenheart*, and is largely imported into England for the building of ships and submarine structures, being remarkably hard and durable, and not subject to injury from the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). Its bark contains *bebeerin*, and is used as a febrifuge

bebization (be-bi-zā'shon), *n*. In music, the system of indicating the tones of the scale, for reference or practice, by the syllables *la*, *be*, *ce*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler, and apparently applied not to the scale in the abstract, but to the scale beginning on A. See *bebization*, *solmization*, etc.

bebled (bē-blēd'), *v t* [< ME *bebleden*, < *be-1* + *bled*] To make bloody *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1144*

beblot (bē-blōt'), *v t* [< *be-1* + *blot*¹] To blot all over, stain.

Beblotte it with this teneis eke a lyte

Chaucer, Troilus, II 1027

beblubbered (bē-blub'ērd), *a* [< *be-1* + *blubbered*] Befouled or bleared, as with weeping

Her eyes all beblubbered with tears

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I III 18

beblurt, *v t* [< *be-1* + *blurt*] To blurt all over.

bebung (bē'bung), *n* [*G*, a trembling, < *beben*, tremble] A certain pulsation or trembling effect given to a sustained note, in either vocal or instrumental music, for the sake of expression *Grove*

bec¹, *n*. An obsolete form of *beck*¹.

bec² (bek), *n*. [*F*, beak see *beck*⁴, *beak*¹] A beak; in music, a mouthpiece for a musical instrument.

becafico, **becafigo** (bek-a-fē'kō, -gō), *n*. Same as *becafico*.

becall (bē-kāl'), *v t* [< ME *becallen*, *bikallan*, < *bi-*, *be-*, + *callen*, call: see *be-1* and *call*] 1† To accuse — 2† To call upon, call forth; challenge — 3† To call; summon — 4 To call names, miscall. *N E. D*

becalm (bē-kām'), *v t* [< *be-1* + *calm*] 1. To make calm or still; make quiet; calm.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood *Dryden*.

Banish his sorrows and becalm his soul with easy dreams.

Addison.

2. *Naut.*, to deprive (a ship) of wind; delay by or subject to a calm.

A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke*

becalming (bē-kā'ming), *n*. The state of being becalmed; a calm at sea. [Rare or obsolete.]

Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in becalmings

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p 6

becalmment (bē-kām'ment), *n*. [< *becalm* + -ment] The state of being becalmed. [Rare.]

became (bē-kām'), *v*. Preterit of *become*.

becap (bē-kap'), *v t*; pret. and pp. *becapped*, ppr. *becapping*. [< *be-1* + *cap*¹] To cover with a cap

becard (bē-kārd), *n*. [< *F. *becard*, < *bec*, beak: see *beak*¹ and *-ard*.] A name of sundry insectivorous birds of Central and South America, such as those of the genera *Tityra* and *Psaris*, given on account of their large or hooked bill.

becarpeted (bē-kār'pet-ed), *a* [< *be-1* + *carpet* + -ed²] Furnished or covered with a carpet or carpets; carpeted [Rare.]

Is there another country under the sun so becalmished, becarpeted, and becurtained with grass?

The Century, XXVII 110

becarve (bē-kārv'), *v t*. [< ME *bekerwen*, < AS. *becorjan*, cut off, < *be-* priv + *eorjan*, cut. In mod. use, < *be-1* + *carve*] 1† To cut off. — 2† To cut up or open (land) — 3 To cut to pieces. *N E. D*

becasse (be-kas'), *n* [< *F. *becasse*, a woodcock, < *bec*, a beak see *beak*¹] The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticicola*

becassine (be-ka-sēn'), *n*. [< *F. *becassine*, < *becasse* see *becasse*.] The European snipe, *Gallinago media*

because (bē-kāz'), *adv* and *conj*, orig. *prep* *phr* [Early mod E also *by cause*, < ME *because*, *bi-cause*, *bycause*, also and prop. written apart, *be cause*, *bi cause*, by *cause*, being the prep. *by* with the governed noun *cause*. The phrase *by cause of*, or *because of* (cf. the similar phrase *by reason of*), was used as equiv. to a prep., and the phrase *by cause that*, or *because that*, afterward shortened to *because* (colloq. and dial. *cause*), as a conj.] I. *adv* 1 By reason (of); on account (of) followed by *of*

The spirit is life, because of righteousness *Rom viii. 10*

Let no self reproach weigh on you because of me

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2

2† For the sake (of), in order (to)

II. *conj*. 1 For the reason (that); since.

These whetted the souls are placed on his

Because all sounds die lightly mount aloft.

Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Why is our food so very sweet?

Because we earn in labor we eat *Cotton, Fables, I*

Men who could never be taught to do what was right because it was right, soon learned to do right because it was a becoming thing in them, as knights and nobles, to do so

Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., xii

2† To the end that, in order that

And the multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace. *Mat. xx 31*

[*Because* introduces a clause stating some particular circumstance, from which, (a) by virtue of a general truth not usually mentioned, the truth of the preceding clause necessarily follows, or (b) in consequence of a general purpose, the agent is led to perform the act, or bring about the state of things, mentioned in the previous clause. *Because* is not properly used to introduce a general principle or major premise.] = *SYN.* 1 See *since*

becca (bek'ā), *n*, pl *becca* (-sē) [NL. see *beck*⁴, *beak*¹] 1. The long point of a hood, especially in the fifteenth century, when such points reached below the waist behind. — 2. A long scarf or streamer attached to a turban-shaped cap in the fifteenth century. *Fairholt*.

beccabunga (bek-a-bung'gā), *n*. [NL. ML., < LG *beckebunge* = D. *beekbunge* = G. *bachbunge*], brooklime, < *becke* (= D. *beck* = G. *bach* = E. *beck*¹), a brook, + *bunge* = OHG. *bungo*, a bunch, bulb. Cf. *leol. binger*, a bolster, a heap. see *bing*¹] The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

becce, *n*. Plural of *becca*

beccafico (bek-a-fē'kō), *n*. [Also written *becafico*, *becafica*, *becafigue*, etc. (cf. *F. becfigue*), < It *becafico*, < *beccare* = F. *becquer* (Cotgrave), also *becqueter*, peck with the beak (< *becco* = F. *bec*, > E. *beck*⁴, *beak*¹), + *fico*, a fig, < L. *ficus*, a fig see *fig* and *fico*.] 1. An old and disused name of sundry small European birds, chiefly of the family *Sylviidae*, or warblers, which peck figs, or were supposed to do so. The application of the word is indeterminate, but it has been, perhaps, most frequently used in connection with the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis* (Bechstein), *Curruca hortensis* of some authors.

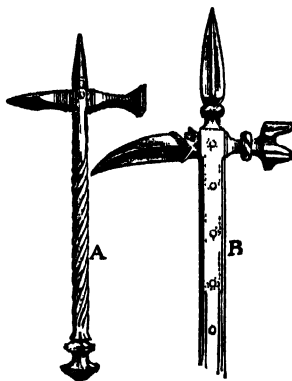
In extended use—2. One of sundry small American birds, as some of those formerly included in a genus *Picodula*—3. The European golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*

beccot, n. [It., a goat] A cuckold

Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto
Marston and Webster, *The Malcontent*, l. 3

bec-de-corbin¹ (bek' dē-kōr-bau'), n. [F, lit crow's beak. see *beak*¹, *de*², and *corbe*] 1

A name given in the middle ages to the pointed end of the mail-tel-de-fer, or war-hammer. Hence—2 The whole weapon having such a point or beak.—3 A name given in the eighteenth century to the head of a walking-cane having somewhat the form of a bird's beak



Beccafico, 18th century

bechamel

(besh' a-mel), n. [F *bé-chamel* *from* *Beche* *the Duc* *Duct du Mobilier français*] In *cooking*, a white sauce of elaborate composition, named from its inventor, Louis de Béchamel or Béchameil, marquis of Nointel, steward to Louis XIV

bechance¹ (bē-chāns'), v. [*be-1* + *chance*, v.] I. *intrans* To happen, chance

II. *trans* To befall, happen to

My sons—God knows what hath bechanced them
Shak., 3 Hen VI, l. 4

bechance² (bē-chāns'), *adv* [For *by chance*, cf. *because*.] Accidentally, by chance

We bechance lost our sovereign lord
Grafton, *Hen VIII*, an. 14

becharm (bē-chārm'), v. t. [*be-1* + *charm*] To charm, captivate, enchain

The lethargy which my reason long
Hath been becharmed

Beau and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, v. 1

Prithuc, interrupt not
The paradise of my becharming thoughts

Ford, *Fancies*, iv. 1

bêche-de-mer (bāsh'dē-mār'), n. [F, lit spade of the sea (*bêche*, < OF *besche* (ML *besca*, cf. equiv *becca* see *beck*³), spade, *de*, < L *de*, of, *mer*, < L *mare*, sea, = E *mere*), a name explained as having reference to the shape of the animals when dried and pressed, but really an accommodation of the Pg name *bucho do mar*, lit worm of the sea, sea-slug *bucho* = Sp *bucho*, a worm, grub, slug, *do*, of the, *mar*, < L *maris*, sea.] The trepang, a species of the genus *Holothuria* (*H. argus*), or sea-slugs, much esteemed by the Chinese as a culinary delicacy. See *trepang*

bechic (bē'kik), a and n. [*L. bechicus*, < Gr *βηχικός*, pertaining to a cough, < *βήξ* (*βηχ*), a cough, < *βήσσειν*, cough] I. a. Having the property of curing coughs.

II. n. A medicine for relieving coughs, a pectoral

beck¹ (bek), n. [*ME bek*, *becc*, < AS **becc* (Bosworth) = Icel *bekkr* = Sw. *beck* = Dan *bæk*, but the ME form may be from the Scand, the only authenticated AS. form being *bece*, *bace*, dat of *bece* (giving mod E **betch*, which prob exists in the dial *batch* see *batch*²) = OS *beki* = OD *beke*, D. *beck* = LG *beke*, *bak* = OHG *bah*, MHG *bach*, a brook] 1 A brook, a small stream, especially, a brook with a stony bed or rugged course

The brooks, the becks, the rills
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l.

The reflex of a beautiful form,
A glowing arm, a gleaming neck,
As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck
Tennyson, *The Miller's Daughter*

2 The valley of a beck, a field or patch of ground adjacent to a brook. See *batch*²

beck² (bek), v. [*ME becken*, *bekken*, short for *becken*, *beckon* see *beckon*] I. *intrans* 1 To signal by a nod or other significant gesture, beckon

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Who's he but bowed if this great prince but becket?
Drayton, *Queen Margaret*

Let us follow
The beeking of our chance
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, l. 2.

2 To recognize a person by a slight bow or nod [*Scotch*.]

II. *trans* 1. To summon or intimate some command or desire to by a nod or gesture, beckon to

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on
Shak., 4 John, iii. 3

2 To express by a gesture as, to beck thanks [*Rare*]

beck² (bek), n. [*ME bek*, < *becken*, *becken*, *beck* see *beck*², v.] 1 A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended to be understood as expressive of a desire, or as a sign of command

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles
Milton, *1 Allegro*, l. 28

My guiltiness had need of such a naster,
That with a beck can suppress multitudes

Middleton, *The Witch*, iv. 1

I would wish myself a little more command and sovereignty, that all the court were subject to my absolute beck
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1

2 A gesture of salutation or recognition, a bow, a courtesy [*Scotch*]—At one's beck, at one's beck and call, subject to one's slightest wish, obliged or ready to obey all of one's orders or desires

It was necessary for him to have always at his beck some men of letters from Paris to point out the solennities and false rhymes of which, to the last, he was frequently guilty
Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*

We move, my friend,
At no man's beck
Tennyson, *Princess*, li

beck³ (bek), n. [E dial, not found in ME, < AS *becca*, glossed *hgo*, a mattock, cf. ML *becca* (cf. ML *besca*, > OF *besche*, mod F *beche*), a spade, 1^h *beca*, a hook, Ir *bacc*, a hook] An agricultural implement with two hooks, used in dressing turnips, etc., a form of mattock

beck⁴ (bek), n. [*ME bek*, *bec*, < OF *bec*, *beak*, the same word, retaining the orig. short vowel, as the now more common *beak*¹] 1 A beak—2 Any pointed or projecting part of the dress, especially of a head-dress, as of the bycocket

beck⁵ (bek), n. [Prob another form of *beck*³, q. v.] A vat or vessel used in a dye-house, a back—Clearing-beck, in *calico printing*, a vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are cleansed or soured with soap and water

beck⁶, n. [CF *beak*²] Same as *beck-harman*
becker (bē'kēr), n. [E dial (also *becket*), q. v.], appar < *beck*⁴ + *-er* 1 Cf. F. *becard*, the female salmon] A name of the fish *Sparus pagrus*, otherwise called *branz* and *king of the sea-breams*

beckern (bē'kēr), n. Same as *beckern* and *beck-iron*

becket¹ (bē'kēt), n. [E dial; cf. OF *bequet*, *bechet*, a pike or pickerel, dim. of *bec*, *beak* see *beak*¹, *beck*⁴] Same as *becker*

becket² (bē'kēt), n. [Origin obscure] Naut

(a) A short piece of rope, with a knot at one end and an eye in the other, for temporarily confining ropes or small spars.

(b) A handle made of a rope grommet or ring

(c) A wooden cleat or hook, fastened on the fore- or main-rigging of a ship, for the tacks and sheets to be in

when not in use. (d) A rope grommet in the bottom of a block for securing the standing end of the fall (e) A cant term for a trousers-pocket

becket² (bē'kēt), v. t. [*becket*², n.] To fasten or provide with beackets

Cooper

beck-harman, n. [Also *harman-beck*, old slang, of obscure origin, with *beck* cf. equiv *beak*²] In old slang, a constable

B. Jonson

becking (bē'kīng), n. [Verbal n of *beck*², v.] The act of making a beck, the act of bowing or nodding

The communion was altogether like a popish mass, with the old apish tricks of Antichrist, bowings and becks, kneelings and knockings, the Lord's Death, after St Paul's doctrine, neither preached nor spoken of

Bp Bale, in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Ch. of Eng.*, xxi

beck-iron (bēk'ī-ern), n. [*beck*⁴ + *iron*. Cf. *beak-iron*] 1 A contrivance for holding a piece of wood firmly while it is planed. It is made of iron or steel rods fastened to a bench and bent parallel to the surface of the wood

2 A small anvil with a shallow groove, for rounding the inside of the bows of scissors

beckon (bēk'n), v. [Early mod E also *becken*, < ME *beknen*, *becnen*, *becken*, < AS *bēcnan*, *bēcnan*, later also *beacnan* (OS *bōknan* = OHG *bouhnen* = ON *bakna*), < *beacn*, a sign, *beacon* see *beacon*] I. *intrans* To make a significant gesture with the head or hand, intended as a hint or an intimation, especially of a desire for approach or departure, or for silence

Alexander beckoned with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people

Acts xix. 33

II. *trans* To make a significant sign to, summon or direct by making signs

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away

Tickell, *Colin and Lucy*

Beckoning the imagination with promises better than any fulfillment

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 425

beckon (bēk'n), n. [*beckon*, v.] A significant gesture as, "at the first beckon," *Bolting-brook*, Parties [*Rare*]

beckoner (bēk'n-er), n. One who beckons or calls by signs

beclapt (bē-klap'), v. t. [*ME beclappen*, < *be-1* + *clap*¹] To catch, grasp, insure

He that with his thousand cordes slye
Continually us waiteth to beclappe

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 9

beclipt (bē-klīp'), v. t. [*ME beclippen*, < *be-1* + *clip*¹] To embrace, clasp

And suddenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in arms he her kiste

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, l.

becloud (bē-kloud'), v. t. [*be-1* + *cloud*] To overcloud, obscure, dim

Storms of tears becloud his eyes

P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, v. 15

The subject has been beclouded by the mass of writings

The American, VIII. 60

become (bē-kum'), v., pret. *became*, pp. *become*, *ppm* *becoming* [Early mod E also *becum*, *becume*, < ME *becumen*, *becumen*, < AS *becuman*, *becuman*, come, happen (= D *bekomen* = OHG *biquaman*, MHG *bekomen*, G *bekommen*, reach, suit, = Goth *bekuman*, come upon one, belail), < *be-* + *cuman*, come see *be-1* and *come*]

In the sense of befit, suit, cf. AS *gewerūm*, ME *gewerūm*, *gewen*, and OHG *biquam*, MHG *bequame*, G *bequeme*, fit, suitable, also AS *cym-lic*, E *comely*, and L *conuenient* (-tis), E *convenient*] I. *intrans* 1† To come, arrive, betake one's self, go

But when they saw that they should be come under the obedience of another prince, they suffered the Greeks to meet Alexander

J. Breda, tr. of Quintus Curtius v

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass that one cannot tell where to become to be out of the sun or cold

Bacon, *Building*

I cannot joy, until I be resolved
Where our right valiant father is become

Shak., 3 Hen VI, ii. 1

2 To come about, come into being, pass from non-existence, arise [*Rare*]

The only rules for him (Hume) were certain intellectual sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or becomes

Mind, XI. 3

3 To change or pass from one state of existence to another, come to be something different; come or grow to be, as, the boy rapidly becomes the man

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul

Gen. ii. 7

That error now, which is become my crime

Milton, *P. 1*, l. ix. 1181

If the Bank be unconstitutional, when did it become so?

D. Webster, *Speech* Sept. 30, 1834

4 To be fit or proper, be decorous or praiseworthy. [*Rare*]

Set this diamond safe
In golden palaces, as it becomes

Shak., 1 Hen VI, v. 3

To become of (at) To come out of, result from. See 1 (b) To be the fate of, be the end of, be the final or subsequent condition after what as what will become of our commerce? what will become of us? It applies to place as well as condition. What has become of my friend? that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?

What is then become of so huge a multitude? Raleigh

Sneyr And pray what becomes of her?

Puff She is going to throw her self into the sea, to be sure

Sheridan, *The Critic* III. 1

II. *trans* 1 To suit or be suitable to, be congruous with, befit, accord with in charac-

ter or circumstances, be worthy of or proper to rarely said of persons

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halber as another

Shak., 1 Hen. IV, ii 4

Nothing in his life
I *became* him like the leaving it

Shak., Macbeth, i 4

I don't think so much learning *becomes* a young woman

Sheridan, The Rivals, i

2 To befit in appearance, suit esthetically, grace or adorn

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it at length into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress

Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, p 11

[Formerly *becomed* was sometimes used as the past participle

A good rebuke

Which might have well *becom'd* the best of men,
To taunt at slackness

Shak., A and C, iii 7

becomed, *v. a* [Irreg. and rare pp. of *become*] *Becoming*

I met the youthful lord at Laurence's cell,
And gave him what *becomed* love I might,
Not stopping over the bounds of modesty

Shak., R and J, iv 2

becomeness, *n* [*< become*, pp., + *-ness*. Cf. *for-giveness*, similarly formed] *Becomingness*

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *v. a* and *n* [Ppr of *become*, *v*] **I.** *v. a* 1 Fit, suitable, congruous, proper, belonging to the character, or adapted to the circumstances formerly sometimes followed by *of*

Such [discourses] as are *becoming* of them

Dryden

This condescension, my Lord is not only *becoming* of your ancient family, but of your personal character in the world

Dryden, Bed of Love, triumphant

2 Suitable to the appearance or style of, befitting esthetically, as, a *becoming* dress = *syn* Meet appropriate fitting, seemly, comely, decent

II. *n* 1† Something worn as an ornament

Sh. forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
I've well to you

Shak., A and C, i 3

2 That which is suitable, fit, or appropriate

Burnet, among whose many good qualities self-command and a fine sense of the *becoming* cannot be reckoned

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix

3 In *metaph.*, the transition from non-existence into existence, an intermediate state between being and not being, a state of flux, the state of that which begins to be, but does not endure, change, development opposed to *being*

becomingly (bē-kum'ing-ly), *adv* After a becoming or proper manner

becomingness (bē-kum'ing-ness), *n* Suitableness, congruity, propriety, decency, gracefulness arising from fitness, as, "*becomingness* of virtue," *Delany*, Christmas Sermon

becquē (bē-kā'), *a* [*F*, *< bec* (*bequē*), beak, + *-ē* = *-et*] In *her*, same as *beaked*

becripple (bē-krip'l), *v. t* [*< be-1* + *cripple*] To make lame, cripple [Rare]

Those whom you bedevil and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, vi 19

becuiba-nut (be-kwē'ba-nut), *n* [*< becuiba*, *becuiba*, or *icuiba*, the native name, + *nut*] A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, *Myristica Beuhyba*, from which a balsam is drawn that is considered of value in rheumatism

becuna (be-kū'ing), *n* [ML *becuna*, *F* *becune*, origin unknown] A European fish of the family *Sphyrapidae* (*Sphyrapa spec*), somewhat re-



Becuna (Sphyrapa spec.)

sembling a pike From its scales and air bladder is obtained a substance useful in the manufacture of artificial pearls The fish is well flavored

becurl (be-ker'l), *v. t* [*< be-1* + *curl*] To furnish or deck with curls as, a *becurled* dandy

bed¹ (bed), *n* [Early mod E also *bedd*, *bedde*, *< ME* *bed*, *bedde*, *< AS* *bedd*, *bed* = *OS* *bed* = *OFries* *bed* = *D* *bed* = *OHG* *bēth*, *bēth*, *MIH* *bēth*, *bēth*, *G* *bēth*, *bēth* = *IceL* *bedhr* = *Sw* *badd* = *Dan* *bed* = *Goth* *bēth*, a bed (the special sense of a plot of ground in a garden occurs in *AS*, *MIH*, etc., and is the only sense of *Dan* *bed*, and of the *G* form *bēth*), perhaps orig a place dug out, a lair, and thus akin to *L* *fodere* dig see *foss*, *fossil*, etc.] 1 That upon or within which one reposes or sleeps (a) A large flat bag filled with feathers, down, hair, straw or the like, a mattress (b) The mattress together with the coverings

intended for shelter and warmth (c) The mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead, a permanent structure of wood or metal, upon which they are placed (d) The bedstead by itself

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A *bed* by night, a chest of drawers by day

Goldsmith, Des. VII, l 230

Hence — **2** By extension, the resting-place of an animal — **3** Any sleeping-place, a lodging, accommodation for the night

On my knees I beg

That you'll vouchsafe me talent, bed, and food

Shak., Lear, ii 4

4 Matrimonial connection, conjugal union, matrimonial rights and duties

George, the eldest son of his second bed

Clarendon, Hist. Ref., i 19

5 Offspring, progeny — **6** Anything resembling, or assumed to resemble, a bed in form or position (a) A plot or piece of ground in a garden in which plants, especially flowers are grown, usually raised a little above the adjoining ground

Beds of hyacinths and roses

Milton, Comus, l 608

(b) The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water

A narrow gully, apparently the dry *bed* of a mountain torrent

Trimm, Sketch Book, p 53

(c) A layer, a stratum, an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it, as a *bed* of sulphur, a *bed* of sand or clay In geology a *bed* is a layer of rock, a portion of a rock mass which has so much homogeneity, and is so separated from the rock which lies over and under it, that it has a character of its own This distinctness of character may be given by peculiarities of composition, texture, or color, or simply by a facility of separation from the associated beds Thus there may be a *bed* of marble intercalated in a mass of shale, or there may be several beds of marble associated together, each bed being individualized by peculiarities of texture or color In the latter case there would ordinarily be a distinct break or solution of continuity between the different beds, so that when quarried they would separate from each other without difficulty along the plane of contact The Latin word *stratum* is commonly employed in geological writings, and is almost the exact equivalent of *bed* *Bed*, as applied to mineral deposits, implies ordinarily that the masses of ore thus characterized be flat, and have more or less of the character of sedimentary deposits, in distinction from those of true veins, or lodes

7 Anything resembling a bed in function; that on which anything lies, or in which anything is embedded Particularly (a) In building (1) Either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone in position, the surfaces are distinguished as the *upper* and the *lower bed* (2) The under surface of a brick, shingle, slate, or tile in position (b) In *geom.*, the foundation piece of a gun carriage The *bed* of a mortar is a solid piece of hard wood, hollowed out in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions (c) In *mach.*, the foundation piece on which the machine is constructed (d) In a *printing mill* the lower griststone (e) In *printing*, the table of a printing press on which the form of types is laid It is now always of iron, but in old hand presses it was made of wood or stone (f) In *railway construction*, the superficial earthwork with the ballasting (g) *Naut.*, a thick, flat piece of wood placed under the quarter of a ship in a ship's hold, to relieve the bilge or thick part of the hull from pressure (h) The beams or slats which support the puppets or stocks of a lathe (i) In *masonry*, a layer of cement or mortar in which a stone is embedded, or against which it bears (j) In a plane, the inclined face against which the plane iron bears (k) The lower die in a punching machine (l) In *ship building*, the cradle of a ship when on the stocks (m) In *bookbinding* the couch used in the process of marbling the edges of books It is a water solution of gum tragacanth

8 A flock or number of animals, as of wild fowl on the water, closely packed together —

9 A division of the ground in the game of hop-scotch, also called locally the game of "beds" — **Aix beds**, in *geol.*, thick fresh water Tertiary strata occurring near Aix in Provence, France, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareous silicious grits, and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects, and plants — **Apple-bed** See *apple pie* — **Bagshot beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Eocene Tertiary age which form outcrops near London, England, and occupy a considerable area around Bagshot in Surrey, and in the New Forest, Hampshire

They are chiefly composed of sand, with occasional layers of clay, as also of brick earth and pebbles The Bagshot beds rest upon the London clay They are usually destitute of fossils Also called *Bagshot sand* — **Bala beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Lower Silurian age which are particularly well developed near the town and lake of Bala in Merionethshire, Wales — **Bed of the bowsprit**, a bearing formed out of the head of the stem and the apron to support the bowsprit **Bed of justice** (*lit* *lit de justice*) (a) A throne on which the king of France was seated when he attended parliament Hence, (b) a formal visit of a king of France to his parliament These visits had several objects but latterly, when the parliament became a power in the state, beds of justice were held principally for the purpose of compelling the parliament of Paris the chief of the French parliaments to register edicts of the king when it showed unwillingness to do so They were also held to try a peer, to create new taxes, to declare the majority of the king etc — **Bembridge beds**, in *geol.*, a fossiliferous division of the Upper Eocene strata, principally developed in the Isle of Wight, England, consisting of marls and clays, resting on a compact pale yellow or cream colored limestone called *Bembridge limestone* They abound in the shells of *Lymnaea* and *Panorpa*, and remains of two species of *Chara* water plants but their most distinctive feature is the mammalian remains of the *Palaotherium* and *Anoplo-*

therium One layer is composed almost entirely of the remains of a minute globular species of *Palaudina* — **Brora beds**, in *geol.*, a series of strata occurring near Brora in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, of the age of the Lower Oolite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the Secondary strata of Great Britain — **From bed and board**, a law phrase applied to a separation of man and wife without dissolving the bands of matrimony now called a *judicial separation* — **Genister beds** See *ganister* — **Hydrostatic bed** See *water bed* — **Maestricht beds**, in *geol.*, a member of the Cretaceous, forming the lower division of the uppermost subgroup of that series, and interesting on account of the fossils it contains It is especially well developed at Maestricht in the Netherlands These beds contain a mixture of true Cretaceous forms with such as are characteristic of the older Tertiary — **Parade bed**, in some ceremonial funerals, particularly of great personages, a bed or bier on which a corpse or effigy is laid out in state

The effigy of the deceased with his hands crossed upon a hook, lying upon a *parade bed*, placed on the top of a lion footed sarcophagus

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 120

Purbeck beds, in *geol.*, a group of rocks named from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, England, resting on the Portlandian, and forming the highest division of the Jurassic series in England The fossils of the Purbeck are freshwater and brackish, and there are in this formation dirt-beds or layers of ancient soil containing stumps of trees which grew in them The same formation is also found in the Tura, in the valley of the Donbas — **St Helen's beds**, same as *Osborne series* (which see, under *series*) — **To be brought to bed**, to be confined in child bed followed by *of* as, *to be brought to bed of a son* — **To make a bed**, to put it in order after it has been used

bed¹ (bed), *v.* pret and pp *bedded*, ppr *bedding* [*< ME* *bedden*, *bedden*, *< AS* *beddian* (*OHG* *betōn* = *Sw* *badda*), prepare a bed, *< bed*, a bed] **I.** *trans* 1 To place in or as in a bed

My son I the ooze is *bedded*

Shak., Tempst, iii 3

2 To go to bed with, make partaker of one's bed

They have married me

I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her

Shak., All's Well, ii 3

3 To provide a bed for, furnish with accommodations for sleeping — **4** To put to bed, specifically, to put (a couple) to bed together, as was formerly the custom at weddings

The Dauphin and the Dauphine were *bedded*

London Gaz. (1680), No 1494 (N. E. D.)

5 To make a bed of, or plant in beds, as a mass of flowering plants or foliage-plants, also, to transplant into a bed or beds, as from pots or a hothouse often with out

Such [cuttings] as are too weak to be put in the nursery rows will require to be *bedded out* that is, set closely in beds by the natives, where they can remain for one or two years, until they are large and strong enough for root grafting or for the nursery rows

P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p 130

6 To embed, fix or set in a permanent position, furnish with a bed as, to *bed* a stone.

Rites which attest that Man by nature lies

bedded for good and evil in a gulf

Keats, *Caecilia* low

7 To lay in a stratum, stratify, lay in order or flat

Your *bedded* hair

Starts up and stands on end

Shak., Hamlet, iii 4

8 To make a bed for, as a horse commonly used with down

After *bedding* down the horse and fastening the barn, he returned to the kitchen

J. F. Frounbridge, Coupon Bonds, p 24

II. *intrans* 1 To go to bed, retire to sleep by extension applied to animals — **2** To cohabit, use the same bed, sleep together

If he be married and *bed* with his wife

W. E. W. Surgery

They [the wasps] never molested me as usually, though they *bedded* with me

Thoreau, Walden, p 258

3 To rest as in or on a bed with one

The rail, therefore, *beds* throughout on the ballast

Proc. Diet., III 602

4 To flock closely together, as wild fowl on the surface of the water — **5** To sleep, pass the night, as game in cover

bed², An occasional Middle English preterit of *bed*

bedabble (bē-dab'l), *v. t* [*< be-1* + *dabble*] To dabble with moisture, make wet as, "*bedabbled* with the dew," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii 2

bedad (bē-dad'), *intery* An Irish minced oath, a corruption of *be gad*, for *by God*!

Bedad she'd come and marry some of 'em

Thackeray

bedaff (bē-daff'), *v. t* [*FME* *bedaffen* (pp *bedaffed*), *< be-1* + *daffe*, a fool see *be-1* and *daff*] To befool, make a fool of *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, Envoy, l 15.

bedaft (bē-daff'), *p. a* Stupid; foolish.

bedagt, *v. t.* [*ME* *bedaggen*, *< be-1* + *dag*] To bedaggle.

bedaggle (bē-dag'gl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + dabble Cf. bedag*] To soil, as clothes, by trailing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water *J. Richardson, Notes on Milton*
bed-ale (bed'āl), *n.* Ale brewed for a confinement or a christening
bedaret (bē-dār'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + darē*] To dare, defy

The eagle is emboldened
 With eyes intentive to bedare the sun
Petr., David and Bethsabe

bedark (bē-därk'), *v. t.* [*< ME bederken, < be-1 + dark, v.*] To darken

When the blacke winter night
 Bederked hath the water strome,
 Al prively they come to londe
Gower, Conf. Amant, l. 81

bedarken (bē-där'kn), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + darken*] To cover with darkness; darken; obscure

bedarkened (bē-där'knd), *p. a.* 1 Obscured — 2 Figuratively, existing in mental or moral darkness; sunk in ignorance. as, "this bedarkened race," *Southey*

bedash (bē-dash'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + dash*] To wet by throwing water or other liquid upon, bespatter with water or mud as, "trees bedash'd with rain," *Shak., Rich. III., l. 2*

So terribly bedash'd that you would swear
 He were lighted from a horse's face
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, l. 1

bedaub (bē-dāb'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + daub*] To daub over, besmear, soil

Bedaub fair designs with a foul varnish
Barrow, Works, III. xv

Bedawi (bed'a-wē), *n., pl.* *Bedawin* (-wen) See *Beduin*, 1

bedazzle (bē-daz'z'l), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + dazzle*] To dazzle by too strong a light, blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light

My mistaking eyes
 That have been so bedazzled with the sun,
 That everything I look on seemeth green
Shak., l. of the S., iv. 5

Summe that w a golden beam into the study and laid it
 right across the minister's bedazzled eyes
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx

bedazzlingly (bē-daz'ling-h), *adv.* So as to bedazzle

bed-board (bed'bōrd), *n.* The head-board or foot-board of a bedstead

bed-bolt (bed'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* The *Cimex lectularius* or *Atantha lectularia*, infesting beds See *bug*²

bed-chair (bed'chär), *n.* An adjustable frame designed to enable invalids to sit up in bed. Also called *chair-bed*

bedchamber (bed'chäm'hér), *n.* [*< ME bedchambre (= MHG bettekammer), < bed + chamber*] An apartment or chamber intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose — **Lords of the bedchamber**, officers of the British royal household under the groom of the stole. They are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends the king on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bedchamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by women, called *ladies of the bedchamber*. In either case they are generally held by persons of the highest nobility

bed-clip (bed'khp), *n.* In *coach-building*, a band of iron designed to secure the wooden bed of the vehicle to the spring or to the axle

bedclothes (bed'klōthz), *n. pl.* The coverings used on beds, sheets, blankets, quilts, etc., collectively

bed-cover (bed'kuv'ér), *n.* A bedquilt or bedspread

bedded (bed'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of bed¹, v.*] 1. Provided with a bed — 2 Laid in a bed, embded — 3. Existing in beds, layers, or strata, stratified, or included between stratified masses of rock. Chiefly used in combination, as thin bedded, heavy bedded, etc. Masses of igneous rock formed by successive overflows of molten material are often said to be bedded, but not ordinarily stratified

4 Growing in or transplanted into beds, as plants

Dost sit and hearken
 The dreary melody of bedded reeds
 In desolate places *Keats, Endymion, l. 239*

bedder (bed'ér), *n.* 1. One who puts to bed — 2 One who makes beds (mattresses), an upholsterer [*Local, Eng.*] — 3 A bed-stone, specifically, the nether stone of an oil-mill *Phillips (1706)* Also *beddeter* — 4. A bedding-plant (which see)

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* [*< ME bedding, < AS bedding (for *bedding) = G. bettung, < bed +*

*-ing*¹] 1. The act of placing in a bed, a putting to bed, especially of a newly married couple. See *bed, v. t.*, 4

A circumstantial description of the wedding, bedding, and throwing the stocking *Scott, Nigel, xxvii*

2 A bed and its furniture, the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast

Pray God he have not kept such open house,
 That he hath sold my hangings, and my bedding
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1

3 In *geol.*, as used by most geologists, the exact equivalent of *stratification*, or occurrence in strata or beds See *bed, bedded*, and *laminations* — 4 In *building*, a foundation or bottom layer of any kind — 5 The seat in which a steam-boiler rests

bedding-molding (bed'ing-mōl'ding), *n.* Same as *bed-molding*

bedding-plant (bed'ing-plant), *n.* An ornamental flowering plant or foliage-plant suited by habit for growing in beds or masses, and to produce a desired effect, generally of color, by combination with other plants

bedding-stone (bed'ing-stōn), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface is straight or not

beddy (bed'i), *a.* Bold, forward [*Scotch*] But if my puppis once were ready,
 They'll be baird clever, keen, and beddy
Watson's Collection, l. 70

bede¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *bead*

bede² (bēd), *n.* [*Etym. unknown*] In *English mining*, a peculiar kind of pickax

bedead¹ (bē-ded'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + dead*] To deaden

Others that are bedeaded and stupefied as to their morals
Hallam, Melanconia, p. 1

bedeafen (bē-def'n), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + deafen*] To render deaf

bedeck (bē-dēk'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + deck*] To deck out, adorn, grace as, "bedecking ornaments," *Shak., L. L., l. 1*, "bedecked, ornate, and gay," *Milton, S. A., l. 712*

Such a wonderful and precious gift as these,
 Fit to bedeck the limbs of godheads
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 245

bedeen (bē-dēn'), *adv.* [*North E. and Sc., < ME bedene, beden, beuten, biden, of uncertain origin, appar. < bid-, which seems to be an unexplained substitute for bi, E. by, prep. (less prob. a corruption of mid, with, or of with), + ene, < AS āne, once, at once, < ān, one see once, one, and cf. anon, of somewhat similar formation. Beden is often a mere expletive*] 1† In a body, together as, all bedeen — 2† In order, one after another — 3. Forthwith, straightway — 4. Anon, by and by

Read on our Bibles, pray bedeen
Blackwood's Mag., XXVIII. 798

bedegar, bedeguar (bed'ē-gär), *n.* [*< F bedegar, bedaguar, ult. < Ar Pers būdāwar, a kind*

of white thorn or thistle, lit wind-brought, < būd, wind, + āwar, < āwardan, bring. Later, in the form būdāward, appar. taken as būd, wind, + Ar ward, rose.] A spongy excrescence or gall, sometimes termed sweetbrier-sponge, or robin-redbreast's pin-cushion, found on various species of roses, especially the sweetbrier, produced by several insects, as *Rhodites rosea* and *R. bicolor*, as the result of puncture and the deposit of their eggs, and containing their larvæ once supposed to have medicinal properties

bedehouse, *n.* See *beadhouse*

bedel, bedell (bē'dl, bē-del'), *n.* [*< LL bedillus see beadle.*] In the medieval universities, a servant of a "nation" or faculty (each of which companies elected two, an upper and a lower, termed the *esquire bedel* and the *yeoman bedel*, terms showing the classes from which they were chosen), whose duties were to apportion the "schools" or lecture-rooms and the chapters of the colleges and halls, to cry the days and hours of the lectures, to publish and carry out the decrees of the company, to march before the rector, dean, or proctor with a silver mace on occasions of ceremony, etc. See *beadle* — **Grand bedel**, the upper bedel of the faculty of theology



a, a Bedegars

bedelvet, *v. t.* [*ME bedelven, < AS. bedelfan, < be-, about, + delfan, dig; see be-1 and delve*] 1 To dig round or about — 2 To bury in the earth

A man dalf the erthe and fond there a gobet of gold
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 1

bedeman, *n.* See *beadman*

beden (bē'den), *n.* [*< Ar baden*] A kind of ibex

bedenet, *adv.* See *bedeen*

bederoll, *n.* See *bead-roll*

bedesmant, *n.* See *beadman*

bedetter, *n.* Same as *bedder*, 1, of which it appears to be a corruption

bedevil (bē-dev'1), *v. t.*, pret and pp *bedeviled* or *bedevilled*, pp *bedeviling* or *bedevilling* [*< be-1 + devil.*] 1 To treat with diabolical violence or abuse

Bedevilled and used worse than St. Bartholomew
Stearns, Sentimental Journey, l. 94

2 To possess with or as with a devil

One age he is hagridden, bewitched the next, priest ridden, befooled, in all ages bedevilled
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 3

3 To "play the devil with", transform or confuse as if by the aid or agency of evil spirits, confound, muddle, corrupt, spoil

So bedevil a bottle of Gelsenheim you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay
Dumas, Vivian Grey, vi

4 To bewilder with worry, torment, bother, confuse — 5 To make a devil or devils of, bring into the condition of a devil as, to bedevil mankind

bedevilment (bē-dev'1-ment), *n.* [*< bedevil + -ment*] The act of bedeviling, or the state of being bedeviled, especially, a state of bewilderment or vexatious disorder or confusion

The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of bedevilment that the original merits of the case have long disappeared
Dickens, Black House, viii

bedew (bē-dū'), *v. t.* [*< ME bedewen, bedacen (= MHG betouwen, < betauwen), < be-1 + dew*] To moisten with or as with dew, moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid

The most precious tears are those with which heaven bedews the unbared head of a soldier
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi

bedewer (bē-dū'ér), *n.* One who or that which bedews

bedewyt (bē-du'1), *a.* [*Erroneously formed from bedew, v., prop. dewy, < dew, n.*] Moist with dew

Dark night from her bedewen wings
 Drops sleepily silence to the eyes of all
A. Brierley (?), Lingua, v. 16

bedfast (bed'fast), *a.* [*< bed¹ + fast*] Confined to bed, bedridden

My old woman is bedfast
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, II

bedfellow (bed'fel'ō), *n.* [*< ME bedfellow, -felawe, < bed¹ + fellow*] One who shares a bed with another

Miscry acquaints a man with strange bedfellows
Shak., Tempest, II. 2

bedferet (bed'fēr), *n.* [*Early mod E. also, erroneously, bedphere, < ME bedfere, bedfere, < bed + fere, companion see fer¹*] A bedfellow

Her that I mean to choose for my bed pher
B. Jonson, Lysidamus, II. 3

bed-frame (bed'frām), *n.* The frame of a bed, a bedstead

bed-gown (bed'goun), *n.* 1 A night-gown or night-dress — 2 A kind of jacket like a dressing-sack, usually of printed calico, worn in Scotland by women of the working-class, generally together with a drugget or colored flannel petticoat. Also called *short-gown*

She had wooden shoes, a short red petticoat, a printed cotton bed gown, her face was broad, her physiognomy eminently stupid
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, vii

bed-hangings (bed'häng'ingz), *n. pl.* The valance and curtains of a bed

bediamonded (be-dī'a-mon-ded), *a.* [*< be-1 + diamond + -ed²*] Covered or ornamented with diamonds

Antarctic bediamonded crescent
Poe, Ulalume, II. 21

bedight (bē-dit'), *v. t.*, generally or always in pret and pp *bedighted* or *bedighted* [*Mk., only in pp bediht, bedyght, < be-1 + dight*] To array, equip, dress, trick out, bedeck, invest [*Archaic and poetical*]

A troop of men the most in armes bedight
Mrs. J. M. Magr., p. 270

His head and heart with sorrow were ill bedight
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 3

bedight

Many a rare and sumptuous tome
In vellum bound, with gold *bedight*
Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Prelude*

bedim (bē-dim'), *v t*, pret and pp *bedimmed*,
ppr *bedimming* [*< be-1 + dim*] To make dim,
obscure or darken, becloud

I have *bedimmed* the noontide sun *Shak*, *Tempest*, v 1
Phoebe coming so suddenly from the sunny daylight,
was altogether *bedimmed* in such density of shadow as
lurked in most of the passages of the old house
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xv

bedimple (bē-dim'pl), *v t* [*< be-1 + dimple*] To cover over or mark with dimples

bedirt (bē-dirt'), *v t* [*< be-1 + dirt*] To defile with dirt, figuratively, throw dirt at, vilify

bedismal (bē-diz'mal), *v t*, pret and pp *bedismalled* or *bedismalled*, ppr *bedismalling* or *bedismalling* [*< be-1 + dis + mal*] To make dismal

bedizen (bē-diz'n or -diz'zn), *v t* [Also sometimes *bedizen*, *< be-1 + dizen*] To deck or dress out, especially in a tawdry manner or with vulgar finery

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and
shades of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters
Scott, *Waverley*, II, xxvii

A colossal image of the Virgin, *bedizened* and efful-
gent, was borne aloft upon the shoulders of her adorers
Mollen, *Dutch Republic*, I, 568

Like clouds which *bedizen*
At sunset the western horizon
Browning, *The Glove*

bedizenment (bē-diz'n- or -diz'zn-ment), *n* [*< bedizen + -ment*] The act of bedizening, the state of being bedizened, that which bedizens

The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with
skulls *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho!*, p 451

Strong Dances of the Market with oak branches,
tricolor *bedizenment* *Catbelle*, *French Rev.*, III, iv 4

bed-key (bed'kē), *n* Same as *bed-arch*

bedlam (bed'lam), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *bedlem*, *bedlem*, *< ME bedlem*, *bedlem*, *bedlem*, a corruption of *Bethlehem* (ME *Bethlehem* *bedlem*) See *bet* 1] *I n* 1 [cap] The hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics

At my return I slept into *Bedlam* where I saw several
poor miserable creatures in chains
Fredyn, *Diary*, April 21, 1657

Hence—2 A madhouse, a lunatic asylum

Recovery, a *Bedlam* cannot cure him
Lord, *Terkin Warbeck*, v 3

3 A scene of wild uproar and confusion

A general division of possessions would make the coun-
try a scene of profligate extravagance for one year and of
universal desolation the next—a *bedlam* for one short
season and a church house ever after
Brougham

4 An inmate or a patient of Bethlehem Hos-
pital, or *Bedlam*, specifically, one discharged
as cured (though often only partially cured) and
licensed to beg. Such persons wore a tin plate as a
badge on their left arm, and were known as *bedlams* or *bedlams*
bedlamites or *bedlamers*

Lets follow the old carl and get the *Bedlam*
To lead him where he would, his roguish madness
Allows itself to anything *Shak*, *Tem*, III, 7

Hence—5+ In general, a madman, a lunatic
—*Jack* or *Tom* o' *Bedlam*, a madman

II *a* Belonging to or fit for a *bedlam* or
madhouse, mad, mentally deranged

The *bedlam* brain sick ditches *Shak*, *2 Hen VI*, III, 1
This which follows is plaine *bedlam* stuffe, this is the
Demoulack legion Indeed

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*

Bedlam beggar See 1, 4

bedlamer (bed'lam-er), *n* [*< bedlam + -er*] 1+ A *bedlam* beggar. See *bedlam*, *n*, 4

This country (the Borders) was then much troubled with
Bedlams *Ross*, *North*, *Lord Guilford*, I, 271

2 The name given by seal-hunters to the
hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*, when a year
old, from its frantic cries and actions when it
cannot escape its pursuers

bedlamism (bed'lam-izm), *n* [*< bedlam + -ism*] A word or act which is characteristic of madness or of mad people, a trait of mad-
ness *Carlyle*

bedlamite (bed'lam-it), *n* [*< bedlam + -ite*] 2 A madman. See *bedlam*, *n*, 4

What means the *Bedlamite* by this freak?
Hawthorne, *Twice Told Tales*, II

bedlamitish (bed'lam-it-ish), *a* [*< bedlamite + -ish*] Resembling or characteristic of a *bedlamite* or madman

The *Bedlamitish* creation of needless noises
Carlyle, in *Froude*, II, 236

bedlamize (bed'lam-iz), *v t*; pret and pp *bed-
lamized*, ppr *bedlamizing* To make mad

500

The Germans, on their part, calmly conscious of their
irresistible strength, proceeded to fasten ever more com-
pulsive bonds and sobering straps on the *Bedlamized*
country *Lowie*, *Bismarck*, I, 599

bedlart, bedlawert, *n* [*< ME bedlawere* (= *G bedlart*), *< bed + *lawer*, appar *< Icel lag*, a
lying, cf *lur*.] A bedridden person [Old
English and Scotch.]

bedless (bed'les), *a* [*< bed + -less*] Without
a bed

bed-linen (bed'lin'en), *n* Sheets, pillow-cases,
etc., originally always of linen, now sometimes
of cotton

bed-lounge (bed'lounj), *n* A combined bed
and lounge, a lounge or plain sofa made so as
to open and form a bed

bedmaker (bed'mā'kēr), *n* [*< ME bedmaker*] 1+ One who manufactures beds or bedsteads
—2 One who prepares beds for use, espe-
cially, in English universities, a man or woman
whose duty it is to take care of the rooms and
make the beds in college. Female bedmakers
were forbidden in Cambridge in 1625, but are
now usual

The *bedmakers* are the women who take care of the
rooms, there is about one to each staircase, that is to
say, to every eight rooms
C A Bradet, *English University*, p 30

bedmate (bed'māt), *n* A bedfellow *Shak*.

bed-molding (bed'mōl'ding), *n* In *arch*, a
molding of the cornice of an entablature, situ-
ated beneath the corona and immediately above
the frieze. Also called *bedding-molding*

bedotet (bē-dōt'), *v t* [*ME*, *< be-1 + dote*] To make to dote, befool, deceive

For to *bedote* this quene was her content
Chaucer, *Good Women*, I, 1647

Bedouin (bed'ō-in), *n* and *a* [Early mod E
Bedwin, or as ML *Baduni*, *Baduni*, pl (ME
rarely *Bedwynes*), mod E also freq *Bedowien*,
and more exactly *Bedawi*, sing, *Bedawin*, pl,
after Ar, the form *Bedawin* being *< F* *Bedouin*
(OF *Bedun* = It *Beduno*, ML *Bedunus*, etc.),
< Ar *badawin*, pl of *badawiy*, a dweller in the
desert (cf *badawi*, rural, rustic), *< badw*, desert,
open country] *I n* 1 An Arab of the desert,
one of the nomadic Arabs, divided into many
tribes, who live in tents, rear flocks and herds,
especially of camels, and are scattered over
Arabia, parts of Syria, and Egypt and other
parts of Africa. Also *Bedawi*, plural *Bedawin*

Professionally, and in the ordinary course of their lives,
Bedouins are only shepherds and herdsmen. Their raids
on each other, or their exploits in despoiling travellers
and caravans are but occasional, though welcome and
even exciting, exceptions to the common routine
Encyc Brit, II, 246

2 A vagabond boy, a street Arab

II. *a* Relating to the Bedouins

bed-pan (bed'pan), *n* 1 A pan for warming
beds, a warming-pan —2 A necessary utensil
for the use of persons confined to bed

bedpheert, bedpheret, *n* Erroneous spellings
of *bedfire*

bed-plate, bed-piece (bed'plāt, -pēs), *n* In
meek, the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an
orgue, etc

bedpost (bed'pōst), *n* 1+ Same as *bedstaff* —

2 A post forming an angle of a bedstead, in
old bedsteads often rising high enough to sup-
port the canopy and rods for the curtain —In
the twinkling of a bedpost, with the utmost rapidity
See *bedstaff*

bed-presser (bed'pres'er), *n*. A lazy fellow;
one who loves his bed

This sanguine coward, this *bed presser*, this horse back
breaker, this huge hill of flesh *Shak*, *1 Hen IV*, II, 4

bedquilt (bed'kwilt), *n* A wadded and quilted
covering for a bed. Also used for *bedspread*
and *comforter*

The king (in a Sicilian fairy story) issues a proclamation
promising a large reward to whoever shall steal the *bed
quilt* of a certain ogre *N 4 Rev*, c. 133, III, 84

bedrabble (bē-drab'l), *v t* [*< be-1 + drabble*] To make wet and dirty with rain and mud
Kingsley

bedraggle (bē-drag'l), *v t* [*< be-1 + drabble*] To soil or wet by dragging in dirt, mud, moist
places, etc., as the bottom of a garment in
walking, cause to appear wet and limp, as a
flag when raised upon

bedral (bed'ral), *n* [Also *bethral*, *betherel*,
appar a corruption of *bedale*, var *beddel*, See
bedal, etc.] A beadle [Scotch]

Ill has her before presbytery and synod, I'm half a
minister myself, now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited par-
ish *Scott*, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xxiv

bedral (bed'ral), *n* [Also *bedrel*, a corrup-
tion of *bedred*, for *bedrid* see *bedrid*] A per-

bed-sore

son who is bedridden. *Knox*. Also *bed-thrall*
[Scotch]

His father—who as *Bedrel* lay
Before his gate *Douglas*, tr of *Virgil*

bedreint, *n* Obsolete past participle of *bedrench*
bedrench (bē-drench'), *v t* [*< ME bedrenchen*
(pp *bedreint*), *< be-1 + drench*] To drench
thoroughly, soak, saturate with moisture.

Receyve our billes with teres al *bedreint*
Court of Love, I, 577

Such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land
Shak, *Rch II*, III, 3

bedress (bē-dres'), *v t* [*< be-1 + dress*] To
dress up

The Bride whose tonish inclination
Attended to the ruling fashion,
To make her entry had *bedressed* d
Her upright form in all her best
W Combe, *Dr Syntax in Search of a Wife*, v

bedridden, bedrid (bed'rid'n, -rid), *a*. [*< ME
bedrid, bedrede, bedreden, bedrednen*, adj and
n, *< AS bedreda, bedrīda, bedryda, beddēdda*,
n, one bedridden, lit a bed-rider (*< bed*, *bed*,
+ *rida*, *rida*, a rider, a knight, *< ridan*, ride)
Cf LG *bedderede, bedderedēg*, *bedridden*, OHG
petturiso, *G betturis*, of same sense. The second
element came to be regarded as the pp of *ridē*,
hence the now usual form *bedridden*, ME *bed-
riden*] (Confined to bed by age, infirmity, or
sickness

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affairs?
Lies he not *bedrid*? *Shak*, *W T*, IV, 3

What an over worn and *bedrid* Arguing it is this!
Milton, *Def of Humb*, *Ramont*

Old *bedridden* pulpy *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*

bed-right, bed-rite (bed'rit), *n* [*< bed +
right, rite*] The privilege of the marriage-bed

No *bed right* (in some eds *bed rite*) shall be pld
Till Hymen's torch be lighted *Shak*, *Tempest*, IV, 1

bedrip, *n* [ME, also *bedripe*, *bedrepe*, etc.,
< AS bedrip, *< bēdu*, prayer, + *rip*, a reaping
see *bead* and *reap*. Also called in AS *bēnrip*,
< bēn, prayer, + *rip*] Boon-work at harvest-
time—a service which some tenants had to per-
form at the bidding or request of their lord

bed-rite, *n* See *bed-right*

bed-rock (bed'rok), *n* [*< bed + rock*] 1 In
mining, the older crystalline and slaty rocks
which underlie the unconsolidated gravelly and
volcanic beds of Tertiary and Post-tertiary
ages, along the flanks of the Sierra Nevada.
The term is beginning to be used elsewhere to designate
solid rock lying under loose detrital masses, such as sand
and gravel

Hence—2 That which underlies anything else,
as a foundation, bottom layer, lowest stratum

Everywhere life and energy, working on a gigantic scale,
have plowed furrows into the institutional *bed rock* of
Western Society
C H Shinn, *Land Laws of Mining Districts*, p 44

bedroom (bed'rōm), *n* 1 Room in a bed,
sleeping-room in bed [In this sense properly
with a hyphen]

Then by your side no *bed room* me deny
Shak, *M N D*, II, 3

2 A room or apartment containing or intended
to contain a bed, a sleeping-apartment

bedrop (bē-drop'), *v t*, pret and pp *bedropped*
(sometimes *bedropt*), ppr *bedropping* [*< ME
bedroppen*, *< be-1 + drop*] 1. To drop upon,
fall upon in drops

As men sene the dew *bedroppe*
The loves and the flowers cke
Gower, *Conf Amant*, III, 254

2 To cover, strew, or sprinkle with drops, or
as if with drops, bespatter, bespangle

The yellow carp, in scales *bedropp'd* with gold
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, I, 144

Pale and *bedropped* with ever flowing tears
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, ix

bed-sacking (bed'sak'ing), *n* Canvas designed
to be stretched on the framework of a bed-
stead to support the mattresses and bedclothes
bed-screw (bed'skrō), *n* 1 A bed-key or bed-
wrench —2 Same as *barrel-screw*

bedside (bed'sid), *n* [*< ME bedseyde*, orig
beddes side, *i e*, *bed's side*] The side of a
bed, position by a bed usually with reference
to attendance on one confined to bed as, she
watched by his *bedside* till dawn

bedsister (bed'sis'tēr), *n* [*< ME bedsuster*
(Robert of Gloucester), *< bed + suster*, sister]
A concubine

It is not much to be wondered at that we lost *bed-sister*
for concubine *F Hall*, *Mod Eng*, p 165, note

bed-sore (bed'sōr), *n* A very troublesome kind
of ulcer, liable to appear on patients long con-
fined in bed and either unable or not allowed



Drone

places where it is constantly wet. It is manufactured into a great variety of tools, for which it is fitted on account of its great hardness, toughness, and close, uniform texture, and is also used to some extent in making furniture, taking a beautiful polish and varying much in color. Several ornamental varieties are frequently seen, as the red beech and copper beech with colored leaves and the fern-leaved beech with divided leaves. The American beech, *F. ferruginea*, is a very similar tree, sometimes 100 feet in height and 3 or 4 feet in diameter. — **Australian beech**, *Tectona australis*, a species of teak. — **Beech-cherry**, *See cherry*. — **Blue beech**, same as *water beech*. — **Seaside beech**, of the West Indies. *Excoecaria caribaea*, a tree belonging to the natural order *Rubaceae*. It is allied to *cluchona*, and its bark is used as a refuge.

beech², *n*. Obsolete spelling of *beech*.

beech-coal (bēch'kol), *n*. Charcoal from beech-wood.

beech-drops (bēch'drops), *n*. A low annual plant, *Lupinus luteus*, without green foliage, parasitic upon the roots of the beech in the United States. It belongs to the natural order *Orobanchaceae*. *Alnus beech drops*, or pine drops, *Phoradendron andromeda* and *false beech drops*, or pine drops, *Monotropa hypopitys*, are similar parasitic plants of the natural order *Ericaceae*.

beechen (bē'chen), *a*. [*< ME bechen, < AS becan (= D bechen = OHG buochin, MUG buchen = L fagus = Gr quercus), < bu, beech, + -en see beech¹ and -en*] 1 Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech as, *beechen boughs*, *beechen shade*.

The aged head, crowned with beechen wreath,
Seemed like a poll of ivy in the teeth
Of winter horn.

Kate

2 Made of the wood of the beech as, *beechen vessels*.

A beechen bowl
A simple dish my furniture should be,
Crisp yellow leaves my bed.

Wordsworth Eccles Sonnets, l. 22

beech-fern (bēch'fern), *n*. A fern belonging to the genus *Phegopteris* (which see).

beech-finch (bēch'finch), *n*. The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. *Maugillia ray*.

beech-fungus (bēch'fung'gus), *n*. An edible fungus, *Cytaria darwini*, allied to the morel. It is abundant in the deciduous forest upon the branches of evergreen beeches, and is at times the principal food of the natives.

beech-gall (bēch'gul), *n*. A gall or excrescence formed on the beech by insects.

beech-hopper (bēch'hop'er), *n*. A coleopterous insect, *Orchestes fagi*, family *Curculionidae*, or weevils, injurious to beech-trees, between the two surfaces of the leaves of which they lay their eggs.

beech-marten (bēch'mar'ten), *n*. *Mustela foina*, one of two species or varieties of the European marten, usually distinguished from the common pine-marten, *M. martes*, by the white throat and some other external features, as well as by some differences in habits. Also called *stone-marten*.

beech-mast (bēch'mast), *n*. [*< beech¹ + mast², = buck-mast*] The mast or nuts of the beech-tree, from which an oil is obtained. The cake which remains after the oil has been expressed is a good fattening food for oxen, swine, and poultry, but is injurious to horses. *See beech oil*.

beech-nut (bēch'nūt), *n*. One of the nuts or fruits of the beech. The nuts are triangular, and enclosed in a spiny capsule or husk.

beech-oil (bēch'oil), *n*. A bland fixed oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Poland and in other parts of France instead of butter, but it is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

beech-owl (bēch'owl), *n*. A name of the tawny owl or wood-owl of Europe, *Syrnium aluco*.

beech-wheat

(bēch'hwēt), *n*. Same as *buck-wheat*.

beechy (bē'chi),

a. [*< beech¹ + -y¹*] Of, pertaining to, or abounding in beeches as, "a beechy garland,"

Fletcher Purple Island vi

bee-culture

(bē'kul'tur), *n*.

The rearing of bees in a state of domestication, apiculture.

bee-eater (bē'citer), *n*.

That which eats bees, as a bird, an

apiaster. *See*



European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*)

cally—(a) The European *Merops apiaster* (b) *pl* The birds of the family *Meropidae*, of which there are several genera and numerous species, chiefly African. *See Merops, Meropidae*.

beef (bēf), *n*. [*Early mod E also beefe, beafe, bufe, etc., < ME beef, befe, beof, bouf, boef, < OF boef, buif, bouf = Pr bov = Sp bucy = Pg boi = It bone (cf Sw buff, Dan bof, beef, from E, and see beefsteak), < L bovum, ace of bos (see Bos and bovine), = Gr βοις, an ox, = Ir and Gael bo, a cow, = W buw = Skt go, a cow, = AS cū, E cow¹ see cow¹, which is thus ult identical with beef*] 1 An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, in the full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beefs*, formerly sometimes *beefs*. The singular is nearly obsolete.]

These are the beasts which ye shall eat, the beef, the sheep, and the goat. Deut xiv 1 (ed 1578)

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.

Shak M of V, l. 3

A herd of *beefs*, fur oxen, and fah kine. Milton, P L, xi 647

2 The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed. [In this sense the word has no plural.] — 3 A name given by quarrymen to certain beds of fibrous carbonate of lime occurring in England in the middle division of the Purbeck series, the highest part of the Jurassic. — 4 Brawn, muscularity, weight and strength combined as, the crew is lacking in *beef*. [Colloq.]

beef-eater *See* *beef-eater*. — **Baron of beef** *See* *baron*. — **Collared beef**, beef rolled, boned, slightly salted or corned, and seasoned with herbs and spices. — **Hung beef**, beef cured by being hung up to dry, dried beef. — **Jerked beef** *See* *perk*.

beef-brained (bēf'brānd), *a*. Having the brain or wit of an ox, beef-witted as, "the most beef-brained sensualist," *Turners, Cure of Mispurison*, p. 29 (2nd MS).

beef-cattle (bēf'kat'), *n pl*. Bovine animals adapted or intended for conversion into beef, bovine animals for slaughter.

beef-eater (bēf'ēter), *n*. [*< beef + eater*. In sense 2, merely a particular use of the same word, cf AS *hlaf-etan*, a domestic servant, lit 'loaf-eater,' contrasting with *hlaford*, master, lit 'loaf-keeper.' Servants are often thought of as eaters, Ben Jonson uses *eaters* in the sense of 'servants' ("Epicoene" in 2). The oft-quoted etymology from a supposed **buffeter*, *< buffet*, a sideboard, is mere fiction.] 1 One who eats beef, hence, a well-fed fellow, a stout fleshy man. — 2 One of the yeomen of the English royal guard, who, since the accession of Henry VII in 1485, have attended the sovereign at state banquets and on other ceremonial occasions. The name is also given to the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar uniform. [In this sense commonly without a hyphen.]

Barbs had begun to form a small standing army. He fit that without some better protection than that of the train bands and *beef-eaters* his palace and prison would scarcely be secure in the vicinity of a great city swarming with wallike Fifth Monarchy men who had been just disbanded. *Macaulay, Hist Eng*, iii

3 An African insectivorous bird, of the genus *Buphaga*, which feeds on the larvae that infest the hides of oxen. It is a mere book name, translating *Buphaga* the more frequent term is *oxpecker*. *See Buphaga*.

4 Same as *bluebottle*.

bee-feed (bē'fed), *n*. A name given in California to an abundant free-flowering species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, much visited by bees.

bee-feeder (bē'fē'der), *n*. An arrangement used for feeding bees in bad weather or very long winters.

beefen (bē'fen), *n*. A form of *biffin*.

beef-herd (bēf'hērd), *n*. A drove of cattle intended for slaughter. [Western U S.]

Following the dusty trails made by the *beef herds* that had been driven toward one of the Montana shipping towns. *T. Hornsby, Hunting Trips*, p. 132

beefiness (bēf'i-neas), *n*. 1 Beefy quality. — 2. Brawniness, muscularity, hardness.

beefing¹ (bēf'ing), *n*. [*< beef + -ing¹*] A bullock fit for slaughter. [Prov Eng.]

beefing² (bēf'ing), *n*. The original but later recorded and less usual form of *biffin*. [Eng.]

beefish (bēf'ish), *a*. 1 Stupid, thick-headed, having the brain or sense of an ox. — 2 Obese, solid, beefy.

This degeneracy has turned him into that "beefish porcupine" following sort of a John Bull hardly endured by his own kind. *Indoor Rev*, VII '32

beef-kid (bēf'kid), *n*. A mess utensil used by the crew of a merchant ship for holding cooked beef.

bee-flower (bē'flou'ēr), *n*. Same as *bee-orchis*. — **bee-fly** (bē'fi), *n*. A dipterous insect, *Phora incrassata*, which is a formidable pest of the beehive, formerly considered capable of producing the disease called foul-brood. *See Phoridae*.

beef-measle (bēf'mē'zli), *n*. The measle of beef; the hydatid or scolecoform stage of the unarmed tapeworm of the ox, *Taenia mediocanellata*.

beefsteak (bēf'stāk'), *n*. [*< beef + steak*. Adopted in other languages, D. *beefstuk* (assimilated to *stuk*, piece), G. *beefsteak*, Dan *beefstek*, Sw *beefstek*, F. *beefsteak*, Sp (Cuban) *beefsteak*, It *beefstecco*, Russ *beefsteka*, etc.] A steak or slice of beef, cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

beefsteak-fungus (bēf'stāk'fung'gus), *n*. An edible hymenomycetous fungus, *Psatula hepatica*, belonging to the family *Polyporeae*. It sometimes attains a large size, and is thought to resemble in taste somewhat in appearance.

beefsteak-plant (bēf'stāk'plant), *n*. 1 A species of *Saxifraga*, *S. sarmentosa*, with fleshy purplish leaves. — 2 A name applied to species of *Begonia*.

beefsuet-tree (bēf'sū'et-trē), *n*. The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

beef-tea (bēf'tē'), *n*. An aqueous extract of beef obtained by soaking and heating chopped beef in water, straining it, and seasoning to taste. It contains salts and extractives, a little gelatin, and fat. It is useful as a stimulant, and forms an appropriate introduction to a meal.

beef-witted (bēf'wit'ed), *a*. Having the wit of an ox, dull in intellect, heavy-headed, stupid.

Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord! *Shak*, I and C, li 1

beefwood (bēf'wud), *n*. [*< beef* (in allusion to its grain and color) + *wood*] 1 The timber of some species of Australian trees belonging to the genus *Acacia* (which see). It is of a red dish color, hard and close grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is used chiefly for fine ornamental work.

2 In the West Indies, a name given to *Prinosia obtusata*, with soft coarse-grained wood. — **Red beefwood**, of Jamaica *Artocarpus coriacea*, a myrsinaceous shrub. — **White beefwood**, *Schreya chrysophyllodes*, natural order *Oleaceae*.

beefy (bēf'i), *a*. [*< beef + -y¹*] 1 Ox-like, hence, fleshy, obese, solid.

He [Calyle] was at dinner when a *beefy* Toly was de claining to this effect. *The American*, VIII 390

2 Brawny, muscular, hardy. [Colloq.]

bee-garden (bē'gar'dn), *n*. A garden or inclosure to set beehives in, an apiary. *Mortimer*.

beegerite (bē'gēr-it), *n*. [After H. Beeger of Denver, Colorado.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead occurring in dark-gray masses with brilliant metallic luster, rarely crystallized, found in Colorado.

bee-glue (bē'glo), *n*. A resinous substance with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells. Also called *propolis*.

bee-gum (bē'gum), *n*. In the southern United States, a hollowed section of a gum-tree used as a beehive.

bee-hawk (bē'hāk), *n*. A name of the honey-buzzard of Europe, *Pernis apivorus*, so called because it preys upon bees, wasps, and other insects. — **Bee-hawk moth**, a name of various Lepidopterous insects of the families *Sphinxidae* and *Semidae*, and especially of the genera *Macronoctua* and *Sima*.

beehadit (bē'hed), *n*. A crazy or flighty person.

beehaded (bē'hēd'ed), *a*. [= *See beehadit*] Crazy, flighty.

bee-herd (bē'herd), *n*. A person who takes care of bees, a bee-keeper. *Phon*, Diet Apiculture, p. 13.

beehive (bē'hiv), *n*. [*< ME beehyve, < beel + hve*] 1 A case or box serving as a habitation for bees. *See* *hive*. — 2 The common name of a species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, from the shape of its spirally coiled pod. — **Beehive house**, the popular name of a class of very ancient coil



Beehive Houses at Cahernamasturch, County Kerry, Ireland

cal buildings in Ireland, of small size, formed of long stones, so laid, on a circular plan, that each course is overlapped by that resting upon it. No cement is used, and the stones remain for the most part in their natural state. These houses occur alone or in clusters, often beside oratories, in which case it is believed that they served as dwellings of priests, or, when in groups sometimes circled by a stone wall, for defense. Occasionally they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland and the 'Pits' houses on the east coast, though differing in being underground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to a period between the seventh and twelfth centuries. **Beehive oven**, a low square furnace with a dome shaped top. It has an opening at the top for the escape of gases and a door in the side through which to admit air, to charge with coal and to discharge the coke. *See* *Sever*, 111 368

beehouse (bē'hous), *n*. A house or repository for bees, an apiary. *Goldsmith*
beek (bēk), *v*. [E dial (North) and Sc, also written *beak*, *beik*, *beke*, < ME *beken*, warm one's self, perhaps akin to *bake*. Cf *bask*]. *I. trans* To warm; *bask*

Go home now, and beek thy pampered limbs at the fire. *Rev T Adams, Works*, II 9

II. intrans. To bask, apiculate [Scottish, colloq.]

bee-killer (bē'kil'er), *n*. A kind of robber-fly, *Trupanea apivora*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*, which attacks honey-bees on the wing and kills them

bee-king (bē'king), *n*. A kind of drongo-shrike, *Dumetia paradisi*, with deeply forked tail. Also called *Indian bee-king*

beeld (bēld), *n* and *r*. See *buid*

beele (bēl), *n*. [Prob a form of *bull*, a mattock (cf E dial *beal*, the bill of a bird) see *bill*]. A kind of pickaxe used by miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie

beele (bēl), *n*. [Perhaps a var of *bull* in sense of *bull* (1), q v]. A cross-bar, a yoke. *N F D*

bee-line (bē'lin), *n*. The most direct or straight way from one point to another, as that of bees in returning loaded with honey to their hives

Our footmarks, seen afterward, showed that we had steered a bee-line for the bridge. *Kaur*, 44 (*Irish Exp* I 198)

bee-louse (bē'lous), *n*. A pupiparous dipterous insect, of the family *Brulidae*, parasitic upon bees. *Brulula cava* is a parasite of the Italian bee, *Apis ligustica*

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bub), *n*. [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Beelzebub*, ME *Beelzebub*, < L *Beelzebub*, < Gk *Beelzebub*, < Heb *Ba'al-zēbūb*, a god of the Philistines, the avenger of insects, < *ba'al*, lord, + *zēbūb*, *z'ubūb*, a fly, cf Ar *dhūbāb*, > Pers *zūbāb*, a fly. See *Beelzebub* and *Baal*]. 1. A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies.—2. A name of the *Myces urinus*, a howling monkey of South America. See cut under *howler*

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bul), *n*. [L *Beelzebub*, < Gr *Beelzeboul*, < Heb *Ba'al-zēbūb*, a name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, commonly explained as either 'lord of the (heavenly) dwelling,' or 'lord of dung' (Heb *zebel* = Ar *zibi*, dung), but prob a more variant of *Ba'al-zēbūb*, Beelzebub, the name of the Philistine god, which came to be applied to the prince of demons. The best Gr manuscripts have *Beelzeboul* in the Gospels. See *Beelzebub*.] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious alteration of the name *Beelzebub*

beemt, *n*. An obsolete form of *beam*

bee-martin (bē'mār'tin), *n*. A common name in the United States of the king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. See cut under *king-bird*

bee-master (bē'mās'tēr), *n*. One who keeps bees

bee-molt (bē'mol), *n*. [For *B mol*, ML *B melle*, that is, 'B soft' opposed to *B durum*, 'B hard'. See *moll*]. Same as *bemol*

bee-moth (bē'mōth), *n*. A pyralid moth of the genus *Galleria*, *G. cerana* (Fabricius). It lays its eggs in beehives, and the larvae when hatched feed upon the wax. Also called *wax moth* (whence its specific name). See cut in next column

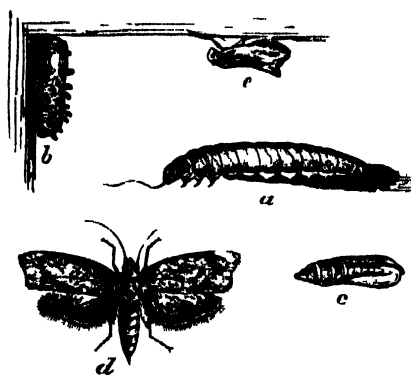
been (bēn or bin), *past participle*, and obsolete present plural and infinitive, of *be*

been (bēn), *n*. Obsolete plural of *beel*

been (bēn), *n*. See *bein*

been (bēn), *n*. [Hind *bīn*, a lute, guitar, fiddle]. A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India

bee-nettle (bē'net'l), *n*. A species of hemipetite, *Galeopsis versicolor*. See *Galeopsis*



Bee moth (*Galleria cerana*) natural size
a larva b, cocoon c, pupa d moth with wings spread e moth with wings closed

beënt (bē'ent), *a*. [A forced translation by J H Stirling of G *beent*] In *metaph*, having being as opposed to existence. [Rare]

If the Eleatics persist in the dilemma the world is either *beent* or non *beent*, Heraclitus answers it is neither of them, because it is both of them

J H Stirling, in of Schwegler's Hist Philos p 20

bee-orchis (bē'ōr'kis), *n*. A European orchid, *Ophrys apifera*, with a bee-like flower. Also called *bee-flower* and *quat-flower*. See *Ophrys*

bee-parasite (bē'par'a-sit), *n*. 1. A stylops, an insect of the order *Strepsiptera*, the species of which are parasitic upon bees. Bees so infested are said to be styloped. See *Stylops*.—2. Some other insect parasitic upon bees, as a bee-louse or bee-wolf

beer (bēr), *n*. [*< ME beer*, *ber*, < AS *beor* = OFries *biar*, *bur* = D *bei* = LG *bei*, *bei* = OHG *biu*, MHG *G bur* (> It *birra* = F *bière*), cf Icel *björ*, L Gael *beon*, from AS or E (the Scand word is that cognate with E *ale*). Origin uncertain, some assume a loss of *r* from orig **biro*, < AS *birowan*, etc, brew see *brew*]. 1. An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion hops or some other vegetable product of an agreeable bitterness is added, and it is then boiled for some time both to concentrate it and to extract the useful matters from the hops. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats, the time allowed for fermentation depending upon the quality and kind of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England and France, and for the most part those of Germany, become gradually sour by exposure to air. *Ale* and *beer* were formerly synonymous terms, *ale* being the earlier in use. At present, *beer* is the common name for all malt liquors, and *ale* is used specifically for a carefully made beer of a certain strength and rather light than dark thus, small beer, ginger beer, and the like are not *ale*, nor are stout and porter. A distinction drawn by Andrew Boorde, in 1542, is that *ale* is made of malt and water, and should contain no other ingredients, while *beer* is made of malt, hops, and water

2. A fermented extract of the roots and other parts or products of various plants, as ginger, spruce, molasses, beet, etc.—**Beer process**, in photo, a collodion dry plate process in which the sensitized plate, after being washed, is treated with an infusion of malt or beer. The process is of no practical value and is disused.—**Beer vinegar**, a vinegar prepared from beerwort.—**Bitter beer**. See *ale*.—**Black beer**, a kind of beer manufactured at Dantzic. It is of a black color and a syrupy consistence. Also called *Dantzic beer*.—**Broken beer**, remnants or leavings of beer, as, "a humbird of broken beer," B Janson.—**Condensed beer**, *beer* which has been reduced in a copper vacuum pan to one eighteenth its bulk in solids, added to an equal quantity of alcohol.—**Dantzic beer**. Same as *black beer*.—**Green beer**, beer which is just made.—**Lager beer**, or *stock beer*, a light German beer so called because it is stored for ripening before being used. It is extensively manufactured in the United States.—**Schenk young**, or *winter beer*, a German beer brewed for immediate use. (See *lager beer*) It was formerly brewed only between October and April, but now is manufactured at all seasons.—**Small beer**, weak beer, hence, figuratively, a trifling matter, a small or unimportant thing or person.—**Stock beer**. See *lager beer*.—**To think small beer**, of to have a low opinion of, hold in slight esteem. [Colloq.]

She thinks small beer of painters J J well, well, we don't think small beer of ourselves, my noble friend. *Thackeray*, the Newcomes xxxix

Yeast-beer, new beer with which a small quantity of fermenting wort has been mixed in the cask in order to make it lively

beer (bēr), *v*. [*< beer*, *n*]. To drink beer; *tipple*. [Colloq.]

beer (bēr), *n*. [*< ME beere*, < *be* + *-er*]. Cf *forebear*. One who is or exists. [Rare]

beer (bēr), *n*. An obsolete form of *bur*

beer (bēr), *n*. [*< D beer*, a mole, pier]. A mole or pier. *N E D*

beer (bēr), *n*. Obsolete present and preterit of *bear* *Chaucer*.

beer (bēr), *n*. An obsolete form of *bear*

beeregart, *n*. [Early mod E also *beereager*, *beereger*, etc. < *beer* + *ager*, sour. Cf *alegar*, *vinegar*]. Sour beer, vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of beer

beer-engine (bēr'en'jin), *n*. A hydraulic machine for raising beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar

beer-faucet (bēr'fâ set), *n*. A faucet fitted with a small air-pump, for mixing air with beer as it is drawn

beer-float (bēr'flôt), *n*. In distilling an areometer or hydrometer designed to ascertain from the observed density of a grain-mash the possible yield of spirit therefrom. The scale of the instrument is graduated to indicate directly at the stand and temperature, the percentage by volume of proof spirits that the mash will yield provided the fermentation proceeds to a point where the density is equal to that of water. *F H Knight*

beer-garden (bēr'gar'dn), *n*. A garden attached to a brewery, tavern, or saloon, in which beer is served

beer-house (bēr'hous), *n*. A house where malt liquors are sold, an ale-house

beeriness (bēr'iness), *n*. [*< beer* + *-iness*]. The state of being beery or partially intoxicated, slight intoxication from beer

beer-measure (bēr'mezh'ur), *n*. An old English system of measures of capacity. The gallon contained 282 cubic inches being 10 pounds 1 ounce avoirdupois of water but was adopted as containing 8 pounds of wheat

beer-money (bēr'mun'ē), *n*. An allowance of 1d per day granted in 1800 to the British soldier in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits, also, an allowance given to domestic servants in England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open

beercracy (bēr-ok'rasē), *n*. [*< beer* + *-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*]. The brewing and beer-selling interest, brewers and beer-sellers collectively. [Ludicrous]

beer-preserver (bēr'prē-sēr'ver), *n*. A device for keeping the space above the beer in a cask or barrel filled with carbonic-acid gas, which is supplied from a reservoir

beer-pull (bēr'pul), *n*. The handle of a beer-pump, also, the pump itself

beer-pump (bēr'pump), *n*. A pump for beer, especially for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a saloon or public house

beer-saloon (bēr'sa-lon'), *n*. A place where beer is sold and drunk

beer-shop (bēr'shop), *n*. A beer-saloon, an ale-house

beerstone (bēr'stôn), *n*. [*< beer* + *stone*]. In brewing, a hard incrustation like stone on the interior of the wort-coolers

In time a greenish or brownish, shining thin crust is formed on the sides of the coolers—no matter what material they may be constructed of—which adheres to them like varnish and cannot be removed by the usual washing. This substance is called *beer stone*. *Thackeray*, *Bart* (trans), p 473

Beer stone. See *stone*

beer-swilling (bēr'swil'ing), *a*. Drinking beer immoderately

In *beer swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind. *Theo Martin*, *Dirge of the Drinker*

beery (bēr'i), *a*. [*< beer* + *-y*]. 1. Pertaining to or resembling beer.—2. Stained or soiled with beer

The sloppy, beery tables. *Thackeray*

3 Addicted to beer, affected by beer, partially intoxicated from drinking beer, maudlin

There was a fair proportion of kindness in Ravloe, but it was of a beery and hanging sort.

George Eliot, *Silas Marner*, ix

Hathorn was not averse to ale especially at another man's expense and thought he 'farmers is getting beery', looks pretty red in the face.

C Rade, *Clouds and Sunshine*, p 10

bee-skep, **bee-scap** (bē'skep, -skap), *n*. [*< beel* + *skep*, *scap*, a beehive, a basket see *skep*]. A beehive. [Scottish]

beest (bēst), *n*. [Found in ME only in deriv beestings, q v, < AS *bēost* (also *bīst*, after *bīsting*, beestings) = D *bēst* = LG *bēst* = North Fries *bīst*, *bīst* = OHG *bīst*, MHG *G bīst*, *beest*. Origin unknown, some suppose, from the G dial (Swiss) *bīrest*, Icel *á-brýstur*, pl, beestings, a connection with AS *bēost*, etc, E *beast*]. Same as *beestings*

beestie, *n*. See *beestly*

beestings (bē'stingz), *n sing* or *pl*. [Also writ ten *beestings*, *beestings*, etc, dial *beastan*, *bustins*, *baskins*, etc, < ME *bēstingz*, also *bēstingz*, *bēstingz*, < AS *bīsting*, < *bēost*, *beest*, + *-ing*]

see *beest* and -ing] 1 The first milk given by a cow after calving

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beesting* of our goats and kine
B. Jonson, *Pan's Anniversary*

2† A disease caused by drinking beestings
N. F. D.

beeswax (bēz'waks), *n.* [*< bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wax*] The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. See *bee*.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* [*< bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wing*, from its appearance] A gauzy film in port and some other wines, indicative of age, hence, sometimes, the wine itself. Also written *bee's-wing*.

His richest *beeswing* from a hump received
For banquet, praised the warming, red and cold
The vintage. Pennypacker, *Aylmer's Field*
Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, winked at the ap-
portion of a *bee's wing*. Thackeray

beeswinged (bēz'wingd), *a.* So old as to be covered with beeswing—said of wine, especially port.

His port is not presentable, unless *beeswinged*.
F. Hall, *Mod. Lang.*, p. 32

beet (bēt), *n.* [*< ME betu*, *< AS bēte* (not **bēta*) = *OFries betu* = *D bett*, *bēt* = *Lg betu* = *OHG buza*, *MHG buze* (*G beete*, after *Lg* or *L*) = *Sw betu* = *Dan bette* = *N bette* = *It betta*, *< L betu*, *beet*] A plant of the genus *Beta*, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*. The various forms are generally referred to a single species *B. vulgaris*, the slender rooted variety of which, known as the *sea beet*, is found wild in Europe and western Asia and is occasionally used for greens. The common beet is extensively cultivated in many varieties for the use of its sweetish succulent root as a vegetable and as food for cattle. The mangold wurzel is a large coarse form raised exclusively for cattle. The sugar beet is a large, white, and very sweet variety, from the root of which large quantities of sugar (mild beet root sugar) are manufactured in France, Germany, etc. The white or Sicilian beet and the chard beet are cultivated for their leaves only.

beet (bēt), *v. t.* [*E dual beet*, *beat*, *Se beet*, *bet*, *< ME beten*, *< AS bitan* (= *OS bitan* = *OFries betu* = *D beten* = *Lg beten* = *OHG buozzen*, *MHG buozzen*, *G buessen* = *Icei batu* = *Sw bota* = *Dan bode*), *mend, improve, make good*, *< bāt*, improvement, reparation, *beet* see *beet*, which is related to *bet* as food to feed, blood to breed, etc. The word was particularly used in reference to mending, and hence by extension to kindling, fires. *ME beten* *fn*, *< AS bitan* *fn* = *D beten* *fn* = *Lg beten* *fn* = *OHG buozzen* *fn* = *D beten* *fn*, etc. Cf *beat*.] 1† To make better, improve, alleviate or relieve (hunger, thirst, grief, the needs of a person, etc.).

All his craft he could his sorrow *bet*
(Chaucer, *I* and *C*, l. 606)

2† To mend, repair, put to rights

Pipen he could, and fish, and nettes *bet*
(Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 17)

Daily wearing made yearly *betting*. Scott, *Proverb*

3 To make or kindle (a fire), hence, to fire or rouse

Two fires on the altar gan she *bet*
(Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1434)

It warmed me, it charmed me,
To mention but her name,
It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame.

Burns, *Lp* to Davie, l. 8
And sthen folk to love and *betu* *fn*
On Venus water. Court of Love, l. 423

4 To mend or replenish (a fire), add fuel to

Flipping up peats to *bet* his fire
Allan Ramsay, *To Robert Vane of Devonshire*

[Obsolete or dialectal in all senses]

beet, *n.* Same as *beat*.

beet, *n.* Same as *beat*.

beet-fly (bēt'flī), *n.* A two-winged insect, *Anthomyia beta*, smaller than the house-fly, infesting crops of mangel-wurzel and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, the larvae afterward devouring the soft parts.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [= *Se beetle*, *bitill*, *< ME betel*, *betille*, *bitel*, *bitill*, *bytile*, *< AS biētel*, *bētel*, *biētel*, *biētel* (*bētl*) = *Lg betel*, *bētel* = *MHG bözel*), with formative -el, *< bectan*, *beat* see *beat*.] 1 A heavy wooden mallet, used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, etc. It is made either for swinging with the handle set in the middle of the iron bound head or for ramming with the handle (provided in heavy beetles with projecting cross pieces for the hands) set in one end of the head. In the latter form as for the use of pavers, it is sometimes heavy enough to require two or more men to operate it. Also called a *maul*, and in the second form a *rammer*.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*
Shak, 2 Hen IV, l. 2

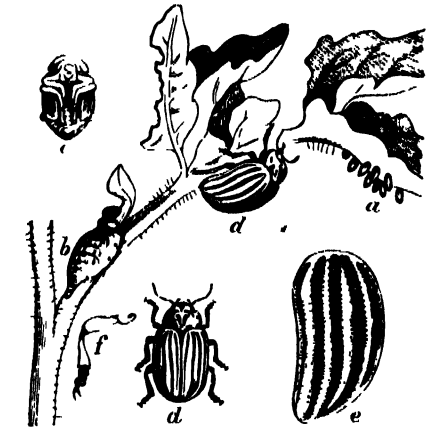
2 A wooden pestle-shaped utensil used for mashing potatoes, for beating linen, etc.

Apoint ye ye limmer, out of an honest house, or shame
In me but I'll take the *beetle* to you. Scott, *Pirate*

3 Same as *beetling-machine*—Between the beetle and the block, in an awkward or dangerous position.

beetle (bē'tl), *v. t.*, pret and pp *beetled*, ppr. *beetling* [*< beetle*, *n.*] 1 To use a beetle on, beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangling—2 To finish cloth by means of a beetling-machine.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* [The form seems to have been influenced by that of *beetle*, it would not be as in mod dual *bitill*, early mod E also *betel*, *bitille*, *bitil*, etc., *< ME betel*, *bityl*, *betille*, *bytile*, *< AS biētel*, *biētel* (also **biētel*, once in pl *betilas*), a beetle, appar *< *bitul*, **bitol*, **bitel*, *ME bitil*, *biting* (*< bitul*, *bitol*, eating with suffix -ol, forming adjectives from verbs), *< bitan* (pp *biten*), bite see *bit*. Cf *bitter* and *beetle-browed*.] Any insect belonging to the order *Coleoptera* (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent in the plural to *Scarabæidae*, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3,000 species, characterized by clavate antennae fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to nearly that of a man's fist, the largest being the (elephant) beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The "black beetles" of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order *Orthoptera*. **Bloody-nose beetle**, a large species of beetle of the genus *Tenebrio*, *T. longicollis*, so named because when disturbed it emits a red fluid from the joints. **Colorado beetle**, a coleopterous insect, *Doryphora Chrysomela*, or *Polygramma decemlineata*, family *Chry*



Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata* Say)
a eggs b larva, advanced stage c pupa d beetle e wing cover enlarged f leg enlarged

some *beetle*, belonging to the tetrimerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger than a pea, nearly oval convex of a yellowish or ochre yellow color marked with black spots and blotches and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a blood red color. This insect works great havoc upon the leaves and flowers of the potato, and is also destructive to the tomato and the egg plant. It was first observed in the Rocky Mountain region about 1850 and has since spread from Colorado over the whole of the United States and Canada. Also called *potato bug*—**Harlequin beetle** See *harlequin*—**Horned beetle**, a lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Megalosoma* and some related genera, belonging to the ecitonian group of *Scarabæidae*.

beetle (bē'tl), *a.* [Separate use of *beetle* in *beetle-browed*] Shaggy, prominent used in *beetle brow* (also written *beetle-brow*)

Here are the beetle brows shall blush for me
Shak, R. and J, l. 4

Bent hollow beetle browses, sharpe staring eyes,
That mad or foolish seemd. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II ix 52

beetle (bē'tl), *v. t.*, pret and pp *beetled*, ppr. *beetling* [*< beetle*, *n.*] First used by Shakspere.] To be prominent; extend out, overhang; jut.

What, if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his base into the sea?
Shak, Hamlet, l. 4

Each *beetling* rampart and each tower sublime
Wordsworth

beetle-brow (bē'tl-brou), *n.* See *beetle*, a **beetle-browed** (bē'tl-broud), *a.* [*< ME biētel-browed*, *biētelbrowed*, etc. (used in "Piers Plowman" with variants *bitter browed* and *bitter browed*), as if lit 'having biting eyebrows,' that is, projecting eyebrows, *< ME biētl*, adj., sharp, biting, *< AS *biētl* (see *beetle*), but more prob 'with eyebrows like a beetle's,' that is, projecting like the tufted antennae of some beetles. See *beetle* and *brow*.] 1 Having

shaggy, bushy, prominent, or overhanging eyebrows, hence, often, sullen, scowling

A beetle browed sullen face. Howell, *Letters*, II. 25
Its beetle browed and gloomy front. Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, l.

2 Figuratively, having an overhanging or projecting top

beetle-head (bē'tl-hed), *n.* 1. The monkey or weight of a pile-driver—2 A beetle-headed or stupid fellow—3 A name of the Swiss or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica* [Local, U. S.]

beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed'ed), *a.* [Cf *beetle-head*.] Having a head like a beetle or mallet, dull, stupid

Beetle-headed, flap-eared knave. Shak, T. of the S, iv 1

beetle-mite (bē'tl-mit), *n.* [*< beetle* + *mite*.] A mite of the family *Gamasidae* (which see)

beetle-stock (bē'tl-stok), *n.* [*< beetle* + *stock*.] The handle of a beetle

beetle-stone (bē'tl-stōn), *n.* [*< beetle* + *stone*.] A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the enclosed coprolite to the body and limbs of a beetle

beetling (bē'tling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *beetle*, *v.*] A beating with a beetle

When the desired shade is obtained, nothing remains but to wash the silk, and give it two *beetlings* at the river, in order to free it from the redundant arnatto. Urr, *Dict.*, I 209

beetling-machine (bē'tling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for finishing linen or cotton cloth by hammering it for this purpose stamps are used, which are raised in succession and permitted to fall by their own weight. Also called *beetle*

beet-master (bē'tmās'tēr), *n.* An erroneous form of *beet-mister*

beet-mister (bē'tmīs'tēr), *n.* [*Se*, *< beet*, *best*, *mend*, *supply*, + *mister*, want, *beet* a *mister*, supply a want see *beet* and *mister*. Cf *E* dual (North) *bet-need*, assistance in the hour of distress.] Whatever supplies a want, hence, a substitute [Scott, *h*]

Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new. Scott

beet-press (bē'tpres), *n.* A hydraulic or steam-power machine for expressing the juice from beet-roots in the process of making beet-root sugar

beet-radish (bē'trad'ish), *n.* A name sometimes given to red beets (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See *beet*.

beet-rave (bē'trāv), *n.* [*< beet* + *rave*, after *F bette-rave*, *beet-root*, *< bette*, *beet* (see *beet*), + *rave*, *< L rapa*, a turnip.] Same as *beet-radish*. In Scotland also *betraw* and *betru*.

bee-tree (bē'trē), *n.* 1 A name of the basswood or American linden, *Tilia Americana*, from the richness of its flowers in honey—2 A hollow tree occupied by wild bees

beet-root (bē'trot), *n.* The root of the beet-plant. See *beet*. **Beet-root sugar**, sugar made from beet roots. The roots are rasped to a pulp, and the juice is separated by pressure, maceration, or other means, and is then filtered and concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum pan. See *beet*. **Beet-root vinegar**, vinegar prepared from the juice of the sugar beet

beeve (bēv), *n.* [A rare singular, erroneously formed from *bees*, pl of *bee*.] An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox.

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with. Irving

Each stately *beeve* bespeaks the hand
That fed him unrepeating. Whittier, *The Drovers*.

beeves, *n.* Plural of *beef*

beevort, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*.

bee-wolf (bē'wulf), *n.* 1 An African bee-eater, *Melitothores nubicus*, one of the *Meropidae*—2 A parasite of the bee, *Trichodes apicarius*

bee-worm (bē'wērm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee. Ray

befall, *befal* (bē-fāl'), *v. i.*; pret. *befell*, pp. *befallen*, ppr. *befalling* [*< ME befallan*, *fall*, happen, belong, *< AS befallan*, *fall* (= *OS befallan* = *OFries befalla* = *D befallen*, please, = *OHG befallan*, *MHG G befallen*, please), *< be- + fallan*, *fall* see *be-1* and *fall*.] I. trans. To fall or happen to, occur to

But I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may befall me. Shak, M. N. D., l. 1.

The worst that can befall thee, measured right,
Is a sound slumber, and a long good night.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, III. 95.

II. intrans 1. To happen; come to pass.

I have revealed
The discord which befell Milton, P. L., vi 897
The ground in many a little dell
Was broken, up and down whose steep befell
Alternate victory and defeat
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vi 16

2† To fall in the way, come to hand

His little Goats can drive out of their stalls
To feed abroad, where pasture best befalls
Spenser, Virgils Gnat, l 72

To befall off, to be the fate of, become of

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath befall n of them, and thee, till now
Shak., C. of W., i 1

befana (be-fū'nā), *n* [It, < *befana*, epiphany, < L. *epiphania*, epiphany see *Epiphany*] 1 Primarily, in Italy, an Epiphany present or gift—2 [cap.] The witch or fairy said to bring children the sweetmeats and other rewards given them on the eve of Epiphany, or to neglect and punish them

In nursery parlance the *Befana* has two aspects: she not only brings gifts to good children, but is the terror of the naughty
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX 422

3 A large rag doll, representing the Befana, placed on the chimneys of cottages, etc., or displayed in shops, in Italy, where Epiphany gifts are sold, for the terror or amusement of children [The above meanings and customs have reference to the gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh (Mat. ii 11) brought by the Magi to the child Jesus, which the feast of the Epiphany commemorates. The grotesque blackened figures often exhibited are explained by the tradition that one of the three wise kings was an Ethiopian.]

befeather (bē-fēwī'ēr), *v t* [*be-1* + *feather*]

To deck with feathers

befell (bē-fel'), *Preterit of befall*

befetter (bē-fet'ēr), *v t* [*be-1* + *fetter*] To confine with fetters, restrain as if by fetters

longue tied, befettered, heavy laden nations
Carlyle, French Rev., II 1 10

beffroit, *n* [F] See *befroy*

beffroy, *n* In *her*, same as *rair*

beffle, *v t* [Early mod. E. also *befyle*, < ME *beylen*, *beylen* (mixed with *beylen*, *beyoulen*, which rest directly upon *Jul*, *foul*, *foul*). < AS *beyflān*, < *be-1* + *fylan*, *file*, *foul*, < *fūl*, *foul* see *fil*, *foul*, and *befoul*, and cf. *defile*] To make filthy, befoul, soil

beft (bē-ft'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *befitted*, *ppr* *befitting* [*be-1* + *fit*] 1 To suit, be suitable to, become

Dry up your tears,
Which ill befitted the beauty of that face
Bacon and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II 3
Out of my sight, thou serpent! That name best
Befits thee Milton, l 1, x 808

Robt befitted his degree Dryden, Barons Wars, iv

2† To fit, furnish with something fit [Rare]

He had seriously befitted him with just such a bridle and such a saddle
Sterne, Tristram Shandy

befitting (bē-ft'ing), *p a* Of a suitable kind or character, fit, proper, becoming as, *befitting* words, a *befitting* dress or manner

befittingly (bē-ft'ing-lī), *adv* In a befitting or appropriate manner, becomingly

beflatter (bē-flat'er), *v t* [*be-1* + *flatter*] To flatter, cajole

beflea (bē-flē'), *v t* [*be-1* + *flea*] To pest-
ter, as fleas do

One of those bores
Who beflea d with bad verses poor Louis Quatorze
Lowell, Fable for Critics

beflecked (bē-flekt'), *a* [*be-1* + *flecked*] Flecked, spotted or streaked, variegated Also spelled *befleckt*

Dark billows of an earthquake storm
Beflecked with clouds like foam
Whittier, The Hill top

beflower (bē-flou'ēr), *v t* [*be-1* + *flower*] To cover or besprinkle with flowers

Beside a beflowered and garlanded precipice
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p 274

beflum (bē-flum'), *v t*, *pret*, and *pp* *beflumped*, *ppr* *beflumming* [Sc., also in the appar-
perverted forms *blefum*, *blafum*, *blephum*, *v* and *n*, perhaps < *be-1* + **flum*, as in *flummary*, or a variant of *flam* Words of this kind are very unstable.] To befoul by cajoling language; flatter. Scott [Scotch]

befoam (bē-fōm'), *v t* [*be-1* + *foam*] To cover with foam Dryden

befog (bē-fog'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *befogged*, *ppr* *befogging* [*be-1* + *fog*] To involve in fog; hence, figuratively, to confuse, make obscure or uncertain, bewilder as, to *befog* the mind with sophistry

Intentional and persistent efforts have been made to befog the whole subject

D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p 120

befool (bē-fōl'), *v t* [*be-1* + *fool*] 1. To make a fool of, delude, dupe

I could burst with rage,
To think I have a brother so befool'd
Lord, Loves Sacrifice, iv 1

2 To treat as a fool, call (a person) 'fool'

before (bē-fōr'), *adv*, *prep*, and *conj* [*be-1* + *foran*, *beforn*, *biforen*, *biforn*, etc., *adv* and *prep*, < AS *be foran*, *biforan*, *adv* and *prep*, *before* (in place or time in the latter use rare, the ordinary word being *ān*, etc.) (= OS *bi-foran* = D *be voran* = OHG *bifora*, MHG *be vor*, *biforn*, G *be vor*), < *be*, by, about + *foran*, *adv*, *before*, < *for*, for, lit *before* see *for* and *for*, and cf. *afore*] 1 *adv* 1 In front, on the anterior or fore side, on the side opposite the back, in a position or at a point in advance, ahead

The battle was before and behind 2 Chron. xiii 14
Reaching forth unto those things which are before Phil. iii 13

Had he his hurts before? Shak., Macbeth, v 7

I am sent with broom before
To sweep the dust behind the door
Shak., M. N. D., v 2

If you will walk before, sir, I will overtake you instantly Beau and Fl., Woman Hater, l 3

2 In time preceding, previously, formerly, already

You tell me what I knew before Dryden

A flatterer is a dunce to him, for he can tell him nothing, but what he knows before
Bp. Irlie Microcosmographic, A Self-concited Man
[The adverb is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, as *before-acted*, *before-going*, *before-mentioned*, etc.]

II prep 1 In front of, in time or position, on the anterior or fore side of, in a position or at a point in advance of, as, a happy future lies before you, before the house, before the fire

The golden age, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is before us
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii 5

Before them went the priest reading the burial service Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, I

2 In presence of, in sight of, under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of

Abraham bowed down himself before the people of the land Gen. xxi 12

They tell me if they might be brought before you they would reveal things of strange consequence Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv 2

If my lady die
I'll be sworn before a jury, thou art the cause on't
Bacon and Fl., Scornful Lady, v 1

3 In precedence of, in advance of, as regards rank, condition, development, etc

He that cometh after me is profited before me John i 15

I can shew one almost of the same nature but much before it
B. Tansley, Cynthia's Revolt, iv 1

The eldest son is before the younger in succession Johnson

4 In preference to, rather than

One joyous howre in blissfull happines,
I chose before a life of wretchednes
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 984

I love my friend before myself
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 6

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before the torments of covetousness J. Taylor

5 Anterior to in time, previous to, as, I shall return before six o'clock

Temple sprang from a family which, though ancient and honourable, had before his time been scarcely mentioned in our history Macaulay, Sir William Temple

They arrived close to Alabama about two hours before daylight Irving, Granada, p 30

6 Under the action, influence, or power of

Mordcaai, before whom thou hast begun to fall Esther vi 13

Tower and town, as he advanced, went down before him Prescott, Ferd and Isa. II 2

Before all. See *all*—**Before the beam** (*naut*), in a position or direction which lies before a line drawn at right angles to the keel at the midship section of the ship—**Before (or afore) the mast**, as a common sailor the crew of a ship being berthed in the foremast or forward of the foremast—**Before the wind** (*naut*), in the direction of the wind as, to sail before the wind, that is, in the direction in which the wind blows said of a ship

We continued running dead before the wind, knowing that we sailed better so
R. H. Dana, Jr. Before the Mast, p 20

(b) Figuratively and colloquially, in prosperous circumstances, out of debt or difficulty

III. conj 1 Previous to the time when formerly sometimes followed by that
Before I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps cxix 67

Jesus answered and said unto him, Before that Philip called thee I saw thee John i 48

Before this treatise can be of use, two points are necessary Swift

Seventy of the Moors made their way into the streets before an alarm was given Irving, Granada, p 64

2 Sooner than, rather than

Then take my soul, my body, soul and all,
Before that I live and give the touch the fall
Shak. I Hen VI, v 3

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *adv* [*be-1* + *for* + *hand*, *biforhand*, *biforhand*, *biforhand*, *before*, previously, < *beforen*, *before*, + *hand*, *hand*] 1 In anticipation, in advance

So that they may be taught beforehand the skill of speaking Hooker

2† Before there is time for anything to be done, before anything is done

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of a stone up the hill, which is soon beforehand to return upon him again? No R. I. F. Strang

To be beforehand with, to anticipate, be in advance of, be prepared or ready for

Agatola resolves to be beforehand with the danger Milton

The last cited author has been beforehand with me Addison

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *a* [*be-1* + *for* + *hand*, *biforhand*, *biforhand*, *biforhand*, *before*, previously, < *beforen*, *before*, + *hand*, *hand*] 1 In good pecuniary circumstances, having enough to meet one's obligations and something over, forehanded as, "rich and much beforehand," Bacon [Arehais]

I now began to think of getting a little beforehand Franklin Autobiog., p 77

before said (bē-fōr'sed), *a* Afore said (*Chaucer*)

beforetime (bē-fōr'tim), *adv* [*be-1* + *for* + *time*, < *befor* + *time*, < *aforn*, < *aforn*] Formerly, of old time, aforesaid [Obsolescent]

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spoke 1 Sam. ix 9

befortunate (bē-fōr'tūn), *v t* [*be-1* + *fortune*] To happen, betide

I wish all good befortunate you Shak., T. G. of V., iv 3

befoul (bē-foul'), *v t* [*be-1* + *foul*, < ME *beyoulen*, *beyoulen* (mixed with *beylen*, etc. see *befle*), < *be-1* + *foulen*, *foul* see *be-1* and *foul*, *t*] To make foul, cover with filth, soil, tarnish

I twyne can live without befouling each other's names Trollope, Barsetshire Towers, xli

Birds of prey winged their way to the stately tower befouling its purity V. A. Lee, CXXXVI 63

befreckle (bē-trek'l), *v t* [*be-1* + *freckle*] To freckle, spot, color with various spots, variegate

Her star befreckled face Dryden, Polyolbon, xlii 910

befret (bē-fret'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *befretted*, *ppr* *befretting* [*be-1* + *fret*] To fret or gnaw away

Accept this ring, where in my heart is set,
A constant heart with burning flames befret Green, Tams IV, iv

befriend (bē-frend'), *v t* [*be-1* + *friend*] To act as a friend to, countenance, aid, or benefit, assist, favor as, fortune befriended me

That you were once unkind, befriended me now Shak., Sonnets, cxx

The climate [of Chersones] is not much befriended by the heavens, for the air is thick and foggy Dryden, Life of Plutarch

I very little pine needle expanded and swelled with sympathy and befriended me Phoscar, Walden, p 143

befriendment (bē-frend'ment), *n* [*befriend* + *-ment*] The act of befriending Foster [Rare]

befrill (bē-fril'), *v t* [*be-1* + *frill*] To furnish or deck with a frill or frills

The vicar's white haired mother, befrilled with daintiness George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii

befringe (bē-frinj'), *v t* [*be-1* + *fringe*] To furnish with a fringe, adorn as with fringe

Let my dirty leaves
Befringe the tails of Bedlam and Soho Pope, Imit. of Horace, II 1 419

befriz (bē-friz'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *befrizzled*, *ppr* *befrizzing* [*be-1* + *friz*] To curl the hair of; friz

Befrizzled and bepowdered courtiers Contemporary Rev

befuddle (bē-fud'l), *v t* [*be-1* + *fuddle*] To stupefy or muddle with intoxicants, make stupidly drunk

befur (bē-fūr'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp* *befurred*, *ppr* *befurring* [*be-1* + *fur*] 1 To cover or supply with fur—2† To fur over, incrust. N. E. D.

beg (beg), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *begged*, *ppr* *begging* [Early mod. E. also *begg*, *begge*, < ME *beggen*, first found in the early part of the 13th century (in the "Aneren Riwe"), origin un-

certain Various explanations have been offered (1) < ME *bagge*, a bag (because beggars carry bags see first quotation under *beggar*, *n*), but this is certainly wrong It would imply the forms **baggen*, **bagge*, as variants of *baggen*, *bagge*, but no such variants are found or are probable, and no such sense as 'put into a bag' or 'carry a bag,' which might connect the notion of 'bag' with that of 'beg,' belongs to the ME verb *baggen*, which is found only in the sense of 'swell out like a bag', the sense of 'put into a bag' is modern, and that of 'carry a bag' does not exist, *bagger*, moreover, the supposed antecedent of *beggar*, is only modern (2) < AS *bēdician*, *bēg* (connected with Goth *bādagan*, a beggar, *appār* < *būjan* = AS *būddan*, E *bid*, ask, cf D *bedelen* = OHG *betulan*, MHG *betlen*, G *beteln*, beg, freq of D *bitten* = G *bitten* = AS *biddan*, E *bid*, ask), but the AS *bēdician* occurs but once, in the 9th century, and there are no intermediate forms to connect it with ME *baggen* (3) < OFlem **beqen*, *beg*, but there is no such word (4) < OF *beg*, the common radical of *beqard*, *beqart*, *bequard*, *beqar* (ML *bequardus*, *bequardus*, *bequardus*, etc.), and *begum* (ML *bequus*, *bequus*, *bequus*, *bequus*, etc.), names given to the members of a mendicant lay brotherhood (see *Bequard* and *Bequum*), also applied to any begging friar or other beggar Such mendicants were very numerous at the time of the first appearance of the E verb, and the derived OF verb *bequiner*, *bequiner* (< *bequus*), with AF *bequer*, is actually found in the sense of 'beg' The E verb may be a back formation from the noun *bequar* (ME *bequer*, *bequer*, *bequar*, *bequere*), which is, in this view, an adapted form (as if a noun of agent in *-ar*, *-er*) of the OF *beqar*, *bequard*, etc., a *Bequard* *Bequard* is otherwise not found in ME, though the precise form *bequer* is found in Wyclif and later as a designation of the mendicant friars (*Bequards*), *appur* without direct reference to their begging I *trans* 1 'To ask for or supplicate in charity, ask as alms

Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread Is xxxvii 25

For all thy blessed youth
Removes as aged, and doth be the alms
Of pained child Shak, M for M, III 1

2 To ask for earnestly, crave

He [Joseph] begged the body of Jesus Mat xxvii 58

3 To ask as a favor, hence, to beseech, entreat or supplicate with humility or earnestness as, I begged him to use his influence in favor of my friend

And on our knees we beg
(As recompense of our dear services,
Past and to come) that you do change this purpose Shak, W 4, II 3

To beg a person for a fool, to take him for, or regard him as, a fool

In the old common law was a writ under which if a man was legally proved an idiot the profit of his lands might be granted by the king to any subject Such a person when this grant was asked, was said to be begged for a fool Narce

To beg the question, in logic to assume or take as granted that which is not more certain than the proposition to be proved or which obviously involves the point in question, assume as a premise what no one who takes the opposite view of the question will admit

The sophism of *begging the question* is, then, when any thing is proved (either by itself or something that is equally unknown with itself

Burton's *idiotism* tr by a Gentleman (1697)

The attempt to infer his [Shakespeare's] classical education from the internal evidence of his works is simply a *begging of the question*

G P Marsh, *Lectures on Eng Lang*, p 82

To maintain as Sir Wyville Thomson does, that 32 is the temperature of the floor on which the Antarctic ice sheet rests, is virtually to *beg the question*

J Crull, *Climate and Cosmology* p 226

=Syn Ask Request Beg etc (see ask), to pray (for), conjure, petition (for)

II *intrans* 1 To ask alms or charity, practice begging, live by asking alms

I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed Luke xvi 3

2 In the game of all-fours, to ask of the dealer a concession of one point to be added to one's count The dealer must either concede the point or deal out three additional cards to each player Should the suit originally turned as trump appear after this new deal three or fewer if so agreed must be dealt to each until a different trump appears — To beg off, to obtain release from a penalty, obligation, etc., by entreaty or excuse

beg² (beg), *n* Same as *beg*¹

bega, biggah (bē'gā, big'ā), *n* [Also written *bega*, *beqah*, *beqha*, etc., repr Hind *bighā*,

Marāthi *bighā*] A Hindu land-measure, locally varying in extent, but usually regarded as equal to from one third to two thirds of an English acre The bega of Calcutta is 1,600 square yards, or about a third of an acre

begad (bē-gad'), *interj* [A minced oath, a corruption of *by God*] Cf *egad*, *bedad*] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement

Begad, madam, tis the very same I met
Telling, Joseph Andrews

begall (bē-gāl'), *v t* [*< be-1 + gall*²] To gall; fret, chafe, rub sore Bp Hall

begin (bē-gan') Pretent of *begin*

begat (bē-gat') Old pretent of *beget*, still sometimes used poetically

begaudt (bē-gad'), *v t* [Also written *be-gaud*, *< be-1 + gaud* see *gaud*¹] To bedeck with gaudy things North

begaum, *n* See *bequim*²

begeekt (bē-gek'), *v t* [See also *begeek* (= D *beekhen*), *< be-1 + geek* Cf *bequik*] To be-fool, gull, jilt N E D

begem (bē-jem'), *v t*, pret and pp *begemmed*, pp *begemmed* [*< be-1 + gem*] To adorn with gems, or as with gems, stud with gems, or anything suggesting them

The lawn
Begemmed with dew drops
Scott, L of the I, III 2

beget (bē-ge't'), *v t*, pret *beget*, formerly *be-gat*, pp *begetten*, *beget*, pp *begetting* [*< ME begeten*, *begeten*, *begeten*, etc., < AS *beġtan*, *beġtan* (= OS *beġtan* = OHG *beġan*), *ge't*, *acquire*, *< be- + ġtan*, *ge'tan*, *ge't* see *be-1* and *ge't*¹] 1 To procreate, generate chiefly used of the father alone, but sometimes of both parents

Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob and Jacob begat Judas and his brethren Mat. 1 2

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall beget
Milton, P L, xi 613

Become stout Marses, and beget young upstarts
B Jonson, Alchemist, II 1

2 To produce as an effect, cause to exist, generate, occasion as, luxury begets vice, "love is beget by fancy," *Glanville*

Intellectual science has been observed to beget invariably a doubt of the existence of matter Emerson, Nature

Thought is essentially independent of language, and speech could never have begetten reason
Wheat, Nature and Thought, p 167

= Syn To breed, engender

begetter (bē-ge't'er), *n* One who begets or procreates, a father

begetting (bē-ge't'ing), *n* 1 The act of procreating or producing — 2 That which is begetten, progeny

beggable (bē-gā-bl), *a* [*< beg¹ + -able*] Capable of being begged

Things disposed of or not beggable Butler, Characters

beggar (bē-gār), *n* [Early mod E more commonly *begger*, < ME *bequer*, *bequere*, also *beggar*, *beggare*, a *beggar* for the etym, see *beg¹* The mod spelling is *begger*, the ME variant spelling *bequer*, *bequere*, has not necessarily a bearing upon the conjectured derivation from OF *bequard*, the suffix *-er* being in ME often variable to *-ar*, cf mod E *har*] 1 One who begs or asks alms, especially, one who lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg

Bidders and beggers fast about ydels,
With hire belles and hire bagges of brode full ycrammed
Piers Plowman

2 One who is in indigent circumstances, one who has been beggared — 3 One who asks a favor, one who entreats, a petitioner

Count Wilt thou needs be a beggar?
Clo I do beg your good will in this case
Shak, All's Well, I 3

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard
Dryden

4 One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

These shameful beggars of principles Tillotson

5 A fellow, a rogue used (a) in contempt for a low fellow, (b) as a term of playful familiarity as, he is a good-hearted little beggar Masterful See *masterful* To go or go home by beggar's bush, to go to ruin Brewer
beggar (bē-gār), *v t* [Early mod E also *begger*, < *bequer*, *n*] 1 To make a beggar of, reduce to beggary; impoverish

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever Shak, Macbeth, III 1

Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late,
He had his jest, and they had his estate
Dryden, Abs and Achit, I 561

A rapacious government, and a beggar'd exchequer
Buckle, Civilization, I 651

2 To exhaust the resources of, exceed the means or capacity of; outdo

When the two heroes met, then began a scene of war like parade that beggars all description
Irons, Knickerbocker, p 828

Shakespeare carries us to such a lofty strain of intelligent activity as to suggest a wealth which beggars his own
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser, p 262

beggardom (bē-gār-dum), *n* The state of beggary, the body or fraternity of beggars.

beggarhood (bē-gār-hūd), *n* [*< beggar + -hood*] The character or state of being a beggar, beggars collectively

beggarism (bē-gār-izm), *n* [*< beggar + -ism*] The state or condition of beggary

beggarliness (bē-gār-li-nes), *n* [*< beggarly + -ness*] The state of being beggarly, extreme poverty; meanness

beggarly (bē-gār-li), *a* [Early mod. E. also *beggerly*, < *bequer* + *-ly*¹] 1 In the condition of or becoming a beggar, extremely indigent, poor, mean, contemptible used of persons and things

A beggarly account of empty boxes
Shak R and J, v 1

Beggarly sins, that is, those sins which illness and beggary usually betray men to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation
Jer Taylor

He was an idle, beggarly fellow, and of no use to the public
Addison, Trial of Juntillos

2 Of or for beggars [Rare]

But moralists, sociologists political economists and taxes have slowly convinced me that my beggarly sympathies were a sin against society
Loudell, Study Windows p 59

beggarly (bē-gār-li), *adv* Meantly, indigently, despicably

It is his delight to dwell beggarly
Hooker, Eccles Pol, v § 15

beggar-my-neighbor (bē-gār-mī-nū'hor), *n* [In allusion to the continued loss of cards] A children's game at cards In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upward and alternately lay one down till an honor is turned up which has to be paid for at the rate of four cards for an ace, three for a king, etc. and the game goes on thus till one has gained all the other's cards

beggar's-basket (bē-gār-bās'ket), *n* The European lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*

beggar's-lice (bē-gār-lis), *n* 1 An English name of *Galium Aparine*, or goose-grass, given to it because its hairs stick to the clothes, and somewhat resemble lice — 2 The name given in the United States to species of *Bidens* and to *Echinopspermum Virginicum*, the seeds of which have barbed awns which cling persistently to clothing Also called *beggar's-ticks*

beggar's-needle (bē-gār-nē'dl), *n* An English popular name for the *Scandix Pecten*, from its long-beaked fronds

beggar's-ticks (bē-gār-tiks), *n* Same as *beggar's-lice*, 2 Also written *beggarticks*

It [the garden] was over run with Roman wormwood and beggarticks, which last stuck to my clothes
Thoreau, Walden p 282

beggar-weed (bē-gār-wēd), *n* [Cf *beggary*², 2] A name sometimes given in England to the common dandelion-weed, *Polygonum arvense*, to *Cuscuta Triflor*, and to some other plants

beggary¹ (bē-gār-i), *n* [Early mod. E. also *beggerly*, < ME *biggerre*, < *bequere*, *beggar*] 1 The state of a beggar, a condition of extreme indigence

It is the narrowness of human nature,
Our poverty and beggary of spirit,
To take exception at these things
B Jonson, The New Inn, iv 8

His vessel with an inestimable cargo has just gone down, and he is reduced in a moment from opulence to beggary
Macaulay, Lord Bacon

2 The act or practice of begging, the occupation of a beggar, begging

We must be careful that our charity do not minister to idleness and the love of beggary
Jer Taylor, Great Exemplar

3 Beggars collectively, beggardom, beggarhood

The Piazza is invaded by the legions of beggary, and held in overpowering numbers against all comers
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii

4 A state of bareness or deficiency

The freedom and the beggary of the old studio
Thackeray

beggary² (bē-gār-i), *a* [*< beggar + -y*¹] 1 Beggarly, poor, mean [Rare]. — 2. Full of weeds. [Local, Eng]

Beguard, n See *Beghard*

beguile (bē-gīl'), *v t* [*ME begylen, begylen* (= MD *beghylen*), < *be-* + *gilen, gylen, guile, deceive* see *be-1* and *guile*] 1. To delude with guile, deceive, impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat Gen iii 13
By expectation every day *beguiled*,
Dupe of to-morrow even from a child
Cunper, My Mother's Picture

2 To elude or check by artifice or craft, foil
'Twas yet some comfort
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage
And frustrate his proud will Shak, Lear iv 6

3 To deprive of irksomeness or unpleasantness by diverting the mind, render unfeeling, cause to pass insensibly and pleasantly, while away
I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep Shak, Hamlet, iii 2
Chiefs of older Art
Teachers of wisdom ' who could once *beguile*
My tedious hours Rime, To my Books

4. To transform as if by charm or guile, charm
I'll to a snail
The goodwife a tearful face he did *beguile*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 226

5 To entertain as with pastimes, amuse
The tales
With which this day the children she *beguiled*
She gleaned from Burton grandmothers when a child
M Arnold, Elstman and Iscalt, III

To *beguile* of, to deprive of by guile or pleasing artifice
The writer who *beguiles* of their tediousness the dull
hours of life Everett, Orations, I 302

Syn. 1 Cheat, mislead, inveigle 3-5 Amuse, Divert, etc. (see *amuse*), cheat, solace

beguilement (bē-gīl'mēt), *n* [*ME beguile + -ment*] The act of *beguiling*, the state of being *beguiled*

beguiler (bē-gī'l'er), *n* One who or that which *beguiles* or deceives

beguilingly (bē-gī'ling-lī), *adv* In a manner to *beguile* or deceive

beguility (bē-gī'l'itē), *r t* [*ME be-1 + guily*] To render guilty, burden with a sense of guilt
By easy commutations of public penance for a private
pecuniary mulct (though) dost at once *beguily* thine own
conscience with sordid bribery
Bp Sanderson, Sermons, p 276

Beguin, Beguine (bē-gīn, sometimes, as mod F, bā-gūn', m, -gēn', f), *n* [(1) *Beguin, Beguine*, fem early mod E also *bequin, beque, beghine, beguin, biqin, biqqayn*, < ME *bequine, byguinn*, < OF *bequin*, mod F *bequine* = Sp Pg *bequina* = It *bequina, beghina* (MD *bequine, D bequin, LGt and G beque*), < ML *bequina, bequina, bequina, bequina, bequina*, etc (cf E *biqin*, from the same source) (2) *Beguin, mase*, < OF *bequin*, mod F *bequin* = Sp Pg *bequina* = It *bequina, beghino*, < ML *beghinus, beghinus, beghinus, beghinus, beghinus*, etc formed, first as fem, with suffix *-in*, ML *-ina*, *-inis*, from the name of Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue* (10, the stammerer OF *beque*, mod F *beque*, dial *beque, beque*, stammering, of unknown origin), a priest of Liège, who founded the sisterhood. See also *Beghard*. The origin of the name was not generally known, and the forms varied, leading to many etymological conjectures. The connection with E *bequar* and *beq* is perhaps real, in the sense of 'hypocrite' and 'bigot' (as in It *beghino*), the word was later confused with *bigot*, q v.] 1 A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a life of poverty and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and formerly flourished in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy, and communities of the name still exist in Belgium. See *be guinage* [Now generally written *bequinn*]
And Dame Abstinence strayed,
Took on a robe of kamelyne
And gau her graithe [dress] as a *bequinn*
Rime of the Rose, I 7368
Wanton wenches and *bequins* World of Wonders, 1008
The wife of one of the ex-burgomasters and his daughter,
who was a *bequin*, went by his side as he was led to
execution
Molloy, Dutch Republic, II 442

2 [Only *Beguin*] A member of a community of men founded on the same general principle of life as that of the *Beguines* (see 1). They became infected with various heresies especially with systems of illumination, which were afterward propagated among the communities of women. They were condemned by Pope John XXII in the early part of the fourteenth century. The faithful *Beguins* joined themselves in numbers with the different orders of friars. The sect, generally obnoxious and the object of severe measures, had greatly diminished by the following century but continued to exist till about the middle of the sixteenth, also called *Beghard* [These names have been frequently used as common nouns, without capitals.]

beguine (bē-gīn-ēj, or, as mod F, bā-gē-nāzh'), *n* [*F beguine*, OF *beguine* (> ML *beghinagum*), < *beguine*, a *Beguine*. See *Begun* and *-age*] A community of *Beguines*. A *beguine* usually consists of a large walled enclosure, containing a number of small detached houses, each inhabited by one or two *Beguines*; there are also some common houses, especially for the novices and younger members of the community. In the center is the church, where certain religious offices are performed in common. Each *Beguine* keeps possession of her own property, and may support herself from it, or from the work of her hands, or by serving others in their houses. They are free to leave at any time, and take only simple vows of chastity and obedience during residence. Pious women may also, under certain restrictions, rent houses and live inside the enclosure without formally joining the community. Such establishments are now chiefly met with in Belgium, the immense one near Ghent, built by the Duke of Aremberg in 1874, is the finest example, and one of the most recent.

Begune, n. See *Begun*

begun (bē-gūn'), *v t*, pret and pp *begun*, ppr *beginning* [*ME be-1 + gum*] To daub or cover with gum. *Swift*

begun (bē-gūn'), *n* [Anglo-Ind, also *begum, begaum*, < Hind *begam* (cf Pers *bagim*, a lady), < Turki *bigim*, a princess, fem of *big*, *bik* = Turk *beq, bey*, a prince: see *big*] The title of a Hindu princess or lady of high rank

begun (bē-gūn') Past participle and sometimes preterit of *begin*

begunk (bē-gūng'), *v t* [Also spelled *begink*, perhaps a nasalized variation of equiv. *Se becock*, q v. See also remark under *begum*] To befool, deceive, balk, jilt [Scotch]

Whose swi otheart has *begunked* him
Blackwood's Mag, VIII 426

begunk (bē-gūng'), *n* [*ME begunk, v*] An illusion; a trick, a cheat [Scotch]
If I havena gien I nighabill and Jamie Howie a bonnie
begunk, they ken the mael
Scott, Waverley, II xxxv

behad (bē-hād'), *a* [Contr of *Se *behold* = E *beholden*] Beholden, indebted [Scotch]

behalf (bē-hāf'), *n* [*ME behalve, behalve*, in the phrase *on* (or *upon*, or *in*) *behalve*, in *behalve*, incorrectly used for *on halve* (< AS *on healf*, on the side or part of), owing to confusion with ME *behalve, behalven, behalves*, adv and prep, by the side of, near, < AS *be healf*, by the side: see *be-2*, *by*, and *half*, *n*. Cf *be-hoof*] 1. Advantage, benefit, interest, or defense (of somebody or something)

In the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty Sir P Sidney
I was moved to speak in *behalf* of the absent
Summer, Prison Discipline

2t. **Affair, cause, matter**
In an unjust *behalf* Shak, I Hen IV, i 3

[Always governed by the preposition *in*, *on*, or *upon*. See note under *behoof*.]—In this or that *behalf*, in respect of, or with regard to, this or that matter

behap (bē-hāp'), *v t* [*ME be-1 + hap*] To happen

behappent (bē-hāp'n), *v t* [*ME be-1 + happen*, appar suggested by *befall*] To happen
That is the greatest shame and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappens* may
Spenser, I Q, V xl 62

behatet, *v t* [*ME be-1 + hate*] To hate, detest [Chaucer]

behave (bē-hāv'), *v*; pret and pp *behaved*, ppr *behaving* [*late ME behaven*, restrain, refl *behave* (see first quot), < *be-1* + *have* (which thus compounded took the full inflections (pret rarely *behad* and irreg *behest*) and developed reg into the mod pron *hav*) The word is formally identical with AS *behabban*, hold, surround, restrain (= OS *bhabban*, hold, surround, = OHG *bhabben*, MHG *behaben*, hold, take possession of), < *be*, about, + *habban*, have, hold: see *be-1* and *have*] I. *trans.* 1t. To govern; manage; conduct, regulate
To Florence they can hur kenne,
To lerne hur to *behave* hur among men
La Bone Florence, I 1567
He did *behave* his anger ere twas spent
Shak, T of A, III 5

[The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]—2. With a reflexive pronoun, to conduct, comport, acquit, or demean. (a) In some specified way.

Those that *behaved themselves* manfully 2 Mac ii 21
We *behaved not ourselves* disorderly among you
2 Thes iii 7

(b) Absolutely, in a commendable or proper way, well or properly. *as, behave yourself*, they will not *behave themselves*.—3t. To employ or occupy

Where ease abounds yt's eath to doe ams
But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis
Spenser, F Q, II iii. 40

II. *intrans.* [The reflexive pronoun omitted] To act in any relation; have or exhibit a mode of action or conduct: used of persons, and also of things having motion or operation. (a) In a particular manner, as specified: *as, to behave well or ill, the ship behaves well*

But he was wiser and well *behaved*
B Jonson, Love's Well-meant at Welbeck
Electricity *behaves* like an incompressible fluid
Atkinson, tr of Mascart and Joubert, I 110

(b) Absolutely, in a proper manner *as, why do you not behave?*

behaved (bē-hāv'd'), *p a* Mannered, conducted usually with some qualifying adverb: *as, a well-behaved person*

Gather by him, as he is *behaved*,
If 't be the affliction of his love, or no,
That thus he suffers for Shak, Hamlet, III 1

Why, I take the French *behaved* gentleman
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2
A very pretty *behaved* gentleman
Sheridan, The Rivals, v 1

behavior, behaviour (bē-hāv'yōr), *n* [The latter spelling is usual in England, early mod. E *behavoure, behavior, behavie, behaviour, behaver, behavior, behaviour*, < *behave* + *-our, -our, -ur*, appar in simulation of *havior, havour, havour*, var of *haver* for *aver*, possession, having (see *aver*), of F origin. In poetry sometimes *havior*, which may be taken as formed directly from *have*, cf *Se have, behave, havings, behavior*] 1 Manner of behaving, whether good or bad, conduct; mode of acting; manners, deportment sometimes, when used absolutely, implying good breeding or proper deportment
Some men's *behaviour* is like a verse wherein every syllable is measured
Bacon, Essays, Of Ceremonies and Respects
A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*
Steele

2 Figuratively, the manner in which anything acts or operates

The *behaviour* of the nitrous salts of the amines is worthy of attention
Austen Pinner, Org Chem, p 46

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category, and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of artificial electric currents
H Spencer, Prin of Psychol

3t The act of representing another person, the manner in which one personates the character of another, representative character [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting one's self]

King John Now, say, Chatillon, what would France
with us?
Chaf Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty, of England hereo
Shak, K John, i 1

Behavior as heir (law Latin, *quasi pro herede*), in *Scots law*, a passive title by which an heir by intromission with his ancestor's heritage, incurs a universal liability for his debts and obligations.—During good *behavior*, as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties or the conduct of one's life as an officer held during good *behavior*, a convict is given certain privileges during good *behavior*.—On one's *behavior* or good *behavior*. (a) Behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety [colloq.] (b) In a state of probation, liable to be called to account in case of misconduct

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a superior power
Sir R L Estrange, Fables

Syn. 1 Carriage, Behavior, Conduct, Deportment, Demeanor, bearing, manner, manners, all denote primarily outward manner or conduct, but naturally are freely extended to internal states or activities. Carriage, the way of carrying one's self may be mere physical attitude, or it may be personal manners, as expressing states of mind we speak of a haughty or noble carriage, but not ordinarily of an ignoble, cringing, or base carriage. Behavior is the most general expression of one's mode of acting, it also refers particularly to comparatively conspicuous actions and conduct. Conduct is more applicable to actions viewed as connected into a course of life, especially to actions considered with reference to morality. Deportment is especially behavior in the line of the proprieties or duties of life as, Mr Turveydrop was a model of *deportment*, the scholars rank depends partly upon their *deportment*. Demeanor is most used for manners as expressing character, it is a more delicate word than the others, and is generally used in a good sense. We may speak of lofty or gracious carriage, good, bad, wise, foolish, modest, conceited *behavior*, exemplary *conduct*, grand, modest, correct *deportment*, quiet, refined *demeanor*

Nothing can be more delicate without being fanciful, nothing more firm and based in nature and sentiment, than the courtship and mutual carriage of the sexes (in England)
Emerson, Eng Traits, p 112.

Men's *behaviour* should be like their apparel, not too strait or point-device, but free for exercise or motion
Bacon, Essays, III

It is both more satisfactory and more safe to trust to the conduct of a party than their professions
Ames, Works, II 214.

Even at dancing parties, where it would seem that the poetry of motion might do something to soften the rigid bosom of Venetian deportment, the poor young people separate after each dance *Hovells, Venetian Life, xli*

An elderly gentleman, large and portly and of remarkable dignified demeanor, passing slowly along *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv*

behead (bē-hed'), *v t* [*< ME beheden, bihefen, biheveden, < AS behēfian (= MHG behoubeten, cf. G ent-haupten = D on-thoofden)*, behead, *< be-*, here priv, + *hedfod*, head see *be-1* and *head*] **1** To cut off the head of, kill or execute by decapitation.

Russell and Sidney were beheaded in defiance of law and justice *Macaulay, Hist Eng, ii*

2 Figuratively, to deprive of the head, top, or foremost part of: as, to behead a statue or a word

beheading (bē-hed'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *behead*] The act of cutting off the head, specifically, execution by decapitation

In Dahomey there are frequent beheadings that the victims, going to the other world to serve the dead king, may carry messages from his living descendant *H. Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 141*

beheld (bē-held'), Preterit and past participle of *behold*

behell (bē-hel'), *v t* [*< be-1 + hell*] To torture as with pains of hell

Did behell and rack him *Hevyt*

behemoth (bē-hē'moth), *n* [*< Heb b'hemōth, appar pl of excellence, 'great beast,' sing b'hēmāh, a boast, but supposed to be an adaptation of Egypt p-che-mau, lit water-ox*] An animal mentioned in Job xl 15-24, probably, from the details given, a hippopotamus, but sometimes taken for some other animal, or for a type of the largest land-animals generally

Behold now behemoth, which I made with thee, he eateth grass as an ox *Job xl 15*

Behold in plaited mail
Behemoth treads his head *Thomson, Summer, l 710*

behen, ben (bē'hēn, ben), *n* [Also written *behen*, *been*, appar a corruption of *Ab bahman, behmen*, a kind of root, also the flower *Rosa canina*.] An old name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*. The *behen* root of old pharmacists is said to have been the root of *Crotalaria behen* and of *Statice Limonium*, distinguished as *white* and *red behen*

behest (bē-hest'), *n* [*< ME bihest, bihest, be-histe, etc., with excrement t, earlier behece, < late AS behāw, a promise, vow (equiv to behāt = OHG biherz, a promise, cf. behight, n), < behātan, promise see behight, v., and hest*] **1** A vow; a promise. *Chaucer, Gower, Holland.—**2.** A command, precept, mandate*

Whit I have learn d me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To you and your behests *Shak, R and J, iv 2*
He did not pause to parley nor protest,
But hastened to obey the Lord's behest *Longfellow, Torquemada.*

behest (bē-hest'), *v t* [*< ME behesten, promise, < beheste, a promise see behest, n*] To promise, vow

behetet, v. A Middle English form of *behight*

behew, *v t* [*< ME behewen, hew about, carve, < AS behēdwan, hew off, < be-* (in *AS priv*) + *hedwan*, out, hew] To carve, adorn, embellish

Al with gold behewe *Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1306*

behight (bē-hit'), *v* [The common spelling in *Spenser* and his contemporaries of both present and preterit of *ME pres inf beheten*, regularly *behoten*, earlier *behten* (pret *behight, behighte*, earlier *beheht, behet*, pp *behoten*, later *behight*), *< AS behātan* (pret, *behāt, pp behāten*) (= OHG bihaizan, MHG beheizen), promise, *< be-* + *hātan*, command, call see *be-1* and *hight*² The forms in *ME* were confused, like those of the simple verb. The proper sense of *behight* is 'promise', the other senses (found only in *Spenser* and contemporary archaists) are forced, being in part taken from *hight*²] **I. trans** **1** To promise; vow

The traytoursse fals and ful of gyle,
That al behoteht and nothing halt *Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l 621*

Behight by vow unto the chaate Minerve *Surrey, Kncht, ii*

2 To call, name
That Geauentesse Argante is behight *Spenser, F Q, III vii 47*

3 To address.
Whom soone as he beheld he knew, and thus behight *Spenser, F Q, V iv 25*

4. To pronounce; declare to be
Why of late
Didst thou behight me borne of English blood? *Spenser, F Q, I x 64*

5. To mean; intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart behitteth. *Mir for Mags, p 461*

6. To commit, intrust.

The keies are to thy hand behight *Spenser, F Q, I x 50*

7. To adjudge

There was it judged, by those worlthe wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne
The second was to Triamond behight *Spenser, F Q, IV v 7*

8 To command, ordain

So, taking courteous congé, he behight
Those gates to be unbar'd, and forth he went *Spenser, F Q, II xl 17*

II. intrans To address one's self

And lowly to her lowting thus behight *Spenser, F Q, IV ii 23*

behight (bē-hit'), *n* [*< behight, v* Cf *ME behct, behot, behat, < AS behāt, a promise see behest*] A promise, vow, pledge *Surrey*

behind (bē-hind'), *adv* and *prep* [*< ME behinde, behinden, < AS behindan (= OS bihindan), adv and prep, behind, < be, by, + hindan, adv, behind, from behind, at the back see be-2 and hind*³] **I. adv** **1** At the back of some person or thing, in the rear opposed to *before*

So runst at thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy hebe chase thee afar behind *Shak, Sonnets, cxliii*

2 Toward the back part, backward as, to look behind

She that could think, and neer disclose her mind,
Sec authors following, and not look behind *Shak, Othello, ii 1*

Worse things, unheard, unseen remain behind *Shelley Prometheus Unbound, i 1*

3 Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view, in abeyance or reserve

And fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh *Col i 24*

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence behind *Locke*

4 Remaining after some occurrence, action, or operation as, he departed and left us behind

Thou shalt live in this fair world behind *Shak, Hamlet iii 2*

Where the bee can suck no honey she leaves her sting behind *Bacon and Fl, Prol to Knight of Burning Pestle*

5 Past in the progress of time

Forgetting those things which are behind *Phil iii 13*

6 In arrear, behindhand as, he is behind in his rent

So that ye come behind in no gift *I Cor i 7*

II. prep **1** At the back or in the rear of, as regards either the actual or the assumed front the opposite of *before* as, the valet stood behind his master, crouching behind a tree

Behind yon hills where Lugal flows *Burns, My Nannie, O*

A tall Brabanter behind whom I stood *By Hall, Account of Himself*

The lion walk d along *Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 1094*

Behind some hedge *Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 1094*

2 Figuratively, in a position or at a point not so far advanced as; in the rear of, as regards progress, knowledge, development, etc., not on an equality with as, behind the age; he is behind the others in mathematics

For I suppose I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles *2 Cor xi 5*

In my devotion to the Union I hope I am behind no man in the nation *Lincoln, in Raymond, p 99*

3 In existence or remaining after the removal or disappearance of. as, he left a large family behind him

What he gave me to publish was but a small part of what he left behind him *Pope*

Behind one's back. See *back* **— Behind the curtain.** See *curtain* **— Behind the scenes.** See *scene* **— Behind the times,** not well informed as to current events, holding to older ideas and ways **— Behind time,** later than the proper or appointed time in doing anything **— Syn** *Behind, After* *Behind* relates primarily to position *after*, to time. When *after* notes position, it is less close or exact than *behind*, and it means position in motion. To say that men stood one after another in a line was once correct (see *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 901*, "knecht ech after other"), but is not so now. They may come one after another, that is somewhat irregularly and apart, they came one behind another that is close together, one covering another. The distinction is similar to that between *beneath* and *below*

Out bounded a splendidly spotted creature of the cat kind. Immediately behind him crept out his mate, and there they stood *P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p 144*

On him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus *Luke xlii 26*

behindhand (bē-hind'hand), *prep* *phr* as *adv* or *a* [*< behind + hand, cf beforehand*] **1** In the rear, in a backward state, not sufficient-

ly advanced, not equally advanced with some other person or thing as, behindhand in studies or work

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, art as interpreters
Of my behind hand slowness *Shak, W T, v 1*

Up, and all the morning within doors, beginning to set my accounts in order from before this fire, I being behind hand with them ever since *P. pus, Diary, II 480*

Nothing can exceed the evils of this spring. All agricultural operations are at least a month behindhand *Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland*

2. Late, delayed beyond the proper time, behind the time set or expected

Government expeditions are generally behindhand *Conhill Mag, March 1862*

3. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income, in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants, in arrear as, to be behindhand in one's circumstances; you are behindhand with your payments

Having run something behindhand in the world, he obtained the favour of a certain lord to receive him into his house *Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii*

4 Underhand; secret, clandestine [Rare]

Those behindhand and paltzy manoeuvres which destroy confidence between human beings and degrade the character of the statesman and the man *Locke, Eng in 18th cent, xv*

behither (be-hith'er), *prep.* [*< be-2 as in beyond, behind, etc., + hither*] On this side of.

Two miles behither Childen *Keelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679*

behold (bē-hōld'), *v*; pret and pp *beheld*, ppr *beholding* [*< ME beholden, beholden, biholden, hold, bind by obligation (in this sense only in pp beholden, behold see beholden), commonly observe, see, < AS behaldan, hold, keep, observe, see (= OS biholdan = OFries biholda = D behouden = OHG bihalten, MHG G behalten, keep), < be- + haldan, hold, keep see be-1 and hold*² Other words combining the senses 'keep' and 'look at' are *observe* and *regard*] **I. trans** **1**† To hold by, keep, retain—**2**† To hold, keep, observe (a command)—**3** To hold in view, fix the eyes upon, look at, see with attention, observe with care

When he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived *Numb xxi 9*

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world *John i 29*

—*Syn* *Observe, Witness, etc (see see)* look upon, consider, eye, view, survey, contemplate, regard

II. intrans **1** To look, direct the eyes to an object, view, see in a physical sense

Virginus gan upon the chert beholde *Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l 191*

And I beheld, and lo, in the midst of the throne stood a Lamb as it had been slain *Rev v 6*

2 To fix the attention upon an object, attend, direct or fix the mind in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention, or expressive of wonder, admiration, and the like

Behold, I stand at the door and knock *Rev iii 20*

Prithoe, see there! behold! look! lo! *Shak, Macbeth, iii 4*

3† To feel obliged or bound

For who would behold to give counsell, if in counselling there should be any perill? *J. Brinde, tr of Quintus Curtius, iii*

beholden (bē-hōl'dēn), *p. a* [Formerly often erroneously *beholding*, *< ME biholden, beholde, prop ppr of behold, v*] Obligated, bound in gratitude; indebted, held by obligation

Little are we beholden to your love *Shak, Rich II, iv 1*

We had classics of our own, without being beholden to "Involent Greece or haughty Rome" *Lamb, Christ's Hospital*

beholder (bē-hōl'dēr), *n* [*< ME beholder, biholder, -er, < behold + -er*¹] One who beholds, a spectator, one who looks upon or sees

Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink? *Shak, Rich II, iv 1*

beholding¹ (bē-hōl'ding), *n* [*< ME beholding, biholding, < beholden, behold*] The act of looking at, gaze, view, sight

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your beholding *Shak, Lear, iii 7*

beholding² (bē-hōl'ding), *a* [Corrupt form of *beholden*] **1** Under obligation, obliged

The stage is more beholding to love than the life of man *Baron Love*

Oh, I thank you, I am much *beholding* to you.

Chapman, Blind Beggar

It is in the power of every hand to destroy us, and we are *beholding* unto every one we meet, he doth not kill us

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i 44

2 Attractive, fascinating.

When he saw me, I assure you, my beauty was not more *beholding* to him than my hairmony

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i 50

beholdingness (bē-hōl'ding-ness), *n* The state of being beholden or under obligation to any one

Thank me, ye gods, with much *beholdingness* For marko, I do not curse you

Marston, Sophonisba, v 2

behoof (bē-hūf'), *v t* [*< be-1 + hōm + y*] To cover or smear with honey, sweeten with honey, or with honeyed words

behoof (bē-hōf'), *n* [*< ME behof* (chiefly in the dat *behoove*, with prep *to, til, or for*), *< AS *behōf*, advantage (in deriv *behōflic*, advantageous, *behōfe*, useful, necessary, *behōfan*, behoove see *behoove*) (= OFries *behof*, *bihōf* = D *behoef* = Mlg *behōf* = Mlg *bihōf*, G *behuf*, advantage, = Sw *behof* = Dan *bhōv*, need, necessity, cf. Icel *hōf*, moderation, measure, Goth *ga-hōbans*, self-restraint), *< *behobban* (pret **behōf*) = Mlg *bihoban*, take, hold, *< be- + hebban*, heave, raise, orig take up, take see *be-1* and *heave* In the phrase *in or on behoof of*, the word is confused with *behalf*] That which is advantageous to a person, *behalf*, interest, advantage, profit, benefit

Accord th'ought to the *behoof*

Of reasonable manna use

Gower, Conf Amant, l 15

No man recompense it brings

To your *behoof* Milton, P L, ll 682

Who wants the finer politesse

To mark the but in his own *behoof*

With a glassy smile his brutal scorn

Tennyson, Mand, vi

Is not indit, every man a student, and do not all things exist for the student's *behoof*?

Fraser, Misc, p 73

[This word is probably never used as a nominative being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *to, for, in, or on*, and limited by a possessive word or phrase *Behalf* is used similarly]

behoofful, *a* The more correct form of *behoovful*

behoovable (bē-hō'va-bl), *a* [*< behoove + -able*] Useful, profitable, needful, fit Also spelled *behoavable* and *behoaveable* [Rare.]

All spiritual graces *behoovable* for our soul

Book of Homilies, li

behoove (bē-hōv'), *v*, pret and pp *behooved*, ppr. *behooving* [Also spelled, against analogy, *beho*, *< ME behoven*, *bhofen*, AS *behōfan*, need, be necessary (= OFries *bihōra* = D *behoeven* = Mlg *behoven*, Lg *bhofen*, *bhofen* = G *behufen* (obs) = Sw *bhofa* = Dan *beho*], from the noun see *behoof* Cf Icel *hafa*, aim at, hit, behoove, = Sw *hōfa*, beseech The pret *behooved* is worn down in Sc to *bud*, *but* see *hid*] **I. trans** 1 To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience, be necessary for, become now used only in the third person singular with *it* as subject

It behooves the high,

For their own sakes, to do things worthily

B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 3

Indeed, it *behooved* him to keep on good terms with his pupils

Irving, Sketch Book

He is sure of himself, and never needs to ask another what in any crisis it *behooves* him to do

Emerson, War

2† To relate to the advantage of, concern the well-being of formerly used with a regular nominative

If you know aught which does *behoove* my knowledge

Thereof to be inform d Imprison it not

In ignorant concealment Shak, W T, i 2

II.† intrans To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

Sometime *behooveth* it to be counselled

Chaucer, Melibous

He had all those endowments mightily at command which are *behoed* in a scholar

By Hackel, Life of Abp Williams, i 39

Also spelled *beho*

behoovev, *n* An obsolete form (properly dative) of *behoof*

behooveful (bē-hōv'ful), *a* [Prop. as in early mod E, *behoovful*, *< ME behovful*, *< behof*, *behoof*, + *-ful*] Needful, useful, fit; profitable, advantageous

Maiden, we have cull d such necessities

As are *behooveful* for our state to morrow

Shak, R and J, iv 3

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly

Clarendon.

behoovefully (bē-hōv'fūl-i), *adv* Usefully, profitably, necessarily

behorn (bē-hōrn'), *v t* [*< be-1 + horn*] To put horns on, cuckold

behotet, *v* Same as *behsight*

behourd, *n* [OF, also written *behourt*, *behour*, *bhour*, *bhourd*, etc., "a juste or tourney of many together with launces and batleaxes, also a bustling or blustering noise" (Cotgrave), *< behourder*, *behourdir*, "to just together with launces," *< behourt*, a lance] A variety of the just practised in the thirteenth century, or, in some cases, a variety of the tourney

behoval, *n* See *behoovable*.

behoove, *v* Less correct spelling of *behoove*.

behovely, *a* [ME. (mod as if **behoofly*) see *behoof* and *-ly*.] Necessary; advantageous

behowl (bē-howl'), *v t* [*< be-1 + howl*.] To howl at

The wolf *behows* the moon

Shak, M N D, v 2

behung (bē-hung'), *p a* [Pp of **behang*, not used, *< be-1 + hang*] Draped, ornamented with something hanging as, a horse *behung* with trappings [Rare]

beid-el-sar (bād-el-sār'), *n* [Ar] A plant used in Africa as a remedy for various cutaneous affections. It is the *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous shrub of tropical Africa and southern Asia The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder

beige (bāzh), *a* [F, *< It bigno*, gray see *bier*] Having its natural color said of a woolen fabric made of undyed wool

beild, *n* and *v t* See *beild*

beildy, *a* See *buldy*

bein (bēn), *a* [Also *ben*, *bene*, Sc also *bien*, *< ME bein*, *beine*, *bene*, origin unknown The Icel *beinn*, hospitable, lit straight, is a different word, the source of E *bein*¹, ready, willing, etc. see *bein*¹] 1 Wealthy, well to do as, a *bein* farmer, a *bein* body — 2. Well provided, comfortable, cozy

This is a gay *bein* place and it is a comfort to have sic a corner to sit in in a bad day

Scott, Antiquary, ll xxiv

[Now only Scotch]

bein (bēn), *adv* [Also *ben*, *< bein*, *a.*] Comfortably [Scotch]

I grudge a wit the great folks gift,

That live so *bein* and snug

Burns, Ep to Davie, i

being (bē'ing), *n* [*< ME beyng*, *byng*, verbal *n* of *bein*, *be*] 1 Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or only in thought — 2 In *metaph*, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence, rudimentary existence. But the word is used in different senses by different philosophers. Hegel defines it as immediacy, that is, the abstract character of the present. In its most proper acceptance, it is the name given by philosophical reflection to that which is revealed in immediate consciousness independently of the distinction of subject and object. It may also be defined, but with less precision, as the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete class embracing every object. *Being* is also used in philosophy influenced by Aristotle to signify the rudiment or germ of existence, consisting in a nature, or principle of growth, before actual existence. It is also frequently used to mean actual existence, the complete preparation to produce effects on the senses and on other objects. Psychologically *being* may be defined as the objectification of consciousness, though the distinction of subject from object logically presupposes being

We may well reject a liturgy which had no *being* that we can know of, but from the corruptest times

Milton, Def of Humb Remonst

first, Thou madest things which should have *being* with out life

By Hall, Contemplations, The Creation

Consider everything as not yet in *being*, then consider if it must needs have been at all

Bentley

Our noisy years seem moments in the *being*

Of the eternal Silence

Wordsworth, Ode to Imortality

3. That which exists; anything that is: as, inanimate beings

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v 1

4 Life, conscious existence

I will sing praises unto my God while I have any *being*

Ps cxlvi 2

I fetch my life and *being*

From men of royal siege Shak, Othello, i 2

I felt and feel, tho left alone,

His *being* working in mine own

Tennyson, In Memoriam, 'xxx

5. Lifetime, mortal existence

Claudius, thou

Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*

Webster

It is, as far as it relates to our present *being*, the great end of education to raise ourselves above the vulgar

Steele, Tatler, No 69

6. That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life, a creature — 7. A living, livelihood, means of subsistence

Spectator, No 544. [Obsolete or Prov Eng] —

Accidental being, the being of an accident, mark, or quality — **Actual being**, complete being, being really brought to pass, actuality — **Being in itself**, being apart from the sentient consciousness, being per se — **Being of existence**, historical being, existence — **Being per accidens**, being through something extraneous — **Being per se**, essential and necessary being — **Connotative being**, a mode of being relative to something else — **Diminutive being** See *diminutive* — **Intentional or spiritual being**, the being of that which is in the mind — **Material being**, what belongs to material bodies — **Natural being**, that which belongs to things and persons — **Objective being**, an expression formerly applied to the mode of being of an immediate object of thought, but in a modern writing it would be understood to mean the being of a real thing, existing independently of the mind. See *objective* — **Potential being**, that which belongs to something which satisfies the prerequisite conditions of existence, but is not yet complete or an actual fact — **Pure being**, in *metaph*, the conception of being as such, that is, devoid of all predicates, being of which nothing can be affirmed except that it is — **Quidditative being**, or **being of essence**, that being that belongs to things before they exist, in the bosom of the eternal — **Substantial being**, the being of a substance — **To differ by the whole of beings** See *differ*

being-place (bē'ing-plās), *n*. A place to exist in, a state of existence.

Before this worlds great frame, in which all things

Are now contain'd, found any *being place*

Spruner, Heavenly Love, l 23

beinly (bēn'li), *adv*. [*< bein + -ly*] Comfortably, abundantly, happily, well Also spelled *beinly* [Scotch]

The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled

R Gührze, iii 104

beinness (bēn'nes), *n* [Also spelled *bienness* *< bein*, *ben*, + *-ness*] Plenty; affluence; prosperousness; the state of being well off or well to do [Scotch]

There was a prevailing air of comfort and *beinness* about the people and their houses

W Black, Princess of Thule, ii

Beiram, *n* See *Barram*

beistings, *n* sing or pl See *beestings*

beit (bēit), *v t* [Sc] Same as *beet*²

bejadet (bē-jād'), *v t* [*< be-1 + jade*¹] To tire

Last you *bejade* the good galloway

Milton, Def of Humb Remonst

bejan (bē'jan), *n* [Sc, *< F béjaune*, *< OF béjaune*, a novice, lit a yellow-beak, *be*, a young bird, *< bec*, beak, + *jaune*, yellow, a yellow beak being characteristic of young birds See *beak*¹ and *jaunice*] A student of the first or lowest class in the universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, Scotland

bejapet (bē-jāp'), *v t* [ME, *< be-1 + jape*] 1 To trick, deceive

Thou hast *byjaped* here duk Phesus

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 727

2 To laugh at, make a mock of

I shal *byjaped* him a thousand tyme

More than that fool of whos folye men ryme

Chaucer, Troilus, i 532

bejaundice (bē-jān'dis), *v t* [*< be-1 + jaundice*] To infect with the jaundice

bejesuit (bē-jēz'ū-it), *v t* [*< be-1 + Jesuit*] To infect or influence with Jesuitry

Who hath so *bejauoned* us that we should trouble that man with asking license to doe so worthly a deed?

Milton, Areopagitica, p 54

bejewel (bē-jō'el), *v t* [*< be-1 + jewel*.] To provide or adorn with jewels

Her *bejewelled* hands lay sprawling in her amber satin lap

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, l xxi

bejuco (Sp pron bē-hō'kō), *n* [Sp] A Spanish name for several species of the lianes or tall climbing plants of the tropics, such as *Hippocrateae scandens*, etc

The serpent like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold Round the tall and stately celiba till it withers in his hold

Whittier, Slaves of Martinique

bejumble (bē-jūm'bl), *v t* [*< be-1 + jumble*.] To throw into confusion, jumble

Shak

bekah (bē'kə), *n*. [Heb] An ancient Hebrew unit of weight, equal to half a shekel, 7.05 grams, or 109½ grains Ex xxxviii 26.

beken¹, *v t* [ME. *bekennen*, *bikennen*, *< be-1 + ken*¹] 1 To make known — 2 To deliver — 3. To commit or commend to the care of

The devil I *bekenne* him

Chaucer, Prol to Pardoner's Tale, l 6 (Harleian MS.)

beken², *n*. Same as *beken*

bekiss (bē-kis'), *v t*. [*< be-1 + kiss*] To kiss repeatedly, cover with kisses. [Rare]

She's sick of the young shepherd that *bekessed* her

B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l 2

bekko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* [*Jap. bekko*, tortoise-shell (< Chinese *kwei*, tortoise, + *kia*, armor, + *ware*).] A kind of pottery anciently made in Japan, imitating tortoise-shell, or veined with green, yellow, and brown.

beknave (bē-nāv'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *beknaved*, ppr. *beknaving* [*< be-1 + knave*] To call (one) a knave [Rare.]

The lawyer *beknaves* the divine Gay, Beggar's Opera

beknight (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + knight*] 1 To make a knight of [Rare.]

The last *beknighted* booby T Hook

2 To address as a knight, or by the title Sir

beknit (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + knit*] To knit; girdle or encircle.

Her filthy arms *beknit* with snakes about Golding, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.* (Ord MS.)

beknotted (bē-not'ed), *a.* [*< be-1 + knotted*] Knotted again and again, covered with knots

beknottedness (bē-not'ed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the degree of complication of a knot, the number of times that it is necessary to pass one part of the curve of the knot projected upon a plane through another in order to untie the knot

beknowt (bē-nō'), *v. t.* [*< ME beknowen, b-knowen, < AS becnāwan, know, < be- + cnāwan, know* see *be-1* and *know*] 1 To know, recognize — 2 To acknowledge, own, confess

Aenbyrte of Iuwyt (1340, ed. Morris)

For I dare not *beknow* min owen name Chaucer, *Knights's Tale*, l. 608

bel¹, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bell*, < ME *bele*, *bel*, < OF (and mod. F.) *bel*, *beau*, fem. *belle*, < L *bellus*, fair, fine, beautiful see *beau*, *beauty*, *bell²*, etc.] 1 Fair, fine, beautiful — 2 [Lit. fair, good, as in *beausire*, fair sir, *beaupere*, good father, used in F. and ME to indicate indirect or adopted secondary relationship, so in mod. F. *beau-* as a formative in relation-names, 'step-', 'in-law', ME *bel-*, 'grand-', as in *bel-dame*, grandmother, *belere*, grandfather, also with purely E. names, *belmoder*, *bel-fader*, and later *belchild* Cf. Sc. and North E. *goodmother*, *goodfather*, etc., mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.] Grand- a formative in relation-names, as *belave*, grandfather, *belam*, grandmother, etc. See etymology.

Bel² (bel), *n.* Same as *Belus*

bel³ (bel), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *bhel*, *bael*, repr. Hind. *bel*] The East Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree, *Azla Marmelos* See *Figle*, 1

bela (bē-lā), *n.* [Hind.] The Hindustani name of a species of jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac*, which is often cultivated for its very fragrant flowers

belabor, **belabour** (bē-lā'bor), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + labor*] 1† To work hard upon, ply diligently

If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn Harrow, *Works*, III. xviii

2 To beat soundly, thump

They so cudgelled and *belabored* him bodily that he might perhaps have lost his life in the encounter had he not been protected by the most respectable portion of the assembly Motley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 545

bel-accoil, **bel-accoylet** (bel-a-kōil'), *n.* [*< OF bel accoil*, fair welcome see *bel¹* and *accoil*] Kindly greeting or reception Spenser

belace¹ (bē-lās'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + lace*] 1 To fasten as with a lace or cord — 2 To adorn with lace.

When thou in thy bravest And most *belaced* servitude dost strut, Some newer fashion doth usurp Beaumont, *Pythe*, xvi. 10

3† To beat, whip Wright

belace², *v. t.* An error (by misprint or confusion with *belace¹*) in Bailey and subsequent dictionaries for *belage* or *belay* See *belage*

belacedness (bē-lā'sed-nes), *n.* In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a lacing must be passed through another to undo it

beladle (bē-lā'dl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + ladle*] To pour out with a ladle; ladle out

The honest masters of the roast *beladling* the dripping Thackeray

belady (bē-lā'di), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *beladied*, ppr. *beladying* [*< be-1 + lady*, cf. *belord*, *bel-grace*, *beknight*] To address by the title Lady, or the phrase "my lady"

belaget, *v.* [Either a misprint for *belage*, *belay*, or less prob. a phonetic variant of that word (ME. *belaggen*, etc.) see *belay*.] *Naut.*, to belay Phillips (1678), *Kersey*

belam (bē-lam'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + lam*] To beat, bang Sherwood, [North Eng.]

belamourt (bel'a-mōr'), *n.* [Also *bellamour*, < F. *bel amour*, lit. fair love see *bel¹* and *amour*] 1 A gallant, a consort

Low, low! how brave she decks her bounteous bower With silken curtains and gold coverlets, Thence to shroud her sumptuous *Belamour* Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 16.

2 An old name for a flower which cannot now be identified

Her snowy brows, lyke budded *Belamours* Spenser, *Sonnets*, lxxv

belamy¹ (bel'a-mi) *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bellamy*, < ME *belamy*, *belami*, < OF *bel ami*, fair friend see *bel¹* and *ami*] Good friend; fair friend used principally in address.

Thou *belamy*, thou pardonest he style Chaucer, *Prologue to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 32

Nay, *belamy*, thou hast must be mytte York Plays, p. 501

His dearest *Belamy* Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 52

belandre (bē-lan'dér; F. pron. bā-londr'), *n.* [F. < D. *bylander*, whence also E. *bilander*, q. v.] A small flat-bottomed craft, used principally on the rivers, canals, and roadsteads of France

belate (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + late*] To retard, make late, bight

The morn is young quoth he, A little time to old remembrance given Will not *belate* us Southey, *Madoc*, l. 10

belated (bē-lā'ted), *p. a.* Coming or staying too late, overtaken by lateness, especially at night, bighted, delayed

Whose midnight revels by a forest side, Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees Milton, *P. L.*, I. 783

Who were the parties? who inspected? who contacted this *belated* account? Burke, *Nabob of Arcot's Debts*

belatedness (bē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* [*< belated*, pp. of *belate*, + -ness] The state of being belated, or of being too late, slowness, backwardness

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts Milton, *Letter to Birch*, l. 10

belaud (bē-lād'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + laud*] To load with praise, laud highly

[Volumes] which were commended by divines from pulpits, and *belauded* all Europe over Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxvi

belave (bē-lāv'), *v. t.* [*< ME belaven, bathe, < be- + laven, lave* see *be-1* and *lave¹*] To lave about, wash all over, wash

belawgive¹ (bē-lā'giv), *v. t.* [A forced word, used only in the passage from Milton, < *be-1* + **lawgive*, assumed from *lawgiver*] To give a law to

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance Milton, *Divorce*

belay (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [*< ME beleqgen, beliqgen, < AS beligan, lay upon, cover, charge* (= D. *beliqgen*, cover, overlay, as a naut. term, *belay*, = O.H.G. *beliqen*, MHG *G. belegen*), < *be-*, about, around, by, + *ligan*, lay] The naut. use is perhaps due to the D. In the sense of 'surround,' cf. *beleaguer* 1† To surround, environ, inclose — 2† To overlay, adorn

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of iron and Greene, *belayed* with silver lace Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ii. 5

3† To besiege, invest, surround

(lay) not such strong castles needeth grafter might Then those small forts which ye were wont *belay* Spenser, *Sonnets*, xiv

So when Arabian thieves *belayed* us round Sandys, *Hymn to God*

4† To lie in wait for in order to attack, hence, to block up or obstruct

The speedy horse all passages *belay* Dryden, *Amid ix*

5 *Naut.*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding

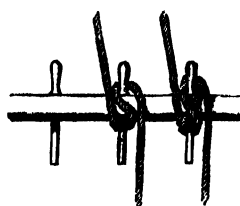
round a belaying-pin, cleat, or cavel applied chiefly to running rigging

When we *belayed* the halyards, there was no thing left but the bolt-rope R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before*

[the Mast, p. 256]

belaying-bitt (bē-lā'ing-bit), *n.* Any bitt to which a rope can be belayed

belaying-pin (bē-lā'ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden or iron pin to which running rigging may be belayed.



Belaying pins in rail with ropes be layed on them

belch (belch), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *belche*, *baeh*, < ME *beichen*, assimilated form of early mod. E. and E. dial. (north) *belk*, < ME *belken*, < AS *balcan*, *bealcian*, also with added formative, *bealcetan*, *belch*, < *bealcetan*, allied to *balh²* and *bolc*, all prob. ult. imitative see *belk*, *balh²*, *bolc*] 1. *intrans.* 1 To eject wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth, eructate

All radishes breed wind and provoke a man that eateth them to *belch* Holland tr. of Pliny, xix. 5

2 To issue out, as with eructation as, "belching flames," Dryden

II. *trans.* 1 To throw or eject from the stomach with violence, eructate

Belching saw goblets from his maw Addison, *Field*, III

2 To eject violently from within, cast forth

The gates that now Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame Milton, *P. L.*, x. 232

Though heaven drop sulphur, and hell belch out fire B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 2

3 To ejaculate, vent with vehemence often with out as, to *belch* out blasphemies, to *belch* out one's fury

belch (belch), *n.* [*< belch, v.*] 1 The act of throwing out from the stomach or from within, eructation — 2† A cant name for malt liquor, from its causing belching

A sudden information would follow among all sorts of people, porters would no longer be drunk with *belch* Dennis

belcher¹ (bel'chér), *n.* One who belches

belcher² (bel'chér), *n.* [So called from an English pugilist named Jim Belcher] A neckerchief with darkish-blue ground and large white spots with a dark-blue spot in the center of each [Slang]

belchild¹ (bel'child), *n.*, pl. *belchildren* (-chil'dren) [*< bel-*, grand-, as in *bel-dam*, *belstire*, etc. (see *bel¹*), + *child*] A grandchild

To Thomas Doubleday and Katherine his wife, my daughter, a cowe To their children, my *belchildren*, etc. Will of 1604, quoted in N. and Q. 7th ser., III. 77

beldam, **beldame** (bel'dam, -diām), *n.* [*< ME beldam, beldame*, only in sense of grandmother (correlative to *belam*, grandfather), < ME *bel-*, grand-, as in *belave*, etc. (see *be-1*), + *dame*, mother] The word was thus in E. use lit. 'good mother,' used distinctively for grandmother, not as in F. *belle dame*, lit. fair lady see *be-1*, *belle*, and *dame*] 1† Grandmother corresponding to *belam*, grandfather sometimes applied to a great-grandmother

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter Shak., *Ironical*, I. 953

2 An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman, a hag

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang Akenide Our wrinkles are no longer old And wrinkled *beldames*, Satan sold Whittier, *New England Legend*

3† [A forced use of the F. *belle dame*] Fair dame or lady Spenser

belead¹, *v. t.* [*< ME beleden, < AS beladan, < be- + ladan, lead* see *be-1* and *lead¹*] 1 To lead away — 2 To lead, conduct

beleaguer (bē-lē'gēr), *v. t.* [*< D. belegeren, besiege* (= G. *belagern* = Sw. *belagra* = Dan. *belagre*, also *belpe*, perhaps < D. *belegeren*), < *be-* + *lager*, a camp, encamping army, place to lie down, a bed (= F. *laur* and *lager*) = G. *lager*, a camp, = Sw. *lager*, a bed, etc.) see *be-1* and *lager*, *lager*, *lager*, *lager*] To besiege, surround with an army so as to preclude escape, blockade

The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins Dryden, tr. of DuRoi

-Syn. To invest, lay siege to, beset

beleaguerer (bē-lē'gēr-er), *n.* One who beleaguers or besieges, a besieger

On the walls The wild *beleaguers* broke and one by one, The strongholds of the plain were forced Bryant, *The Prairies*

beleaguement (bē-lē'gēr-ment), *n.* [*< beleaguer* + -ment] The act of beleaguering, or the state of being beleaguered

Fair little courtly France Shattered by hard *beleaguement*, and wild ire, That sacked and set her palaces on fire R. H. Stoddard, *Guards of State*

beleave¹ (bē-lēv'), *v.* [*< ME beleven, believe*, etc., also by syncope *bleven*, leave, intrins. remain, < AS *belāfan*, leave, < *be-* + *lāfan*, leave, prop. the causal of *belief*, q. v. See *be-1* and *leave¹*] I. *trans.* To leave behind, abandon, let go

There was nothing *belefts* Gower, *Conf. Amant*, II.

legen, G. *belügen*), < *be-*, about, by, + *leogan*,
see *be-1* and *lie2*.] 1. To tell lies concern-
ing; calumniate by false reports.

Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him
He never did encounter with Glendower

Shak, 1 Hen IV, i 3

Who is he that *belies* the blood and libels the fame of
his own ancestors?

D Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834

The clamor of liars *belied* in the hubbub of lies
Tennyson, Maud, iv 9

2. To give the lie to; show to be false, contradict.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues
Dryden

Novels (witness ev'ry month's review)

Belie their name, and offer nothing new

Cowper, Retirement.

3. To act unworthily of, fail to equal or come up to, disappoint: as, to *belie* one's hopes or expectations.

Shall Hector, born to war, his birthright yield,
Belie his courage, and forsake the field?

Dryden, Hector and Androm, i 100

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name

Dryden, Aeneid

4. To give a false representation of, conceal the true character of

Queen For heaven's sake, speak comfortable words
York Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts

Shak, Rich II, ii 2

5. To fill with lies

'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world

Shak, Cymbeline, iii 4

6. To counterfeit, mimic, feign resemblance to

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound

Dryden, Astraea Redux

belief (bē-lēf'), *n* [Early mod E *belief*, *be-leave*, < ME *believe*, *beliefe*, with prefix *be-* (as in *believe*, *q v*), parallel with the earlier *levē*, by aphoresis for *leve*, < AS *geloafa* = OS *gelōho* = D *geloof* = MIG *gelove*, *gelōf* = OHG *geloubu*, MIG *geloubu*, G *gloubu*, *gloubu*, = Goth *galaubans*, fem., *belief*, < *galaubs*, dear, valuable see *believe*] 1. Confidence reposed in any person or thing, faith, trust as, a child's *belief* in his parents

To make the worthy Leonatus mad,
By wounding his *belief* in her renown

Shak, Cymbeline, v 5

2. A conviction of the truth of a given proposition or an alleged fact, resting upon grounds insufficient to constitute positive knowledge. Knowledge is a state of mind which necessarily implies a corresponding state of things, *belief* is a state of mind merely, and does not necessarily involve a corresponding state of things. But *belief* is sometimes used to include the absolute conviction or certainty which accompanies knowledge

Neither do I labor for a greater esteem than may in some little measure draw a *belief* from you, to do yourself good, and not to grace me

Shak, As you Like It, v 2

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance

Isid

He [James Mill] uses the word *belief* as the most general term for every species of conviction or assurance, the assurance of what is before our eyes, as well as of that which we only remember or expect, of what we know by direct perception, as well as of what we accept on the evidence of testimony or of reasoning

J S Mill

By a singular freak of language we use the word *belief* to designate both the least persistent and the most persistent coherence among our states of consciousness,—to describe our state of mind with reference both to those propositions of the truth of which we are least certain, and to those of the truth of which we are most certain

J Fiske, Cosmic Philos, i 61

3. Persuasion of the truth of a proposition, but with the consciousness that the positive evidence for it is insufficient or wanting, especially, assurance of the truth of what rests chiefly or solely upon authority. (a) In this sense, the word sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as only probable. (b) It sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as so reasonable that it needs no proof. (c) Sometimes used for religious faith

Knowledge and *belief* differ not only in degree but in kind. Knowledge is a certainty founded upon insight, *belief* is a certainty founded upon feeling. The one is perspicuous and objective, the other is obscure and subjective

Sir W Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxvii

One in whom persuasion and *belief*

Had ripened into faith, and faith become

A passionate intuition

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv

They [women] persuade rather than convince, and value *belief* rather as a source of consolation than as a faithful expression of the reality of things

Lecky, Europ Morals, ii 381

4. That which is believed; an object of belief

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools

Racine

We have but to read the accounts of the early *beliefs* of mankind, or the present *beliefs* of savages and civilized nations, to see how large a field pure fiction occupies

G H Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, ii iii § 7

33

In the cathedrals, the popular *beliefs*, hopes, fears, fancies, and aspirations found expression and were perpetuated in a language intelligible to all

C R Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p 106

5. The whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith

In the heat of persecution to which the Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation

Hooker

The *belief* of Christianity is a *belief* in the beauty of holiness, the creed of Hellas was a *belief* in the beauty of the world and of mankind

Keary, Prim Belief, iv

6. A creed, a formula embodying the essential doctrines of a religion or a church

Ye ought to see them have their *belief*, to know the commandments of God, to keep their holy days and not to lose their time in idleness

Lattin, Sermons, p 14

= Syn. 1 and 2 *Opinion*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*)

believable (bē-lē'fə-ble), *a* [*<* ME *beleful*, < *belif*, *believe*, *belief*, + *-ful* Cf AS *gelaful*] Having *belief* or faith

Udall [Rare]

beliefulness (bē-lē'fə-ness), *n* [*<* *belieful* + *-ness*] The state of being *belieful* [Rare]

The godly *beliefulness* of the heathen

Udall, On Lake iv

There is a hopefulness and a *beliefulness*, so to say, on your side, which is a great compensation

Clough

believer (bē-lī'ər), *n* [*<* *believe*, *v*, + *-er*] One who believes.

Foul mouthed *believers* of the Christian faith

Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, i 80

believability (bē-lē-va-bil'i-ti), *n* [*<* *believable* see *-bility*] Credibility, capability of being believed

J S Mill

believable (bē-lē'va-ble), *a* [*<* *believe* + *-able*] Capable of being believed, credible

That he sinn'd, is not *believable*

Pennyman, Merlin and Vivien

believableness (bē-lē'va-bl-ness), *n* Credibility

believe (bē-lēv'), *v*; pret and pp *believed*, ppr *believing* [Early mod E *beleve*, < ME *believen*, *belicen*, *belisen*, with prefix *be-* (as in *believe*, *q v*), parallel with the earlier *leven*, by aphoresis for *leven*, < AS *gelufan*, *gelufan*, *gelufan* = OS *gelobhan* = D *gelooven* = MIG *geloven* = OHG *gelouben*, MIG *gelouben*, *glouben*, G *glouben*, now *glauben*, = Goth *galaubjan*, *believe*, lit hold dear or valuable or satisfactory, be pleased with, < Goth *galaubs*, dear, valuable (found only in the special sense of 'costly'), < *ga-* (AS, etc., *ga-*), a generalizing prefix, + *laub*, a form (pret.) of the common Teut root **lab*, whence also Goth *laus* = AS *lōf*, E *love*, dear, AS *lufu*, E *love*, etc. see *leaf*, *leave*, *line*, *liberal*, etc.] 1. To have faith or confidence

(a) As to a person, to have confidence in his honesty, integrity, virtue, powers, ability, etc., trust. (b) As to a thing, to have faith in its existence, or in its genuineness, efficacy, virtue, usefulness, soundness, and the like, credit its reality as, to *believe* in ghosts, to *believe* in the Bible, in manhood suffrage, in the ballot, in republicanism, in education, etc. usually with *in* or *on* (for *into* also with *to*), rarely absolutely

He saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid only *believe*

Mark v 26

2. To exercise trust or confidence, rely through faith generally with *on*

And they said *believe* on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house

Acts xvi 31

And in my *believed* on him there

John v 42

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe* on his name

John i 12

3. To be persuaded of the truth of anything, accept a doctrine, principle, system, etc., as true, or as an object of faith with *in* as, "I *believe* in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints," etc., *apostles' Creed*, to *believe* in Buddhism See *beliefs*

If you will consider the nature of man, you will find that with him it always has been and still is true, that that thing in all his inward or outward world which he sees worthy of worship is essentially the thing in which he *believes*

Keary, Prim Belief, i

To make *believe* See *make* 1

II. *trans* 1. To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other ground than complete demonstration, accept as true, give credence to See *beliefs*

We know what rests upon reason we *believe* what rests upon authority

Sir W Hamilton

Our senses are sceptics, and *believe* only the impression of the moment

Ferguson, Farming

We may *believe* what goes beyond our experience, only when it is inferred from that experience by the assumption that what we do not know is like what we know

W K Clifford, Lectures, ii 210

Who knows not what to *believe*

Since he sees nothing clear

M Arnold, Empedocles

2. To give credence to (a person making a statement, anything said, etc.)

Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee and *believe* thee for ever

Ex xix 9

You are now bound to *believe* him

Shak, C of E, v 1

3. To expect or hope with confidence, trust [Archaic]

I had fainted unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living

Ps xxvii 13

4. To be of opinion, think, understand as, I *believe* he has left the city

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England

Addison, Travels in Italy

believer (bē-lē'vər), *n* [Early mod E *belever*, *belver* (not in ME or AS), < *believe* + *-er*] 1. One who believes, one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge, one who is firmly persuaded in his own mind of the truth or existence of something as, a *believer* in ghosts

Johnson, incredulous on all other points, was a ready *believer* in miracles and apparitions

Macaulay, Von Ranke

2. An adherent of a religious faith, in a more restricted sense, a Christian, one who exercises faith in Christ

And *believers* were the more added to the Lord

Acts v 14

3. In the early church, a baptized layman, in contradistinction to the clergy on the one hand, and to the catechumens, who were preparing for baptism, on the other

The name *believer* is here taken in a more strict sense only for one order of Christians, the believing or baptized laity

Bingham, Antiquities i iii 1

believing (bē-lē'ving), *pp a* 1. Having faith, ready or disposed to believe or to exercise faith

be not faithless, but *believing*

John xx 27

Now God be praised that to *believing* souls gives light in darkness, comfort in despair

Shak, 2 Hen VI, ii 1

2. Of the number of those who are disciples

And they that have *believing* masters, let them not despise them, because they are in them

1 Tim vi 2

believingly (bē-lē'ving-ly), *adv* In a believing manner, with belief as, to receive a doctrine *believingly*

belight (bē-līt'), *v t* [*<* *be-* + *light*] To light up, illuminate

Cowley [Rare]

belike (bē-līk'), *adv* [First in early mod E, also written *belike*, *bylike*, also *belikely*, *q v*, appar of dual origin, < *be*, *by*, prep, + *like*, *likely*, *q v*, by what is likely, but perhaps a reduction of an introductory phrase *it may be* (or *will be*) *like* or *likely* (*it maybe* and *likely*, as similarly used) Perhaps, probably [Now chiefly poetical]

Then you, *belike*, suspect these noblemen

As guilty of Duke Humphrey's thine as death

Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2

Belike this is some new kind of subscription the gallants use

L Toulson, Every Man in out of his Humour, iii 2

If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for better treat than mine

Scott

belikely (bē-līk'ly), *adv* [See *belike*] Probably

Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve

By Hall, Account of Himself

belime (bē-līm'), *v t* [*<* *be-* + *lime*] To besmear or entangle with or as with bird-lime

By Hall

belinkedness (bē-līngkt'ness), *n* [*<* *be-* + *link* + *-ed* + *-ness*] In *math*, the number of times one branch of a link must be passed through the other in order to undo it

belittle (bē-līt'), *v t*, pret and pp *belittled*, ppr *belittling* [First in U S, < *be-* + *little*] 1. To make small or smaller, reduce in proportion or extent [Rare]—2. To cause to appear small, depreciate, lower in character or importance; speak lightly or disparagingly of

belittlement (bē-līt'-ment), *n* [*<* *belittle* + *-ment*] The act of belittling, or detracting from the character or importance of a person or thing.

A systematic *belittlement* of the essential, and exaggeration of the non essential, in the story

Pop Sci Mo, XX 370

belivel, *v t* [ME (rare), < AS *belifan* (pret *belaf*, pl *belifon*, pp *belifon*) (= OS *blibhan* = OFries *bliva*, *bliva* = D *bliven* = OHG *bliban*, MHG *beliben*, *bliben*, G *bliben* = Goth *bliba-*), remain, < *be-* + **lifan* (pret *lāf*), remain Hence the causal *believe*, *q v*, now also obsolete. see *live*] To remain.

belive², *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [Now only E. dial, also written *belyve*, Sc. *belife*, *belyve*, *belif*, < ME *belive*, *belyve*, *belife*, *bilife*, *blife*, *blive*, also *bilifes*, *blives*, etc.; sometimes used expletively, prop. two words, *be live*, *be life*, lit. by life, i. e., with life or activity; cf. *alve* and *lively*] 1. With speed, quickly; eagerly

Rise, rise belyve,
And unto battell doe your selves address
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, viii, 18
Thou schalte haue delyverance
Be lyue at thil list York *Plays*, p. 231

2 Presently, ere long, by and by, anon sometimes merely expletive

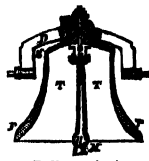
Twenty swarm of bees,
Whilk all the summer hum about the hive,
And bring me wax and honey in belyve
B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II, 1
Belyve the older balmis come drapping in
Burns, *Cottar's Sat. Night*

[Obsolete in both senses, except in Scotch]

belk¹ (belk), *v. t.* [E dial, < ME *belken*, the unassimilated form of *belchen*, *belch* see *belch*, and cf. *belk*², *bol*] To belch, give vent to

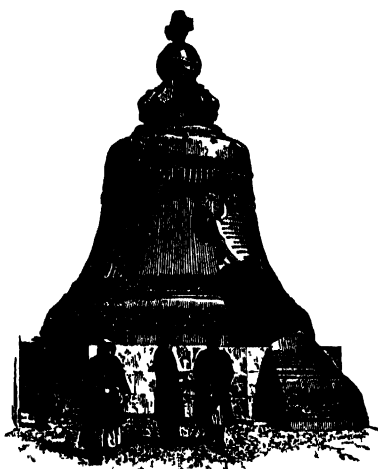
Thill I might belke revenge upon his eyes
Marston, *Antonio and Cleopatra*, II, 1, 1

bell¹ (bel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel*, *belle*, < AS *bell* (= D *bell* = MLG *lât* *bello*, cf. Ital. *bellu*, < AS *bellu*, a bell. Perhaps connected with *bell*², *v.*, *roul*] 1. A hollow metallic instrument which gives forth a ringing sound, generally of a musical quality, when struck with a clapper, hammer, or other appliance. Its usual shape resembles that of an inverted cup with a flaring rim. If the bell is stationary, it is often made saucer shaped, and in this case is commonly termed *clanging*. Bells of this form are generally used as call bells or signal bells. Bells are made for many purposes and in a great variety of forms and sizes. They usually consist of an alloy of copper and tin, called *bell metal* (which see). Church bells are known to have been in use in Italy about A. D. 400 and in France in the sixth century. The earliest bells were often four sided, made of thin plates of iron riveted together. The manufacture of the largest and finest bells has been developed since the fifteenth century. The largest ever made is the great bell of Moscow, called the *Zar Kolokol*, cast in 1733, and computed to weigh about 110,000 pounds. It is about 19 feet in diameter and the same in height. It is supposed never to have been rung, and is now used as a chapel, having been raised in 1836 after lying half buried since 1797, when a piece was broken out of its side in a fire. The largest bell in actual use weighs 128 tons and is also in Moscow. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Ch'ien, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1631 and weighs 125,000 catties, or over 74 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Among the great



Bell (section)
B clapper or tongue,
C clapper bolt, D yoke,
E cannon or ear,
F mouth, P P sound bow,
S shoulder

bell of Moscow, called the *Zar Kolokol*, cast in 1733, and computed to weigh about 110,000 pounds. It is about 19 feet in diameter and the same in height. It is supposed never to have been rung, and is now used as a chapel, having been raised in 1836 after lying half buried since 1797, when a piece was broken out of its side in a fire. The largest bell in actual use weighs 128 tons and is also in Moscow. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Ch'ien, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1631 and weighs 125,000 catties, or over 74 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Among the great



Bell called Zar Kolokol in the Kremlin, Moscow

French bells, the *bourdon* of Notre Dame, Paris, weighs about 17 tons, the largest bell of Sens cathedral 16 tons, and that of Amiens cathedral 11 tons. In England, the "Big Ben" of Westminster weighs over 14 tons, but is cracked, the "Great Peter" at York 10 tons, and the "Great Tom" at Oxford, 7 tons. The new "Kaiser glock" of Cologne cathedral weighs 26 tons. For church bells made to be rung in unison, see *chime*. In heraldry, the bells generally represented are hawk bells in shape like a small sleigh bell, a hawk represented with those bells attached is said to be *belled*. When a bell of ordinary form is used as a bearing, it is called *church bell* for distinction.

But what art thou that seyst this tale,
That wrest on thy hove a pale,
And on thy tipst such a belle?
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I, 1841

2 Anything in the form of a bell or compared to a bell. Specifically—(a) A bell shaped corolla of a flower.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;

In a cowslip's bell I lie. *Shak*, *Tempest*, v, 1.

(b) In arch., the plain echinus of a Corinthian or composite capital, around which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Also called *basket*. (c) The large end of a funnel, or the end of a pipe, tube, or any musical instrument, when its edge is turned out and enlarged so as to resemble a bell. (d) The strobile, cone, or catkin containing the seed of the throat. (e) The pendulous dermal appendage under the hoop of the male moose. (f) In hydroid polyps, the umbrella or gelatinous disk.

3 *pl.* A number of small bells in the form of hawks' bells or sleigh-bells, fastened to a handle and constituting a toy for amusing an infant.—4. *pl. Naut.*, the term employed on ship-board, as *o'clock* is on shore, to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by bells, which are struck every half-hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours each, except the watch from 4 to 8 P. M., which is subdivided into two dog watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half hours, and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, 1 o'clock P. M. is equivalent to two bells in the afternoon watch, 3 o'clock, to six bells, 4 o'clock, to eight bells, etc.—*Angelus bell*, *Gabriel bell*, *Lady bell*, a church bell rung to remind those within hearing to recite the angelus. See *angelus*.—*Ave bell*, *Ave Maria bell*, or *Ave Mary bell*. Same as *angelus bell*.

I could never hear the *Ave Mary bell* without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I, 3.

Bell, book, and candle, a phrase popularly used in connection with a mode of solemn excommunication formerly practised in the Roman Catholic Church. After the formula had been read and the book closed, the assistants take the lighted candles they hold in their hands to the ground so as to extinguish them, and the bells were rung together without order, the last two ceremonies symbolized the disorder and going out of grace in the souls of the persons excommunicated.—**Blessed or hallowed bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell which has received the solemn blessing of the church, in which the bishop prays that its sound may avail to summon the faithful, to excite their devotion, to drive away storms, and that the powers of the air, hearing it, may tremble and flee before the standard of the holy cross of the Son of God engraved upon it, etc.—**Elevation or Sanctus bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell rung during the celebration of mass to give notification of the more solemn portions now usually a small hand bell, but in pre-Reformation English churches a large bell often hung in a bell gable erected over the nave immediately above the entrance of the chancel, from which it was rung by one of the acolytes. (*Oxford Glossary*, p. 74.)—**In the bell**, (a) In flower. [*Scotch*] (b) In seed, or having the seed capsules formed, as hops.—**Mass bell**. Same as *sacring bell*.—**Recording bell**, a bell attached to a hand punch, or to an instrument of similar purpose, with which facts collected, as by a conductor, etc., or moneys taken in, as at a bar, are recorded.—**Sacring bell**, a bell rung during the celebration of the Roman Catholic mass, at the elevation of the host, at the Sanctus, and at other solemn services. When rung at the consecration it is also called the *Agnus bell*, at the time of the Sanctus, the *Sanctus bell*, etc. Also called *sacring bell*—**Saints' bell**. Same as *sacring bell*. The term is a corrupted form of *Sanctus bell*, but is no longer specifically restricted to the bell rung at the Sanctus. The saints' bell is now a small hand bell rung within the church, but formerly it was sometimes a small church bell suspended in a turret outside the church and rung by a rope from within.

And it is said that his people would let their plough rest when George Herbert's *saints bell* rang to prayers. *Walcott*, *Sacred Archaeology*, p. 627.

Sanctus bell. See *elevation bell*.—**To bear away (or gain, etc.) the bell**, to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse race.

Here lies the man whose horse did *gain*

The bell in race on Salisbury plain.

To bear the bell, to be the first or leader in allusion to the bell wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears a bell or bells on its collar.

Lat as which of you shal *bear* the *belle*

To speke of love. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III, 198.

In memory of the man but for whom had gone to wrack
All that France saved from the fight whence England bore
the bell.

To clamor bells. See *clamor*.—**To lose the bell**, to be worsted in contest.

In single fight he lost the bell.

Faust, tr. of Tasso, xvii, 69.

To ring the bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring the hallowed bell**, to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, as was formerly done in the belief that its sound had virtue to disperse storms, drive away a pestilence, or devils, and extinguish fire.—**To shake the bell**, to move, or give notice or alarm in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck, which when sounded alarmed its prey.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,

The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,

Dares stir a wing, if Warwick shake his bells.

Shak, 3 Hen. VI, I, 1.

To take one's bells, to take one's departure from the custom in falconry of attaching bells to a hawk's leg before letting it fly.

If ever for the Spring you do but sigh,

I take my bells.

Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, III, 2.

bell¹ (bel), *v.* [*< bell*², *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To produce bells; to be in bell. said of hops when the seed-vessels are forming. See *bell*², *n.*, 2 (d).
Hops in the beginning of August bell. *Mortimer*

II. trans. 1. To put a bell on.—2. To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell.

Devices for *bell*ing out dresses.

Mrs. Riddell

To *bell* the cat, to grapple or cope with an adversary of greatly superior power—a phrase derived from a well known fable, according to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach, but after the resolution was passed, on inquiry being made, "Who will undertake it?" none was found daring enough to do so.

bell² (bel), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bel* (dial also *beat*), < ME *belle*, < AS *bellan*, roar, bellow, grunt, = OHG *bellan*, MHG. *G. bellan*, bark, = Icel. *belja*, bellow, perhaps connected, as the orig. verb (cf. D. *bellen*, ring, MLG. *bellen*, proclaim loudly), with AS *belle*, E. *bell*¹, *q. v.* Cf. *bellow*, a later form parallel to *bell*², *v.*, and see *belk*, *belch*, *belk*², *bol*, etc., a series of verbs of similar form, assumed to be ult. imitative. Hence prob. *bell*¹.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To bellow, roar.

As loud as *bellet* wind in hell.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I, 1808.

Specifically—2. To bellow like a deer in rutting-time.

The wild buck *bell* from ferny brake.

Scott, *Marmion*, IV, 15.

Enjoining perfect silence, we crept from tree to tree with stealthy pace and occasionally sweeping the opposite brow of Hangerton with a deer glass to discover some of the numerous harts which were *bell*ing and calling.

Forest and Stream, XXIV, 449.

II. trans. To bellow forth. [Rare.]

bell² (bel), *n.* [*< bell*², *v.*] The bellow of the wild deer in rutting-time.

In Ireland the deer stalker has to put aside his rifle in October. The first bell of the hart is a notice for him to quit, so that those wild denizens of the woods may carry on their courting at their leisure.

Forest and Stream, XXIV, 440.

bell³, *v. t.* [*< ME bell* (pp. *bell*), perhaps (with loss of orig. guttural) < AS *belgan* (pp. *belgan*) = OHG *belgan*, MHG. *belgen* = Icel. **belga*, in pp. *belginn*, swell (in AS and OHG and MHG also be angry). Cf. *bell*² and *bel-*low, repr. parallel forms without and with an orig. guttural. See *boln*¹.] To swell up, like a boil or boil.

Jesus was pricked both with nail and thorn. It neither wealed nor *bell*ed, rankled nor humed.
Pym's Diary, III, 96 (N. E. D.)

bell⁴ (bel), *n.* [*< late ME belle* = D *bel*, a bubble, cf. OD (MD) *bulen*, bubble, origin uncertain, perhaps connected with E *bell*³, or with I. *bulia*, a bubble, see *bell*³.] A bubble formed in a liquid.

The twinkling of a fin, the rising of an air bell.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxvi.

Certain qualities of coloured glass are cast by lading the molten metal from huge pots. By this lading numerous air bells are enclosed in the glass, but the circumstance does not affect the durability and usefulness of the glass.
Kincye Br., X, 608.

bell⁴ (bel), *v. t.* [*< bell*⁴, *n.*] To bubble [*Scotch*].

bell⁵, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME *bel*, *bele*, < OF (mod. F) *bel*, *beau*, m., *belle*, f., = Sp. Pg. *It bello*, < L. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, fine. This adj., the nearest representative of the L., obtained a hold in E. chiefly in its deriv. *beauty* (> *beautiful*, etc.), and some half-French uses. see *bell*, *belle*, *beau*, etc.] Fair, beautiful.

bellacety (be-las'i-ti), *n.* [*< L.* as **bellaceta* (i-s), < *bellax* (bellac-), warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Tendency to war, warlikeness. [Rare.]

belladonna (bel-a-don'ä), *n.* [NL, < *bella donna*, lit. beautiful lady (the berries of the plant having been used by the Italian ladies as a cosmetic) *bella*, fem. of *bello*, beautiful (see *belle*), *donna*, < L. *domina*, lady, fem. of *dom-*



Belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*)

a, flowering branch, with fruit, b, fruit, on larger scale

nus, lord. Ult. a doublet of *beldam*, *q. v.*] A plant, *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade,

natural order *Solanaceae*, a native of central and southern Europe. All parts of the plant are poisonous, and depend for their pharmacodynamic properties on the alkaloid atropin. The plant and its alkaloid are largely used in medicine to relieve pain, to check spasms and excessive perspiration, and especially in surgery to dilate the pupil and paralyze the accommodation of the eye.

bell-and-hopper (bel'and-hop'er), *n*. A charging device on top of a blast-furnace. The bottom of the hopper is closed from beneath by a bell-shaped piece, which, when lowered, permits the ore to fall into the stock.

bellandine (bel'an-din), *n*. [Sc., cf. *ballan*, a fight, combat.] A quarrel, asquabble. *Hogg*.

bell-animal (bel'an-i-mal), *n*. Same as *bell-animalcule*.

bell-animalcule (bel'an-i-mal'kü), *n*. The usual English name of a peritrichous ciliated infusorian, of the family *Forcellidae* (which see). See cut under *Forcella*. Also called *bell-poly*.

bellarmine (bel'ar-min), *n*. [See def.] A large stoneware jug with a capacious belly and narrow neck, decorated with the face of a bearded man, originally designed as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine, who made himself obnoxious to the Protestant party in the Netherlands as an opponent of the Reformation, in the end of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth.

Or like a larger jug that some men call
A *Bellarmino*. *W. Cartwright*, *The Ordinary*

Large globular jugs, stamped in relief with a grotesque bearded face and other ornaments, were one of the favorite forms [in stoneware]. Such were called "greybeards" or *bellarmine*, from the unpopular cardinal of that name of whom the bearded face was supposed to be a caricature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 611.

bellasombra-tree (bel-a-som'brā-trē), *n*. [*Sp.* *bella*, beautiful, + *sombra*, shade.] A South American tree, *Phytolacca dioica*, cultivated as a shade-tree in Spain, Malta, and some of the cities of India.

Bellatrix (be-lā'triks), *n*. [*L.*, fem. of *bellator*, a warrior, < *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war; see *bellicose*, *bellicerent*. In 1 it is the translation by the authors of the Alphonsine Tables of the Ar name *Alnadrshd*, the real meaning of which is doubtful.] 1 A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is *γ* Orionis. — 2 In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Bon.*, 1831.

bell-bind (bel'bind), *n*. Another name of the hedge-bells or hedge-bindweed of Europe, *Convolvulus sepium*.

bell-bird (bel'bērd), *n*. 1 The arapunga. — 2 An Australian bird of the family *Alcedinidae*, the *Manorhina* (or *Myzantha melanophrys*, whose notes resemble the sound of a bell. — 3 An Australian piping crow, of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. graculina*. Also called *bell-magpie*.

bell-bloom, *n*. [Early mod. E. *belle-blome*.] An old name of the daffodil.

bell-bottle (bel'bot'l), *n*. Another name of one of the two European plants called bluebell, *Scilla nutans*. See *bluebell*.

bell-boy (bel'boy), *n*. A boy who answers a bell, specifically, an employee in a hotel who attends to the wants of guests in their rooms when summoned by bell.

bell-buoy (bel'boy), *n*. See *buoy*.

bell-cage (bel'kāj), *n*. A bellry.

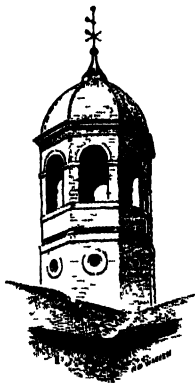
bell-call (bel'kāl), *n*. Same as *call-bell*.

bell-canopy (bel'kan'ō-pi), *n*. A canopy-like construction of wood or stone, designed to protect a bell and its fittings from the weather.

bell-chamber (bel'chām-ber), *n*. The portion of a tower, usually near its summit, in which bells are hung. It is commonly constructed with large openings on all sides, to permit the sound of the bells to diffuse itself without impediment.

bell-chuck (bel'chuk), *n*. A bell-shaped lathe-chuck, which, by means of set-screws, holds the piece to be turned.

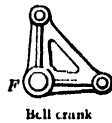
bell-cord (bel'kōrd), *n*. A cord attached to a bell, specifically, a cord attached to a bell on a locomotive and running through the cars of a train, used by conductors or brakemen in the United States and Canada to signal the engineer.



Bell-canopy, Harvard College Cambridge Mass.

bell-cote (bel'kōt), *n*. In *arch.*, an ornamental construction designed to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire. The bell cote rests upon a wall, and is sometimes supported by corbels, but no change is made on account of its presence in the architectural disposition of the lower parts of the building. See *bell turret*. Also written *bell cot*.

bell-crank (bel'krangk), *n*. In *mach.*, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from the fact that it is the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the wires of house bells. *F* In the cut is the center of motion about which the arms oscillate. See also cut under *crank*.



Bell crank

belle (bel), *a* and *n*. [*F.* *belle*, fem. of *beau*, (*F.* *bel*, < *L.* *bellus*, beautiful) see *bell*, *bell*.] 1 A beautiful, charming, fair. *Belle chère*! [*MF.* < *OF.* *belle chère* = *belle* and *cher*] Good enter-tainment, good cheer.

Belle chère
That he hath had ful ofte tymes here
Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 409

II *n*. A fair lady, a handsome woman of society, a recognized or reigning beauty.

Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel,
Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a *belle*.
Lord Lyttelton, *Beauty in the Country*.

Beauty alone will not make the *belle*, the beauty must be lit up by spirit.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 148.

belled (held), *p*. *a* Hung with bells, in *her*, having hawk-bells attached said of a hawk when used as a bearing.

belletrist, *n*. See *belletrist*.

belleric (be-lē'rik), *n*. [*F.* *belleric*, ult. < *Ar.* *balila*, < *Pers.* *balilah*.] The astrigent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the fruits imported from India, under the name of *myrobalans*, for the use of calico-printers.

Bellerophon (be-lē'ō-fon), *n*. [*L.* < *Gr.* *Βελλεροφών*, also *Βελλεροφάντης*, a local hero of Corinth, in Greek myth the slayer of the monster Chimæra, < **Βελλερο*, supposed to mean 'monster,' + *-φών*, *-φάντης*, slayer, < **φάν*, kill, akin to *E.* *bane*, *q* v.] An extinct genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Bellerophonidae*. It is one of the genera whose shells largely enter into the composition of limestone beds of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous epochs.

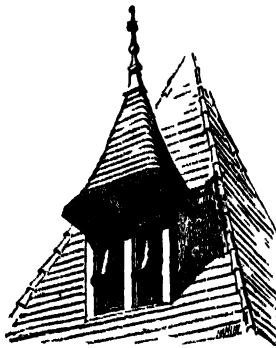
bellerophonid (be-lē'ō-fon'tid), *n*. [*F.* < *Bellerophonidae*.] A gastropod of the family *Bellerophonidae*.

Bellerophonidae (be-lē'ō-fon'ti-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.* < *Bellerophon* (t) + *-ida*.] An extinct family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Bellerophon*. The shell was symmetrically involute and nautilus-like, with the periphery carinated or sulcated and notched or incised at the lip. The species flourished and were numerous in the Paleozoic age. Their affinities are uncertain. Formerly they were associated by most authorities with the heteropod *Atlantida*, but they are now generally approximated to the *Pleurotomaridae*, of the order *Athyridoglossa*.

belles-lettres (bel'let'r), *n* pl. [*F.* lit 'fine letters' (like *beaux-arts*, fine arts) *belle*, fine, beautiful, *lettre*, letter, pl. *lettres*, literature; see *belle* and *letter*.] Poetic or elegant literature, a word of somewhat indefinite application, including poetry, fiction, and other imaginative literature, and the studies and criticism connected therewith, literature regarded as a form of fine art.

belletrist, *belletrist* (be-lē'trist), *n*. [*F.* < *belles-lettres* + *-ist*.] One devoted to belles-lettres.

belletristic (be-lē'tris'tik), *a*. [*F.* < *belles-lettres* + *-ist* + *-ic*, *G.* *belletristisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of belles-lettres.



Bell cote
Darnétal near Rouen Normandy

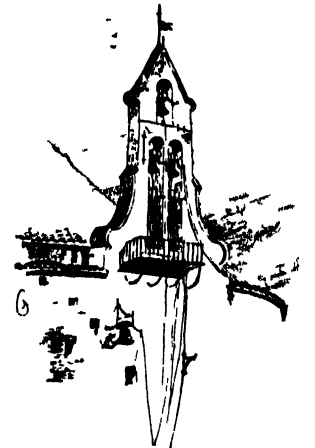
Reviews of publications not purely *belletristic* or ephemeral in their nature are generally written by professors *J. M. Hart*, *German Universities*, p. 273.

bell-flower (bel'flou'er), *n*. 1 A common name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell. See cut under *Campanula*. — 2 In some parts of England, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus*. — Autumn bell-flower, a species of gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

bell-founder (bel'foun'der), *n*. A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

bell-foundry (bel'foun'dri), *n*. A place where bells are founded or cast.

bell-gable (bel'gā'bl), *n*. 1 The continuation upward of a portion of a wall terminated by a small gable, and pierced to receive one or more bells. Such a feature sometimes surmounts the



Bell gable Church of S. Annunziata Florence

apex of a church-gable. — 2 Any gable when the wall composing it is pierced for bells. [Bell-gables of both varieties are not uncommon in medieval architecture.]

bell-gamba (bel'gam'bi), *n*. Same as *con-gamba* (which see).

bell-gastrula (bel'gas'tro-lī), *n*. In *biol.*, the original, primary palingenetic form of gastrula, according to the views of Haeckel, same as *archegastrula*. See cut under *gastrula*.

bell-glass (bel'glās), *n*. A bell-shaped glass vessel used to cover objects which require protection from variations of the atmosphere, dust, and influences of like character, as delicate plants, bric-à-brac, small works of art, clocks, etc., or to hold gases in chemical operations.

bell-hanger (bel'hang'er), *n*. One who hangs and repairs bells.

bell-harp (bel'harp), *n*. An old stringed instrument, consisting of a wooden box about two feet long, containing a harp or lyre with eight or more steel strings. The player twanged the strings with the thumbs of both hands inserted through holes in the box, meanwhile swinging the box from side to side, like a bell.

bellibonet, *n*. [One of Spenser's words, appar. < *F.* *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good. See *belle*, *bonne*, and *bonne*.] A bonny lass.

bellic, *bellicalt* (bel'ik-i-kal), *a*. [Also *bellique*, < *F.* *bellique*, < *L.* *bellicus*, warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Pertaining to war, warlike as, "*bellique* Caesar," *Fellham*, *Resolves*, n. 52.

bellicose (bel'ik-kōs), *a*. [*L.* *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, (*L.* *duellum*, war, orig. a combat between two, < *duo* = *E.* *two* (*cf.* *duel*)] Inclined or tending to war, warlike, pugnacious as, *bellicose* sentiments.

Arnold was in a *bellicose* vein.

Irving

I saw the bull always alert and *bellicose*, charging the footmen, who poked and buffed, and enraged him with their scarlet mantles.
C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journeys*, p. 271.

bellicosely (bel'ik-kōs-lī), *adv*. In a *bellicose* or warlike manner, pugnaciously.

Anything like rallying the more *bellicosely* inclined of the pilgrims would, under the circumstances, be out of the question.
O. Donagan, *McIV*, x.

bellicous, *bellicous* (be-lī'kus), *a*. [As *bellicose*, < *L.* *bellicosus*, or < *L.* *bellicus*; see *bellicose*, *bellic*.] Bellicose as, "*bellicous* nations," *Sir T. Smith*, *Commonwealth of Eng.*

bellied (bel'id), *a*. [*F.* < *belly* + *-ed*.] 1 Having a belly (of the kind indicated in composition) as, *big-bellied*, *pot-bellied*. — 2 In *bot.*, *ventricose*, swelling out in the middle. — 3. In *anat.*,

having a swelling fleshy part, or belly, as a muscle — 4 Rounded; bulging.

When a raised handle is used, the most rounded or bellied side of the file should be applied to the work
J. Rose, *Practical Machinist*, p. 270

belligerent (be-lj'e-rāt), *v* t [*< L. belligeratus*, pp of *belligerere*, wage war, *< belliger*, waging war, *< bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry see *gest*, *just* (*< belligerent*)] To make war
Cockram

belligerence (be-lj'e-rēns), *n* [*< belligerent* see *-ence*] The act of carrying on war, warfare

Merely diplomatic peace which is honeycombed with suspicion, is bristled with the apparatus and establishments of war on a scale far beyond what was formerly required for actual belligerence
Gladsstone, *Glamlings*, I 67

belligerency (be-lj'e-rēn-si), *n* [*< belligerent* see *-ency*] Position or status as a belligerent, the state of being actually engaged in war

They were acting for a Government whose belligerency had been recognized
Soldy, *Blockade and Capture*, p. 224

I cannot conceive of the existence of any neutral duties when no war exists. Neutrality *ex terminis* implies belligerency and a breach of neutrality can only occur with regard to a matter arising during a war
N. A. Rev., CXXVII 30

belligerent (be-lj'e-rēnt), *a* and *n* [Earlier *belligerant*, *< F. belligerant*, *< L. belligerant(t)-s*, pp of *belligerere*, wage war see *belligerate*]
1. *a* 1 Warlike, given to waging war; characterized by a tendency to wage or carry on war
History teaches that the nations possessing the greatest armaments have always been the most belligerent
Sumner, *Orations*, I 97

2 Of warlike character, constituting or tending to an infraction of peace as, a belligerent tone of debate

Justice requires that we should commit no belligerent act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law
Lambert, in *Raymond*, p. 167

3 Actually engaged in war as, the belligerent powers — 4 Pertaining to war, or to those engaged in war as, belligerent rights, etc
II. *n* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; also, a person engaged in fighting

The position of neutrals in relation to belligerents is exactly ascertained
London Times

The possibility of intercourse in war depends on the confidence which the belligerents repose in each other's good faith, and this confidence on the unchangeable sacredness of truth
Woolsey, *Intro to Inter Law*, § 249

The rebel Poles had never risen to the rank of belligerents
Loche, *Bismarck*, I 309

belligerous (be-lj'e-rūs), *a* [*< L. belliger*, waging war, *< bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry on] Same as *belligerent*
Bailey

bellling (bel'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bell*, *v*] In submarine operations, the use of the diving-bell

bellling (bel'ing), *n* [*< ME. bellunge*, verbal *n* of *bell*, *v*] Formerly, bellowing; in modern use, the noise made by a deer in rutting-time

bellipotent (be-lip'ō-tēnt), *a* [*< L. bellipotent(t)-s*, *< bellum*, war, + *potens(t)-s*, powerful see *potent*] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount* [*Rare*]

Bellis (bel'is), *n* [*L. < bellus*, beautiful see *bell*]
The daisy, a small genus of annual or perennial herbs, natural order *Compositae*, indigenous to the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The daisy, *B. perennis*, is abundant in pastures and meadows of Europe, and is very common in cultivation. See *daisy*. Only one species is found in North America. *B. integrifolia*, the western daisy

bellituder (bel'i-tud), *n* [*< L. bellitudo*, *< bellus*, beautiful see *bell*]
Beauty of person, loveliness, elegance, neatness
Cockram

bell-jar (bel'jār), *n* A bell-shaped glass jar, used by chemists, in physical laboratories, etc., for receiving a gas lighter than the atmosphere or other medium in which it is plunged, and for similar uses. It is a form of bell-glass.

bell-less (bel'les), *a* [*< bell* + *-less*] Having no bell
Scott

bell-magnet (bel'mag'net), *n*. An alarm in which a clapper is made to strike a bell by the completion of an electric circuit

bell-magpie (bel'mag'pi), *n*. Same as *bellbird*, *j*

bellman (bel'man), *n*; pl *bellmen* (-men) [Also written *belman*. *< bell* + *man*.] 1. A man who rings a bell, specifically, one employed to cry public notices and call attention by ringing a bell, a town crier — 2. Formerly, a night-watchman, part of whose duty it was to call out the hours, the state of the weather, and other information, as he passed

I staid up till the bell man came by with his bell just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning!"
Pepys, *Diary*, I 8

bell-mare (bel'mär), *n* A mare used by muleherds as an aid in keeping their herds together. The mules follow the bell-mare wherever she goes. Also called *madrina* in the originally Spanish parts of the United States

bell-metal (bel'met'al), *n* A variety of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, of which bells are made. The proportions in which the two metals are employed are variable. In some very large English bells there is from 22 to 24 per cent of tin and from 76 to 78 of copper. Four parts of the latter metal to one of the former is said to be the proportion used in many of the largest bells. See *bronze* — **Bell-metal ore**, a name by which the mineral stannite, or sulphid of tin, copper, and iron, found in Cornwall, is frequently known, owing to its resemblance in appearance to bell metal or bronze

bell-metronome (bel'met'rō-nōm), *n* A metronome provided with a bell that may be set to strike after a given number of oscillations of the pendulum, thus marking the beginning of measures as well as the pulses within measures

bell-mouth (bel'mouth), *n* A mouthpiece expanding like a bell

A bellmouth may also have the form of the contracted *J*.
Encyc. Brit., XII 463

bellmouth (bel'mouth), *v* t [*< bell-mouth*, *n*]

To provide with a bell-shaped mouthpiece, shape like the mouth of a bell

It is often desirable to bellmouth the ends of pipes
Encyc. Brit., XII 463

bell-mouthed (bel'moutht), *a* 1 Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell

His bell mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish, Or Dutch, with thirst
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii 72

2 Having a clear, ringing voice said of a hound

bell-nosed (bel'nōzd), *a* Expanded at the muzzle in the shape of a bell said of firearms

In blunderbusses the barrels are generally bell-nosed
W. W. Greener, *Gun and its Development*, p. 77

bellon (bel'on), *n* [*(Origin unknown)*] Lead-colic, or painters' colic

Bellona (be-lō'nā), *n* [*L. OL. Duellona*, *< bellum*, *OL. duellum*, war] 1 In *Rom* myth, the goddess of war. Her temple stood in the Campus Martius, without the walls, and was held to symbolize the Roman territory. In it the Senate received foreign ambassadors and victorious generals entitled to a triumph

2 [NL] In ornith., a genus of humming-birds *Mulsant* and *Verreaux*, 1865 — 3 [NL] In herpet., the specific name of a snake, *Ptyophis bellona*

bellonion (be-lō'n-ion), *n* A musical instrument, invented at Dresden in 1812, consisting of twenty-four trumpets and two drums, which were played by machinery

bellow (bel'ō), *v* [*< ME. belowen*, *bellowen*, *between*, *bellow*, low, *< AS. bylgan* (occurring only once), *bellow* (as a bull), appar. with added formative and unaltered from the same root as *bellan*, low, *bellow*, *E. bell* see *bell*]
1. *intrans* 1 To roar, make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, cow, or deer

Jupiter
Became a bull, and bellow'd
Shak., *W. T.*, iv 3

2 Of persons, to make any violent outcry, vociferate, clamor used in ridicule or contempt

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow so terribly loud that he frightens us
Tatler, No 64

3 To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

Ever overhead
Bellow'd the tempest
Pennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*

II. *trans* To utter in a loud deep voice, vociferate generally with out or forth

To bellow out "Green peace" under my window
Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*

bellow (bel'ō), *n*. [*< bellow*, *v* t] A roar, as of a bull, a loud outcry

bellower (bel'ō-ēr), *n* One who bellows.

bellows (bel'ōz or -us), *n* *smg* and *pl*. [Also, colloquially, *bellowses*, a double plural, *< ME. beloves*, *belvers*, also *beltes*, a bellows, prop. pl. of *belowe*, *blu*, also *bely*, *beli*, a bellows, a bag, the belly (same word as *billy*), *< AS. bælg*, *bælg*, *belg*, *belig*, a bag, a bellows (earlier specifically *blæstbelg* = *teel blāstrbelgr*, cf *D. blaasbalg* = *Dan. blæsebalg* = *Sw. blåsbalg* = *OHG. blasebalg*, *G. blasebalg*, lit. blast-bag see *blast*) see *bely*, of which *bellows* is a differentiated plural] An instrument or machine for producing a current of air principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, etc.; also used in or-

gans for producing the current of air by which the pipes and reeds are sounded. It consists essentially of an air chamber which can be alternately expanded and contracted, and a nozzle by which the current of air can be directed. When the air chamber is expanded, air is admitted through a valve opening inward. The pressure produced by the contraction of the air chamber closes this valve, and leaves the nozzle the only available avenue of escape for the air in the chamber. Bellows are made in many different forms, a usual one being the small hand bellows, an ornamented example of which is shown in the cut, used for promoting the combustion of a house fire. Bellows of great power are called *blowing machines*, and are operated by machinery driven by steam — *Blindman's bellows*. See *blindman* — *Hydrostatic bellows*. See *hydrostatic*



Bellows — French 17th century (From L. Art pour l'ous)

bellows-camera (bel'ōz-kam'e-rā), *n* In photography, a form of extensible camera in which the front and after bodies are connected, for the sake of lightness and economy of space when the camera is not in use, by a folding tube or chamber made of leather, rubber, or a similar light-proof material. The tube is made to fold upon itself in the same way as the air chamber of an accordion or of bellows of the usual form. That is, it is made in a series of small folds, each carried entirely around it in a direction perpendicular to its axis, and having their edges turned alternately inward and outward. The edges of those folds which are turned outward are usually stiffened by a wire frame. When the tube is pulled out to its full extent, its walls are flat, when it is contracted, it requires merely the space taken up by the folds of its material. In use, the back of a camera of this form can be fixed, by a screw or other device, at any distance from the front or lens end, within the limits of the contracted or expanded tube, that the focus of the lens or the particular work in hand may require

bellows-fish (bel'ōz-fish), *n* 1 A local name in England of the trumpet-fish, *Centriscus scolopax* — 2 A local name of sundry plectognath fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidae* — 3 A local name in Rhode Island of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*

bellows-pump (bel'ōz-pump), *n* A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower side of a bellows-chamber, while the upper side performs the function of the piston

bellows-sound (bel'ōz-sound), *n* In pathology, an abnormal sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows

bell-pepper (bel'pēp'ēr), *n* The fruit of *Capicum grossum*, much used for pickling and as a vegetable, Guinea pepper

bell-polyp (bel'pōl'ip), *n* Same as *bell-animalcule*

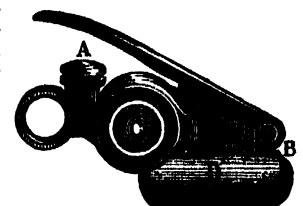
bell-pull (bel'pūl), *n* The handle or knob by which a bell attached to a wire or rope is rung, as a door-bell

bell-pump (bel'pump), *n* A bell-shaped pump used in cleaning gas- and service-pipes.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n* A hand-punch containing a signal-bell, used for punching a hole in a ticket, trip-slip, etc., in order to record and call attention to the number of fares taken

bell-ringer (bel'ring'ēr), *n* 1. One whose business is to ring a bell, especially a church-bell or one of a chime of bells, also, a performer with musical hand-bells — 2. An automatic device upon a locomotive for ringing the bell. — 3. Mechanism for ringing chimes by hand, by means of lever-handles which are connected by wires with the clappers or the axes of the bells, or by water-power, compressed air, or steam operating in various ways to accomplish the same object.

bell-roof (bel'rōf), *n* A roof shaped somewhat like a bell. Its figure is generated by the revolution of an ogive curve about the apex. See cut on next page.



Bell punch
A combination lock, B, aperture in which trip-slip or ticket is inserted, C, door inclosing bell, D receptacle for counters

bell-rope (bel'róp), *n.* 1. A rope for ringing a bell.—2 A bell-cord.

bell-rose (bel'róz), *n.* A name sometimes used for the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*.

bell-screw (bel'skrú), *n.* A rod or bar of iron with an internally threaded bell-shaped end, for recovering broken or lost tools in a deep bore-hole.

Bell's disease, finch. See *disease, finch*.
bell-shaped (bel'shapt), *a.* Having the form of a bell, or of a somewhat deep vessel whose lip turns out and then begins to turn in again, specifically, in *bot.*, campanulate. See cut.

bell-shaped parabola. A divergent parabola having neither cusp nor cusp. Some geometricians, without sufficient reason or authority, restrict the name to those divergent parabolas to which from some points of the plane six real tangents can be drawn.—**Pure bell-shaped parabola,** one which constitutes the entire real part of a cubic curve of the sixth class.

bell-sound (bel'sound), *n.* In auscultation, a peculiar sound indicative of pneumothorax. It may be observed by applying a small piece of metal, as a coin, to the affected part of the chest, and striking it with a second piece, when a clear, bell-like sound is heard through the stethoscope applied in the vicinity.

bell-telegraph (bel'tel'ég-graf), *n.* 1. A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently toned bells take the place of a vibrating needle in giving the signals.—2 An annunciator, a fire- or burglar-alarm.

bell-tower (bel'tou'ér), *n.* A tower of any kind built to contain one or more bells. See cut under *campanile*.

The unsurpassed bell tower of the Duomo, known and admired by all men as the Campanile of Giotto, [is] the most splendid memorial of the arts of Florence.
C. K. Norton, 'Church' [building in Middle Ages], p. 222.

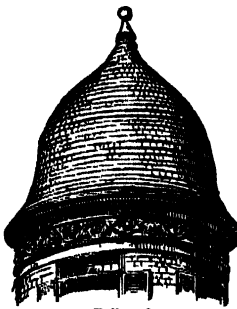
bell-trap (bel'trap), *n.* A small stench-trap, usually fixed over the waste-pipe of a sink or other inlet to a drain. The foul air is prevented from rising by an inverted cup or bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber filled with water surrounding the top of the pipe.

bell-turret (bel'tur'et), *n.* A turret containing a bell-chamber, and usually crowned with a spire or other ornamental feature. In medieval architecture the lower part of such turrets is often used as a staircase. A bell turret is distinguished from a bell cote in that the former always appears upon the ground plan of the building to which it belongs.

Bellus (bel'ú-ô), *n. pl.* [NL, fem. pl. of *L. bellus*, prop. *belua*, a beast, particularly a large beast.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the fifth of the six orders of the class *Mammalia*, containing hoofed quadrupeds with incisors in both jaws, and consisting of the four genera *Equus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Sus*, and *Rhinoceros*. It is occasionally used in a modified sense, corresponding to some extent with the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier, for the perissodactyls as distinguished from the artiodactyl ungulates, though the Linnean *Bellus* included representatives of both these suborders of *Ungulata*.

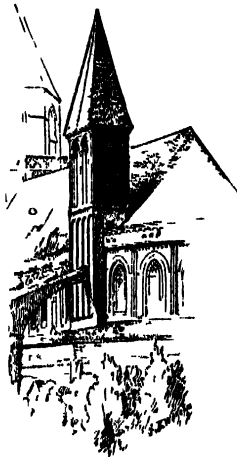
belluine (bel'ú-in), *a.* [*L. bellinus*, prop. *bellinus*, *bellua*, a beast.] 1† Beastly, pertaining to or characteristic of beasts, brutal: as, "animal and belluine life," *Ips Atterbury*.—2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Bellus*.

bellum internecinum (bel'um in-tér-nē-sí-num), [*L. bellum*, war, *internecinum*, interuicine.] A murderous war, a war of mutual extermination; war to the death.



Bell roof
Contemporary American

Bell-shaped parabola



Bell turret—Abbaye aux Hommes
Caen, Normandy

bell-wether (bel'weth'er), *n.* [*< ME. bel-wether, belweder, < bell + wether*] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, usually carrying a bell on its neck.

[As] a bell wether [will] form the flock a connection by tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual, such is the sway of our great men over little.
Byron, Don Juan, vii 48

bell-work (bel'wérk), *n.* In mining, a system of working flat ironstone-beds by underground excavations in the form of a bell about the pits or shafts; also used on a grand scale in working the salt-mines of Transylvania.

bellwort (bel'wört), *n.* 1 A general name for plants of the natural order *Campanulacea*.—2 In the United States, a common name for species of the genus *Uvularia*, spring flowers of the natural order *Liliaceae*.

belly (bel'i), *n.*, *pl. bellies* (-iz) [Early mod. E. and E. dial. also *belly*, *< ME. bely, bel, belly*, stomach, womb (in early ME. the body), also a bellows (see *bellows*), *< AS. belg, belg, bylg, bylg* (also *balg, belg, bylg*, with intrusive *y*) also *belge, bylge*, a bag, bell, pouch, purse, hull bellows, a bag of any kind, esp. of skin (= *OFries. balga* = *D. balg*, skin, belly, = *OHG. balt, MITG. balt*, *balg*, skin, case, bellows, paunch, = *Ice. belgr* (whence perhaps *baggy*, a bag, *baggy*, a bag, whence perhaps *E. bag*) = *Sw. bulg* = *Dan. balg*, skin, case, pod, belly, bellows, = *Goth. balgs*, a wine-skin, *orig. a bag, esp. of skin*, *< belgan* (pret. *belg*) (= *OHG. belgan*, swell, swell up, be inflated) Cf. *bell* and *boln*. Doublet (orig. pl.) *bellows*, *q. v.* Similar forms are *Gael. balg, bolg* = *Ir. bulg, bolg*, bag, belly, = *W. bol, bola, boly*, belly, appar. an old Celtic word, *> LL. bulga*, bag, see *bulge, bouge*, *budge*, etc.] 1 That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the groin, and contains the bowels, the part of the trunk between the diaphragm and the pelvis, considered as to its front and side walls and its cavity and contents; the abdomen. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. The part of any animal which corresponds to the human belly, the abdomen in general.

Underneath the belly of their steeds
Shak., 3 Hen. VI, ii 1

3 The stomach with its adjuncts, as, a hungry belly.

He would fain have filled his belly with the husks
Luke xv 16

4† The womb.—5. The fleshy part of a muscle, as distinguished from its tendinous portion, as, the anterior belly of the digastric muscle.—6 The hollow or interior of an inclosed place.

Out of the belly of hell cried I
Jonah ii 2

7 The part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a bottle, a tool, a sail filled by the wind, a blast-furnace, etc.

If you were to fall from aloft and be caught in the belly of a sail, and thus saved from instant death, it would not do to look at all disturbed.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15

Neither hollow nor swelling, called a belly, is made on the flat part of the brick.
C. T. Dana, Bricks, etc., p. 124

8 In *technol.*, the inner, lower, or front surface or edge of anything. (a) In *carving*, the lower edge of a graver. (b) In locks the lower edge of a tumbler against which the bit of the key plays. (c) In *masonry*, the batter of a wall. (d) In *saddlery*, a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind pommel of a saddle to serve as a point of attachment for valise straps. (e) In *ship carp.*, the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the back. (f) In *carriage making*, the wooden covering of an iron axle. (g) In *archery*, the interior side of a bow, which is concave when the bow is bent. See *back of a bow*, under *back*. (h) The widest part of the shaft of a blast-furnace. (i) The middle or bulging part of a cask. Also called the *bulge*. (j) The unbent side of a slab of cork. (k) A swell on the under side of an iron beam or girder. (l) The upper plate of that part of a musical instrument, as a violin, which is designed to increase its resonance, the sounding board of a piano. In instruments of the violin class the bridge rests upon the belly. (m) In *mining*, a mass of ore swelling out and occupying a large part of the breadth of the lode.—**Back and belly**. *< back*.

belly (bel'i), *v.*, pret. and pp. *bellied*, ppr. *bellying* [*< belly, n.*] 1. *trans.* To fill, swell out.

Your breath of full consent bellied his sails
Shak., 1 and C, ii 2

Nor were they [the Pilgrim fathers] so wanting to them selves in faith as to burn their ship, but could we the fair west wind belly the homeward sail and then turn unre pinning to grapple with the terrible Unknown.
Lowell, Intro. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; bulge out.

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale
Dryden, *Iliad* l. 664

To belly out, in *mining* to increase rapidly in dimensions—said of a lode.

belly-ache (bel'i-ak), *n.* Pain in the bowels, the colic.

The belly ache
[caused by an inundation of pease porridge]
Beau and Fl., Mons. Thomas

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* 1 A band that goes round the belly, specifically a saddle-girth, also, a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the animal drawing it.—2 *Naut.*, a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

belly-boards (bel'i-bordz), *n. pl.* A kind of fir and pine boards produced in Switzerland, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

belly-bound (bel'i-bound), *a.* Constipated, costive [Vulgar].

belly-brace (bel'i-bras), *n.* A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive stayed to the boiler.

belly-button (bel'i-but'n), *n.* The navel [Collog].

belly-cheat (bel'i-chét), *n.* [*< belly + cheat*, also spelled *cheat*, a thing see *cheat*²] An apron or covering for the front of the person.
Beau and Fl. [Old slang]

belly-cheer (bel'i-chér), *n.* Good cheer, meat and drink, food.
Elyot, Dict., 1559

Bald pate friars, whose ammonium bonum is in belly cheer.
Mastone

Tongues and belly cheer.
Milton, Def. of Hum. Reason

belly-cheer (bel'i-chér), *v. i.* To indulge in belly-cheer, feast, revel.

Let them assemble in consistory, and not by themselves to belly cheer, or to promote designs to abuse and gull the simple laity.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (Ord. MS.)

belly-cheering (bel'i-chér'ing), *n.* Feasting, revelry.

Riotous banqueting and belly cheering.
Tidall, Prod. to Ephesians

belly-churl (bel'i-chér), *n.* A rustic glutton.
Dryden

belly-doublet (bel'i-dub'let), *n.* A doublet made very long in front, and stuffed or bombasted so as to project somewhat, as in the representation of Punch in English puppet-shows. This fashion prevailed about 1585 and after. See *doublet*.

Your arms crossed on your thin belly doublet.
Shak., L. I, iii 1

belly-fretting (bel'i-fret'ing), *n.* 1 The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-girth.—2 A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

bellyful (bel'i-fúl), *n.* As much as fills the belly (stomach) or satisfies the appetite, hence, a great abundance, more than enough.

I very Jack slave has his belly full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii 1

belly-god (bel'i-god), *n.* One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite, a glutton, an epicure, as, "Apuus, a famous belly-god,"
Hakewell, Apology, p. 378

belly-guy (bel'i-guy), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle or guy, attached half-way up a sheer-leg or spar needing support in the middle. See *belly-stay*.

belly-piece (bel'i-pes), *n.* 1† The flesh covering the belly, hence, an apron.—2 The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc.

belly-pinched (bel'i-pincht), *a.* Pinched with hunger, starved, as, "the belly-pinched wolf,"
Shak., Lear, iii 1

belly-pipe (bel'i-píp), *n.* A flaring nozzle for a blast-pipe in a blast-furnace.

belly-rail (bel'i-räl), *n.* 1 In a pianoforte, a transverse rail forming a portion of the main body of the framing.—2 In *railway engin.*, a rail with a fin or web descending between the flanges which rest on the ties.

belly-roll (bel'i-röl), *n.* A roller of greater diameter in the middle than at the ends, used for rolling land between ridges or in hollows.

belly-slave (bel'i-släv), *n.* A person who is a slave to his appetite.

Beastly belly slaves which, not once but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting.
Homely against Gluttony

belly-stay (bel'i-stä), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the belly-guy is applied from below. See *belly-guy*.

belly-timber (bel'i-tim'bér), *n.* Food, that which supports the belly. [Formerly in serious use, but now only humorous.]

Through deserts vast
And regions desolate they pass d,
Where belly timber, above ground
Or under, was not to be found

S Butler, Hudibras, I i 351

belly-vengeance (bel'i-ven'jens), *n* A name given in some parts of England to weak or sour beer

belly-wash (bel'i-wosh), *n* Any kind of drink of poor quality [Vulgar]

belly-worm (bel'i-worm), *n* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach Ray

belock (bē-lōk'), *v t* [*< be-l + lock*], not directly *< ME belouken*, pp *beloken*, *< AS belūcan*, pp *belocan*, *< be- + lūcan*, lock] To lock, or fasten as with a lock

This is the hand which, with a vowel contract,
Was fast belock d in thine Shak, M for M, v 1

Belodon (bel'o-don), *n* [NL, *< Gr βελον, a dart, + don* (donor-) = *E tooth*] The typical genus of crocodiles of the family *Belodontidae*, belonging to the Triassic age, and including the oldest known crocodilians, remains of which occur both in European and American formations *Belapturus*, the largest species, attained a length of 10 feet

belodontid (bel-o-don'tid), *n* [*< Belodontidae*] A crocodilian reptile of the family *Belodontidae*

Belodontidae (bel-o-don'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Belodon(t-) + -idae*] A family of fossil pre-Cretaceous crocodiles, order *Crocodylia*. They have amphicoelous vertebrae, pleurogasteria separate below, posterior naris bounded by the palatines, and external nostrils near the orbits on the upper part of the base of the snout

belomancy (bel'o-man-si), *n* [*< LGr βελομαν-τια, < Gr βελον, dart, arrow, + μαντεια, divination*] A kind of divination by means of arrows, practised by the Scythians, Babylonians, Arabians, and other ancient peoples. A number of pointed arrows were variously marked and put into a bag or quiver, and then drawn out at random, the marks or words on the arrow drawn were taken as indications of what was to happen. Thus, 1zek xxi 21 (a vivid version) "For the king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination. He shook the arrows to and fro.

The arrow divination or *belomancy* here mentioned (Ezek xxi 21) was done with pointed arrows marked and drawn as lots. Fergusson, XV 201

Belone (bel'o-nē), *n* [L, *< Gr βελών, any sharp point, a needle, < βελον, an arrow, dart, any missile, < βαλλειν, throw*] A genus of fishes remarkable for their slender and elongated jaws, representing in some systems a family *Belonidae*, in others referred to the *Scomberesocidae*, the garfishes

belong (bē-lōng'), *v t* [*< ME belongen* (= *D belangen*, concern, = *OHG belangen*, MHG *G belangen*, reach to, attain, concern, affect, associated with the adj, early ME *belong* (= *OS bilang* = *MD belangh*), equiv to *AS gelang*, ME *glang*, *along*, *along*, *long*, mod *E along*, *long*, *long*, *belonging*, *along*), *< be-l + longen*, *belong* (there is no *AN *belangun* or **belang*) see *along*, *long*, *long*, *long*] 1 To go along with anything, or accompany it as an adjunct or attribute, pertain, appertain, be a property (of), be in the power or at the disposal (of) [In all senses except 7 followed by *to*, or in the older English by *unto*]

Her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz Ruth ii 3

And David said unto him, To whom belongeth thou? 1 Sam xxx 13

To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgivenesses Dan ix 9

He careth for the things that belong to the Lord 1 Cor vii 32

Most of the males subject to him [the father of the family] are really his children but even if they have not sprung from him, they are subject to him, they form part of his household, they (if a word coloured by later notions be used) belong to him

Mauw, Early Law and Custom, p 87

2. To be the concern or proper business (of), appertain (to) as, it belongs to John Doe to prove the title

To you it doth belong
Yourself to pardon of self doing crime

Shak, Sonnets, lviii

3 To be appendant (to), be connected (with), be a special relation (to) as, a beam or rafter belongs to such a frame, or to such a place in the building

He took them, and went aside privately into a desert place belonging to the city called Bethsaida Luke ix 10

4 To be suitable, be due.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age

Hearing thy beauty sounded,
(Yet not so deeply as to thee belongs.)

Myself am mov'd to woo thee for my wife

Shak, T of the S, ii 1

Sir, monuments and eulogy belong to the dead

D Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill

5 To have a settled residence (in), be domiciled (in), specifically, have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy (in), whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be chargeable upon the parish or town said of a pauper, or one likely to become such

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers belong Blackstone, Com, I xvi

6 To be a native (of); have original residence (in)

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could belong M Rapier

7 To have its (or one's) proper place, be resident: as, this book belongs on the top shelf; I belong here (in this house or town) [U S]

belonging (bē-lōng'ing), *n* [*< belong + -ing*] That which belongs to one used generally, if not always, in the plural (a) Qualities, endowments, faculties

Thyself and thy belongings
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee

Shak, M for M, i 1

(b) Property, possessions, as, "I carry all my belongings with me" (c) Members of one family or household, relations or dependants [Humorous]

When Lady Kew said, "sic volo, sic jubeo, I promise you few persons of her ladyship's belongings stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons" Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxiii

I have been trouble enough to my belongings in my day Dickens, Bleak House, II 103

(d) Appendages

The belongings to this Indian looking robe

Cornhill Mag

belonid (bel'ō-nid), *n* [*< Belonidae*] A fish of the family *Belonidae*

Belonidae (be-lon'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Belone + -idae*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Belone*, containing *Syngnathognathus* with an



Silver Garfish (*Xylosurus longirostris*)

elongate stout body, oblong wide head flattened above and terminating in long stout jaws, the upper of which is composed of the coalesced intermaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and facial bones, while the lower has an additional bone behind. The vertebrae have zygapophyses and the bones are generally jointed. The species are called garfishes, garfish, or gar. The English species is a member of the genus *Belone*, *B vulgaris*, but those of the United States belong to the genus *Xylosurus*, of which there are nine species, as *T. nainianus*, *T. crassus*, *T. exilis*, *T. longirostris*, etc.

belonite (bel'ō-nit), *n* [*< Gr βελών, any sharp point, a needle* (see *Belone*), + *-ite*] A kind of minute imperfect crystals, usually acicular in form, sometimes dendritic, observed in glassy volcanic rocks. The term is now limited to such as exert no action on polarized light

belonoid (bel'ō-noid), *a* [*< Gr βελονοειδής, needle-shaped*, *< βελών, a needle* (see *Belone*), + *-eidos*, form] Resembling a bodkin or needle, stylod applied to processes of bone

Beloochee (be-lō'chē), *n* Same as *Baluch*

Beloptera (be-lōp'te-rū), *n* [NL, *< Gr βέλως, dart, + πτερον, wing*] 1 A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods, with a wing-like expansion of the sides of the shells — 2 [l c] Plural of *belopterion*

belopterid (be-lōp'te-rīd), *n* [*< Belopteridae*] A cephalopod of the family *Belopteridae*

Belopteridae (be-lōp'te-rī-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Beloptera + -idae*] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Beloptera*, closely related to the *Belemnitidae*, and by some authors combined in the same family. The species are extinct

belopteron (be-lōp'te-rion), *n*, *pl beloptera* (-rā) [NL, *< Gr βέλως, a dart* (see *Belone*), + *πτερον*, wing] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod, somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a wing-like projection on each side

belord (bē-lōrd'), *v t* [*< be-l + lord*] 1. To apply the title Lord to, address by the phrase "my lord" — 2. To domineer over [Rare]

Belostoma (be-los'tō-mā), *n* [NL, *< Gr βέλως, a dart, + στόμα, mouth*] The typical genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Belostomatidae*, for-



Great Water-bug (*Belostomatidae*)

merly referred to the *Neptidae*. The largest species is *B grandis* of South America, the great water bug, attaining a length of 4 inches. *B americana* and *B grisea* inhabit the Atlantic States of North America. A Chinese and Indian species is *B indica*

Belostomatidae (bel-os-tōm'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Belostoma + -idae*] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the largest living members of the order *Heteroptera*. They are large, broad, flat bodied aquatic insects with powerful swimming legs and curved fore tibiae, able to prey upon fish and other aquatic animals of considerable size. There are about 12 genera, generally distributed in temperate and torrid regions. The head is much narrower than the prothorax, with prominent eyes, short 3 jointed rostrum, and short 4 jointed antennae, the prothorax is wide and trapezoidal, the metellum is large and triangular, the elytra are distinguished into corium and membrane, and the body ends in a pair of ligulate extendible appendages

belout (bē-lout'), *v t* [*< be-l + lout*] To call (a person) a "lout", address or speak of with contemptuous language

Slowly and when he heard a gentleman report that at supper they had not only good cheer but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and belovet his cook as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams Camden, Remains

belovet (bē-luv'), *v* [*< ME beloven, bliven* (= *D believen*, please, gratify, = *G beheben*, like, wish, impers. please), love, *< be-, bi-, + loven*, *luven* see *be-l + love*] I intrans. To please [Early Middle English]

II. trans 1 To be pleased with; like — 2 To love [Little used except in the past participle]

If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I below it much

Wodroephe, French and Eng Grammar, p 322

beloved (bē-luv'ed or -lud'), *p a* and *n* [*< ME beloved, blived, blived*, pp see *love*] 1. *p a* Loved, greatly loved, dear to the heart

This is my beloved Son Mat iii 17

Beloved of all, and dying ne'er forgot

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 307

II. *n* One who is greatly loved, one very dear

He giveth his beloved sleep Ps cxvii. 2

below (bē-lō'), *adv* and *prep* [*< ME bloughe* (found only once), *adv*, *< bi, be*, prep, by, + *loogh, logh*, *adv*, low see *be-l + low*] The older form was *alow*, cf *afore, before, ahind, behind*] I. *adv* 1 In or to a lower place or level, beneath, downward from a higher point as, look below, in the valley below

Hear the rattling thunder far below Wordsworth

2 On the earth, as opposed to in the heavens

The blessed spirits above it joke at our happiness below

Su T Bionne, Christ Mor, III 5

3 In hell, or the regions of the dead as, "the realms below," Dryden — 4 On a lower floor, downstairs

St Anthony Absolute is below, inquiring for the captain

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv 1

Hence — 5 *Naut*, off duty as, the watch below, in contradistinction to the watch on deck — 6 At a later point in a page or writing, further on in the same part or division as, particulars are given below, see the statistics below — 7 Lower down in a course or direction, as toward the mouth of a river or harbor, etc as, the vessel has just arrived from below — 8 In a lower rank or grade as, at the trial below, or in the court below

II. *prep* 1 Under in place, beneath, not so high as as, below the knee

The dust below thy feet Shak, Lear, v 3

All the abhorred births below crisp heaven

Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine

Shak, I of A, iv 3

2 Lower than in position or direction, lower down as, he lives a little below our house, that is, a little lower down the street, road, hill, etc

The castle was now taken, but the town below it was in arms

Irving, Granada, p 32

3 Lower than in degree, amount, weight, price, value, etc. — 4 Later in time than [Rare]

The most eminent scholars which England produced before and even below the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses T Warton, Hist. Eng Poetry, I iii

5. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity as, "one degree below kings," Addison, Remarks on Italy, Venice — 6 Too low to be worthy of; inferior to

They beheld, with a just loathing and disdain, how below all history the persons and their actions were

Milton.

The works of Petrarch were below both his genius and his celebrity

Macaulay, Dante

Below the salt. See *salt* = *Syn. Below, Under, Beneath* Below, lower than the plane of, under, lower in the per-

pendicular line of, *beneath*, close under as, the sun sinks *below* the horizon, a thing is *under* a chair or tree, *beneath* a pile of rubbish *Under* has often the sense of *beneath* as, "under whose wings, Ruth ii 12. Compare the old use of *beneath* in Ex xxxii. 19 "Beneath the mount"

[A sail] that sinks with all we love *below* the verge
Tennyson, Princess, iv

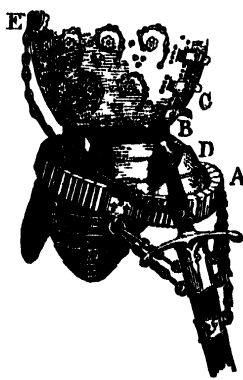
Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
And here and there great hollies *under* them
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre

Beneath the milk white thorn that scents the evening gale
Burns, Cottar's Sat Night

belsiret (bel'sir), *n* [*< ME belsire*, lit good sire, *< bel*, fair, good, as a prefix, grand- (as in *heldom*, *q v*), + *sire* Cf *beau sire*] 1 A grandfather correlative to *bedlam*, grandmother — 2 An ancestor. *Drayton*

belswagger (bel'swag'er), *n* [Perhaps for *belly-swagger*, a form given by Ash, *< belly* + *swag*, away.] A bully, a pimp

belt (belt), *n* [*< ME belt*, *< AS belt* = OHG *balz* = Icel *belts* = Sw *balte* = Dan *bælk* =



Military Belt end of 14th century

the belt consisting of plates of metal held to each other by rings, was attached to the armor, and, according to the fashion of the later, was worn more or less low, sometimes resting below the hips upon the skirt of plate armor. Some times the sword was not secured to the belt, which was then rather a mark of rank and dignity than a necessary part of the dress (See *sword belt* and *hilt*). The broad bands supporting the bayonet sheath and cartridge box, worn by infantry in Europe during the century ending about 1860, were also called *belts* or *cross belts*. See *girdle*

The shining belt with gold inlaid *Drayton*

2 Any broad band or strip of leather or other flexible material, designed to pass round anything, with its ends joined (a) In *mach*, a flexible cord or band passing about the periphery of wheels, drums, or pulleys, for the purpose of transmitting motion from one to another. Belts are usually made of leather, but India rubber and gutta percha are occasionally used, also hempen cord, wire rope, and cords for small pulleys. See *belting*. (b) In *surgery*, a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes

3 Any broad band or stripe or continuous broad line distinguished in color or otherwise from adjacent objects, and encircling or appearing to encircle something. Specifically (a) In *astron*, one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter. (b) A broad band or stripe on the earth's surface extending over or along a surface or region, and distinguished from it by difference of color, aspect, etc., a tract or district long in proportion to its breadth, and characterized by the presence, occurrence, or absence of some marked physical or other peculiarity or phenomenon as, the oil belt, a belt of vegetation, the corn belt, wheat belt, etc., a belt of trees

Pinks were gleaming in every direction through the clumps and belts of the plantation *Lavorne*

You see green trees rising above the belt of sand *W H Russell*

The proposed Nicaragua Canal has proved to lie within the earthquake belt *Sci Amer*, N 8, LV 64

The manufacturers of this favored region have decidedly the advantage of their less fortunate competitors away from the gas belt *Jour Franklin Inst*, CXXI 910

(c) In *masonry*, a band or string course

4. That which restrains or confines like a girdle.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of rule *Shak Macbeth*, v 2

5. A disease among sheep — *Angular chain-belt*. See *angular* — *Belt of Orion*. See *Orion* and *U band* — *Black belt*. See *black* — *Chain-belt*, a chain forming a band or belt for conveying or transmitting power. It is sometimes covered with piping, or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt — *Crossed belt*,

a belt connecting two pulleys and crossed between them, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite directions. Rollers are placed between the belts, if necessary, to prevent rubbing

Endless belt. See *endless* — **Hydraulic belt**. See *hydraulic*

Quarter-turn belt, a belt having a twist of 90°, used to transmit motion between pulleys on shafts placed at right angles to each other a quartering belt. — To hold the belt, to hold the championship in pugilism or some other athletic exercise

belt (belt), *v t* [*< belt*, *n*] 1. To gird with a belt, specifically, to invest with a distinctive belt, as in knighting some one — 2 To fasten or secure with a belt, gird as, to belt on a sword — 3 To encircle, surround as if with a belt or girdle

Belted with young children *De Quincy*
The general college of civilization that now belted the Mediterranean *De Quincy* Herodotus

Come from the woods that belt the gray hill side
Tennyson Ode to Memory

4 To strike with or as with a belt, strap, flog [Colloq]

Beltane (bel'tan), *n*. [Also written *Beltan* and *Beltin* *< Gael Bealltainn*, *Bealtaine* = Ir *Bealtine*, *Bealltaine*, OIr *Beiltaine*, *Beitne*, usually explained as Beal's fire, *< *Beal*, **Bial*, an alleged Celtic deity (by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), + *tainne*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown] 1 The first day of May (old style), old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallow-mass, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland — 2 An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 21st Bonfires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished only to be relighted from the embers of the Beltane fires. This custom is supposed to derive its origin from the worship of the sun, or fire in general, which was formerly in vogue among the Celts as well as among many other heathen nations. The practice still survives in some remote localities [Some times without a capital]

belt-armor (bel'tar'mor), *n* In a war-ship, armor placed upon the sides along the water-line

belt-clamp (bel'tklamp), *n* An apparatus for bringing together and holding in position the ends of belts while they are being cemented, laced, or coupled

belt-clasp (bel'tklasp), *n* A clasp for a belt, specifically, in *mach*, a device for connecting the ends of belting so as to make a continuous band

belt-coupling (bel'tkup'ling), *n* In *mach*, a device for connecting the ends of a belt. It is a substitute for the ordinary method of lacing them together with thongs of leather

belt-cutter (bel'tkut'er), *n* A tool or machine for cutting tanned hides into strips for belting

belted (bel'ted), *p a* [*< belt* + *-ed*] 1 Wearing a belt, specifically, wearing a distinctive belt, as a knight

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a knight
Burns, For A That

The melodramatic attitude of a general, belted and plumed, with a glittering staff of officers at his orders
De Quincy, Essences, ii

With puffed cheek the belted hunter blew
Tennyson, Palace of Art

2 Marked or adorned with a band or circle as, a belted stalk, the belted kingfisher — 3 Worn in the belt, or hanging from the belt said especially of a sword the sheath of which is secured permanently to the belt

Three men with belted brands *Scott*

He was dressed in his pontifical robes, with a belted sword at his side
Prescott, Ford and Lea, ii 21

Belted plaid, the plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scotland in full military dress so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt as, "we belted plaids and glittering blades," *Alex Laing*

Beltein, Belten, *n*. See *Beltane*

belting (bel'ting), *n* [*< belt* + *-ing*] Belts collectively or in general, the material of which belts are made. See *belt* — *Angular belting*. See *angular* — *Round belting*, belting usually made from a flat strap, which is rolled into a tubular form — *Scandinavian belting*, a cotton cloth woven solid and treated with Stockholm tar *E H Knight*

belt-lacing (bel'tla'sing), *n* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine-belt to make it continuous

belt-pipe (bel'tpip), *n* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder

belt-rail (bel'tral), *n* A longitudinal strip or guard of wood along the outside of a street-car, beneath the windows — **Belt-rail cap**, a strip of wood fastened to the top of a belt rail and forming the seat of the window-sill

belt-saw (bel'tsa), *n*. Same as *band-saw*.



Quarter-turn Belt.

belt-screw (bel'tskru), *n* A double clamping-screw with broad, flat heads, used for joining the ends of a belt

belt-shifter (bel'tshit'er), *n* A contrivance for shifting a machine-belt from one pulley to another, in order to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion *F H Knight*

belt-shipper (bel'tship'er), *n* A belt-shifter.

belt-speeder (bel'tsp'der), *n* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting varying rates of motion by means of a belt. It is much used in spinning machines to vary the rate of rotation of the spool as the cop line passes in size

belt-tightener (bel'ttut'ner), *n* An idle or independent pulley resting on a machine-belt, and tending by its weight to keep the belt stretched, thus securing better adhesion

belt-tool (bel'ttol), *n* A combined cutter, punch, awl, and nippers, used in making belts

beluga (be-lu'ga), *n* [*< Russ beluga*, *< bielug*, white, cf Lith *balta*, be white] 1 The large white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, from the toe of which, sometimes weighing 800 pounds, caviar or botargo is prepared. The fish is from 12 to 15 feet in length, weighing in some cases 2,000 pounds or more. Isinglass is prepared from its swim bladder

2 [cap] [NL] A generic name of the white whales a synonym of *Delphinapterus*. The only species found in northern seas is *B arctica*, *luscas*, or *albicans*, which from its color is commonly called *white whale* or *white fish*. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming the animal bends its tail under its body like a lobster, and thrusts itself along with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the Arctic seas and rivers, and is caught for its oil and its skin

Belus (be-lus), *n* [*L*, *< Gr Bylos*, the traditional founder of Babylon, the Greek form of *Baal*, *q v*] 1 The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians, *Baal* (which see) Also *Bel* — 2 [NL] A genus of weevils, of the family *Cuculionidae*

belute (be-lut'), *v t*, *p*ret and *pp beluted*, *ppr beluting* [*< be-l* + *lut*, *< L lutum*, mud] 1 To cover or bespatter with mud [Rare]

Never was a Dr. Slop so beluted
Steele, Tristram Shandy, ii 9

2 To coat with lute or cement of any kind

belvedere (bel-ve-dei'), *n* from *bel-ve-dei'*, *n* [Also less correctly *belvedere*, *< It belvedere*, lit a beautiful view, *< bel*, bello, beautiful, + *vedere*, a view, *< L videre*, see *see vision*, *re*] 1 In *Italian arch*, an upper story of a building, or a portion of such a story, open to the



Belvedere — Palazzo Durazzo, Via Balbi, Genoa, Italy

air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of affording a view of the country and providing a place for enjoying the cool evening breeze. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or kiosk erected on the roof

Here and there among the low roofs a lofty one with round topped dormer windows and a breezy *belvedere* looking out upon the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town *G W Cable*, The Grandissimes, p 220

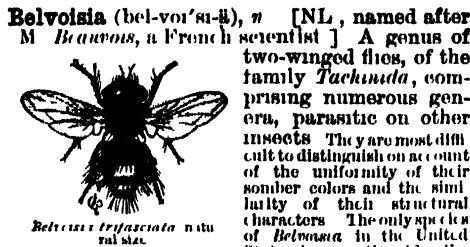
2 In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden

They build their palaces and *belvederes* With musical water works

Webster, In villa Law Case, i 1

belvedere (bel-ve-dērd'), *n* Provided with a belvedere

Gardened and belvedere'd villas
G W Cable, The Grandissimes, p 14



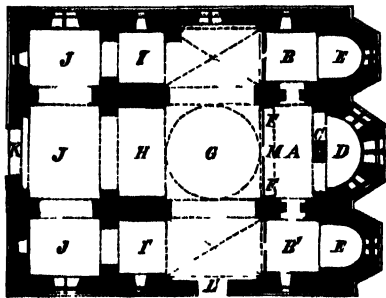
Belvoisia trifasciata natural size.

beauty of its coloration, the third and fourth abdominal joints being bright golden yellow, with only the hind border black. It has been described as *B. trifasciata* (K. Ichikawa), and is parasitic on the green striped maple worm, *Aspidiotus ruficornis*, and allied species.

belyet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *belyet*.
belyet, *adv.* An old spelling of *belyet*.
Belzebub (bel'zē-buh), *n.* See *Beelzebub*.
bema (bē'mā), *n.*, *pl.* *bemata* (-mā-tā) [Gr *βημα*, a step, a stage, platform, < *βαινω* (vā'no), to go, = *E. come*, *q. v.*] 1 In *Gr. antiqu.* a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.

If a man could be admitted as an orator as a regular demagogue from the popular *bema*, or hustings, in that case he obtained a hearing.

2 In the *Gr. Church*, the sanctuary or chancel, the enclosed space surrounding the altar. It is the part of an Oriental church furthest from the front or main entrance, originally and usually raised above the level of the nave. The holy table (the altar) stands in its center, and behind this, near or skirting the rear wall of the apse, is the *synthronon* or seat for the bishop and clergy.



Bema—1 typical plan of Byzantine Church. St. Theodore, Athens. A D bema R H and D H parthenon (H. prothesis, R H, diaconicon) C altar D apse I J secondary apses K L iconostasis (icon and choir) H nave I J antiphronon (I J J J, narthex A, chief entrance) S south porch A' holy doors or dwarf folding doors with amphitrya.

An architectural screen (*iconostasis*) with a curtain (*amphitrya*) at its doors, or, as was the case especially in early times, a curtain only separates the bema from the body of the church. On either side of the bema are the parthenon, called respectively the *prothesis* and the *diaconicon*. These regularly communicate with the bema, and in poor churches often have little more than an indication of separation from it. Rubrically they are often counted as part of the bema.

The Jewish type, which, if anywhere, prevails in the Eastern Church, requires a fourfold division: the Holy of Holies answering to the *bema*, the Holy Place to the choir, the Court of the Jews to the nave, and that of the Gentiles to the narthex.

3 A step, a rough measure of length employed by the Greeks and Macedonians when stadia were paced off, and not merely estimated by shouting. It was considered to be 2½ feet, which for this purpose are practically identical with English feet. In a late form of the Philitarian (i. e. Pergamenean) system it became an exact measure 2½ feet, but these feet were of the Babylonian cubit, so that the bema was 0.888 meter, according to Lepsius. In the later Jewish system, the bema appears as two royal cubits or 1.054 meters.

bemad (bē-mad'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mad*] To make mad.

The patriarch herein did bewitch and bemad Godfrey Fuller, Holy War, II, 5.

bemangle (bē-mang'gl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mangle*] To mangle, tear asunder. *Beaumont*. [Rare]

bemartyr (bē-mar'tēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + martyr*] To put to death as a martyr. Fuller.

bemask (bē-māsk'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mask*] To mask, conceal. *Shelton*.

bemata, *n.* Plural of *bema*.

bematist (bē-mā-tist), *n.* [*< Gr βηματιστής*, one who measures by paces, < *βηματίζω*, measure by paces, < *βημα* (-r), a step, pace.] An official road-measurer under Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. See *bema*, 3.

bematter (bē-mat'ēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + matter*] To smear or cover with matter. *Swift*.

bemaul (bē-māl'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + maul*] To maul or beat severely. *Sterne*.

bemaze (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. bemazen, < be-1 + maze*] To bewilder. See *maze*.

With intellects bemaz'd in endless doubt.

Couper, The Task, v.

Bembecidae (bem-bes'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL, prop Bembecidae, < Bembex, prop Bembex (Bembex) + -idae*] A family of solitary, aculeate or sting-bearing hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or bees, and, along with the *Sphegidae* and other kindred families, known as *sand-wasps*. The female excavates cells in the sand, in which she deposits, together with her eggs, various larva or perfect insects stung into insensibility, as support for her progeny when hatched. They are very active, fond of the nectar of flowers, inhabitants of warm countries, and do light in sunshine. Some species emit an odor like that of roses. *Bembex* is the typical genus. See *cut* under *Bembex*. Also *Bembecidae*.

Bembecinae (bem-be-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*< Bembex (Bembex) + -inae*] A subfamily of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidae*, typified by the genus *Bembex*, in which the body is large and long, the head large, the labrum long, triangular, and exerted, and the legs are short.

Bembex (bem'beks), *n.* [*< NL, prop Bembex, < Gr βεμβέξ (βεμβέξ)*, a spinning-top, a whirlpool, a buzzing insect, prob. imitative.] The typical genus of digger-wasps of the subfamily *Bembecinae*. *B. rostrata* and the American *B. fasciata* (Fabricius) are examples. Also *Bembex*.



Digger wasp (*Bembex fasciata*) natural size.

Bembicidae (bem-bis'ī-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bembecidae*.

Bembididae (bem-bi-dī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL, < Bembidium + -idae*] A family of adaphagous beetles, typified by the genus *Bembidium*, now usually merged in *Carabidae*.

Bembidium (bem-bid'ī-um), *n.* [*< NL, < Bembex + dim -idium*] A genus of minute predatory caraboid beetles, sometimes forming the type of a family *Bembididae*, sometimes placed in *Carabidae*. The species are characterized by an ovate body and large eyes. Also *Bembidion*.

Bembix (bem'biks), *n.* [*< NL*] 1 Same as *Bembex*. — 2 A genus of gastropods. *Watson*, 1876.

Bembridge beds. See *bed*.

bemet, *n.* [*< ME. < AS bēme, bȳme, a trumpet, supposed to be ult. imitative (< boom), bumb, bombl, Bembex, etc.*] A trumpet.

Of brass they brought in bemes Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 577.

bemet, *v.* [*< ME. bemen, < AS bȳman, < bȳmo, a trumpet. see beme, n.*] I. *intrans.* To sound a trumpet.

II. *trans.* To summon with a trumpet.
bemean¹, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *bemene*, < ME. *bemene* (= OHG *bemennan*, MHG *bemennēn*), mean, < *be-1 + mean*¹] To mean, signify, inform.

The crowne of thorne that garte me blede, It be meues my digne York Plays, p. 424.

bemean² (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mean*²] To make mean, debase, lower as, to *bemean* one's self by low associations, to *bemean* human nature. [*Demean* is commonly but incorrectly used in this sense. See *demean*².]

It is a pity that men should bemean themselves by defending themselves against charges of which the grand jury of their own heart finds them innocent.

Max Muller, Holograph Essays, p. 67.

I felt quite ashamed that a pal of mine should have so bemeaned himself for a few ounces of silver.

James Payn, Canon's Ward.

bemercy (bē-mēr'si), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mercy*] To treat with mercy.

bemetet (bē-mēt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. wanting; < AS bemitan, measure, compare, consider, < be-1 + metet*] To measure. *Shak*. [Rare]

bemingle (bē-ming'gl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mingle*] To mingle, mix. *Mir for Mags*. [Rare]

bemire (bē-mir'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mire*] 1 To soil or befoul with mire, as in passing through muddy or miry places.

His clothes were somewhat torn and much bemired. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 149.

2. [Chiefly in the passive.] To sink or stick in the mire, be or become bogged.

Bemired and benighted in the bog. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Bemired in the deeply rutted roads. *The Century*, XXV, 377.

bemirement (bē-mir'ment), *n.* [*< bemire + -ment*] The state of being defiled with mud. [Rare]

bemist (bē-mist'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mist*] To cover or involve in or as in mist.

How can that judge walk right that is bemisted in his way? *Fellham*, Resolves, II, 4.

bemitered, bemitred (bē-mī'tērd), *a.* [*< be-1 + miter + -ed*²] Crowned with or wearing a miter. *Carlyle*.

bemoan (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. (with change of vowel; cf. moan) bemenen, bīmenen, < AS. bēmanan, bemoan, < be- + mēnan, moan; see be-1 and moan*] 1. To lament; bewail, express sorrow for as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son — 2. Reflexively, to bewail one's lot.

People grieve and bemoan themselves, but it is not half so bad with them as they say. *Emerson*, Experience.

3. To pity, feel or express sympathy with or pity for.

Bastards, if proving eminent, are much bemoaned, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth. *Fuller*.

bemoanable (bē-mō'nā-bl), *a.* [*< bemoan + -able*] Capable or worthy of being lamented. *Sherwood*.

bemoaner (bē-mō'nēr), *n.* One who bemoans.

bemock (bē-mok'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + mock*] 1 To mock repeatedly, flout.

Have we not seen him disappointed, bemocked of Destiny, through long years? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 111.

2 To cause to appear mock or unreal; excel or surpass, as the genuine surpasses the counterfeit.

Her beams bemocked the sultry main Like April hoar frost spread. *Coleridge*, Anc. Mariner, IV.

A laugh which in the woodland rang, Bemocking April's gladdest bird. *Whittier*, Birdal of Pinnacook, III.

bemoil (bē-moil'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + moi*¹] To bedraggle, bemire, soil or encumber with mire and dirt.

Thou shouldst have heard how she was bemooled. *Shak*, I, of the S, IV, 1.

bemoisten (bē-moi'stēn), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + moisten*] To moisten, wet.

bemol (bē-mol'), *n.* [*< F. bémol, < ML. B. molle, soft B.*] In music, B flat, a half step below B natural, the general term in French for a flat on any note.

bemonster (bē-mon'stēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + monster*] To make monstrous. [Rare]

Thou changedst and self covered thing, for shame, Be monster not thy feature. *Shak*, Lear, IV, 2.

bemoralize (bē-mor'al-iz), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + moralize*] To apply to a moral purpose. *Electric Rev*. [Rare]

bemourn (bē-mōrn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. bemornen, bemurnen, < AS. bemurnan (= OHG. bemurnan), < be- + murnan, mourn; see be-1 and mourn*] To weep or mourn over as, "women that bemourned him," *Wyclif*, Luke xxiii, 27. [Rare]

bemuddle (bē-mud'dl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + muddle*] To confuse, stupefy.

The whole subject of the statistics of pauperism is in a hopelessly bemuddled condition. *N. A. Rev*, CXX, 320.

bemuffle (bē-muf'fl), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + muffle*] To wrap up as with a muffler.

Bemuffled with the externals of religion. *Sterne*, Sermons, xvii.

bemuse (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + muse*²; in sense perhaps affected by *bemaze*. Cf. *amuse*] To put into a muse or reverie; confuse, muddle, stupefy.

We almost despair of convincing a Cabinet bemused with the notion that danger can only come from France. *Spectator*.

The archdeacon must have been slightly bemused when he defined aristocracy as we have seen. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 443, note.

ben¹ (ben), *prep* and *adv.* [*< ME. ben, bene, var. of bin, binne, < AS. binnan, within; see bin*²] In, into, or toward the inner apartment of a house, in or into the parlor. See *ben*¹, *n.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

Wi kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben. *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

Ben the house, into the inner apartment, or into the apartment or dwelling on the opposite side of the hall or passage.

That she might run ben the house. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I, xlii.

To be far ben with one, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with one, be in great honor with one — To bring far ben, to treat with great respect and hospitality.

ben¹ (ben), *n.* [*< ben*¹, *adv.*] The inner apartment of a house; the parlor or "room" of a dwelling consisting of a but or outer room, used as a kitchen, and a ben or inner room, used as a parlor or chamber, access to the ben being originally through the but or kitchen.

Sometimes from the *ben* another apartment, called the *far ben*, is reached. The terms *but* and *ben* are now frequently applied to kitchen and parlor (or bedroom) of a two roomed dwelling, even when they are on opposite sides of a little hall or passage. Hence, to live *but and ben* with any one is to occupy an apartment or series of apartments on the opposite side of the hall or passage from that occupied by him.

ben², bene¹, n [ME., also *benc*, < AS. *bēn*, a prayer, = Icel. *bæn*, a prayer, parallel with *bon*, > E. *boon*, q. v.] A prayer, a petition.

ben³, Obsolete or dialectal form of *been¹*.

ben⁴ (ben), n [< Gael. and Ir. *beinn*, peak, summit, mountain, = W. *pen*, top, summit, head.] A mountain-peak: a word occurring chiefly in the names of many of the highest summits of the mountain-ranges which traverse Scotland north of the friths of Clyde and Forth as, *Ben Nevis*, *Ben Mac-Dhùil*, *Ben Lawers*, etc.

Sweet was the red blooming heather
And the river that flowed from the *Ben*

Jacobite Song

ben⁵ (ben), n [Early mod. E. also *benn*, < Ar. *bān*, the tree which produces the ben-nut see *ben-nut*] The ben-nut, properly the ben-nut tree.

ben⁶, n See *behen*.

benamet, v. t., pret. and pp. *benamed*, *benampt*, ppr. *benaming* [ME. *benemmen*, < AS. *benemnan* (= G. *benennen* = Sw. *benämna*), < *be-1* + *nemnan*, name see *be-1* and *name*, v.] 1. To name; denominate.

He that is so oft *benampt* *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, July
And therefore he a countier was *benamed* *Sir P. Sidney*

2. To promise, give.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,
Than Kiddle or Conact, which I thee *benampt*
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November

bench (bench), n [E. dial. and Sc. also *benk*, *bank*, < ME. *bench*, *benk*, *bynk*, < AS. *benc* (orig. **bank*) = OS. *bank*, *benks* = D. *bank* = OHG. *bach*, MHG. *G. bank* = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bank* = Dan. *bank*, a bench see *bank¹*, *bank²*] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, or of stone, differing from a stool in its greater length.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door
Irving, *Sketch Book*, p. 64

2. The seat where judges sit in court, the seat of justice.

To pluck down justice from your awful bench
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2

Hence—3. The body of persons who sit as judges, the court, as, the case is to go before the full bench—4. A strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics do their work, a work-bench. In this sense *bench* forms an element in a number of compound words denoting tools used on a bench, such as *bench drill*, *bench hammer*, *bench plane*. 5. The floor or ledge which supports muffles and retorts—6. A platform or a series of elevated stalls or boxes on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog-show.

Excellence on the *bench* and excellence in the field may be two utterly diverse things.

Forest and Stream, XXII, 361

7. In *engin*, a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it—8. In *geol* and *mining* (a) A natural terrace, marking the outcrop of a harder seam or stratum, and thus indicating a change in the character of the rock.

On this red argillaceous, splendent, siliceous talc schists, sometimes containing chert, and on these, three benches of conglomerates, tufts, and argillaceous schists and lime stones, which he refers to the Potadam sand stones. *Science*, III, 729

(b) In *coal-mining*, a division of a coal-seam separated from the remainder of the bed by a parting of shale or any other kind of rock or mineral. [Pennsylvania]—9. A small area of nearly level or gently sloping land, rising above the adjacent low region, and forming a part of a terrace or wash, disunited from the remainder by erosion. Sometimes, though rarely, used as synonymous with *terrace*.

After a few smooth, grassy benches and rounded hills, here come precipitous ranges of real mountains, scarcely less imposing than those of the central mass. *Science*, VII, 243

The wide level benches that lay between the foot hills and the prairies were neglected.

Harper's Mag., LXIX, 502

10. The driver's seat on a coach—*Bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the English House of Lords—*Court of King's or Queen's Bench*. See *court*—*Edging-and-dividing bench*, a machine for cutting wooden blocks into vane-shapes, such as are used in making a certain kind of car wheels. It consists of a circular saw with a traveling bed which is moved by a screw, and by means of a system of levers actuated by projecting and adjustable pins throws the belt automatically from one to another of three pulleys, causing the action to be direct or reversed,

or to stop, as the work requires—*Free bench*. See *free bench*—*Front bench*, in British parliamentary usage, the leaders of a party so called because they occupy the front benches on their respective sides of the House of Commons.

It is an old and honorable practice that in any changes affecting the House itself, an understanding should be come to between the two front benches.

Fortnightly Rev., XXXIX, 260

Ministerial benches, opposition benches, in the British Parliament, the benches occupied respectively by the supporters and the opponents of the administration.

bench (bench), v [< *bench*, n.] I. *trans* 1. To furnish with benches—2. To bank up.

'I was *benched* with turt

Dryden

3. To seat on a bench, place on a seat of honor.

His cup bearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *benched*, and rear'd to worship

Shak., W. T., I, 2

4. To place on a show-bench for exhibition, as a dog—5. In *mining* (a) To undercut, carve, or hole (the coal). [Eng.] (b) To wedge up the bottoms below the holing when this is done in the middle of the seam. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

II. *intrans* To sit on a seat of justice [Rare]

I thou rob'd man of justice, take thy place,
And thou, his yoke fellow of equity,

Bench by his side *Shak.*, Lear, III, 6

bench-clamp (bench'klamp), n A clamp attached to a work-bench for holding firm an article on which the mechanic is working.

bench-drill (bench'dril), n A hand- or machine-drill so made that it can be attached to a bench.

bencher (ben'cher), n [< *bench*, n., + *-er*] 1. In England, one of the senior members of an inn of court, who have the government of the society. Benchers have been readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers*.

These were followed by a great crowd of supernumerary benchers of the Inns of Court, senior fellows of colleges, and disfranchised statesmen.

Addison, *Trial of the Dead in Reason*

2. One who occupies an official bench, a judge, sometimes, specifically, a municipal or local magistrate, an alderman or justice [Rare]

You are well understood to be a perfecter glider for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.

Shak., Cor., II, 1

This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty eight other persons, thirteen of which are called fellows, and ten of them aldermen or chief benchers.

Ashmole, Berkshire, lii, 58

Each town [of colonial Virginia] was to be a free borough with markets and an annual fair. For this government, whenever the number of inhabitants should have become thirty families, they were upon summons from the Governor, to elect eight benchers of the guild hall, who should annually elect one of their number director.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, I, 81, p. 106

3. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler.

benchership (ben'cher-shup), n [< *bencher* + *-ship*] The office or condition of a benchership.

They [two benchers of the Inner Temple] were cowards, and had nothing but that and their *benchership* in common.

Tamb., Old Benchers

bench-forg (bench'förg), n. A small hearth and blower adapted for use on a workman's bench.

bench-hammer (bench'häm'er), n A finishers' or blacksmiths' hammer.

bench-hook (bench'hök), n A hook with projecting teeth used on a carpenter's bench to keep the work from moving sideways. It is fitted in a mortise, so that it can be placed at any required height. It is also made in various clasp shapes, and called a *bench clamp*.

benching (ben'ching), n [< *bench* + *-ing*] 1. Benches; seats generally—2. In *coal-mining*, one of the many names given to the process of getting the coal after it has been holed. See *hole¹* and *kurve*.

bench-lathe (bench'läth), n A small lathe which can be mounted on a post placed in a socket in a bench.

bench-level (bench'lev'el), n A level used in setting up a machine, to bring its bed into an exactly horizontal position.

bench-mark (bench'märk), n [< *bench* + *mark¹*] In reference to the angle-iron on which in taking a reading is inserted in the horizontal cut so as to form a support or bench for the leveling-staff. In *survey*, a mark cut in stone or some durable material as a starting-point in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over any region, or one of a number of similar marks made at suitable distances as the survey advances.

They [places of the stars] are the reference points and *bench marks* of the universe. *Science*, IV, 302.

bench-master (bench'mas'tër), n. In England, a governor of an inn or court, an alderman.

Imp. Diet.

bench-plane (bench'plän), n Any form of plane used on flat surfaces, as the block-plane, the compass-plane, the jack-plane, the jointer, the long plane, the smoothing-plane, and the try-ing-plane.

bench-reel (bench'röl), n A spinning-wheel on the pin or bobbin of which a sailmaker winds the yarn. *E. H. Knight*

bench-screw (bench'skro), n The screw which secures the vise-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

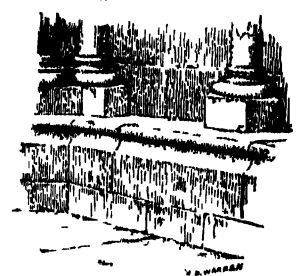
bench-shears (bench'shërz), n pl Large hand-shears for cutting metal.

bench-show (bench'shō), n An exhibition of animals, as of dogs or cats, which are arranged on benches for a comparison of their physical merits according to a fixed scale of points in contradistinction to a *field-show*, or *field-trial*, where awards are made for performance.

Bench shows and *field trials* in America have become permanent institutions. *Forest and Stream*, XXI, 3

bench-stop (bench'stop), n A bench-hook made to be fastened down on a piece of work, sometimes by means of a screw.

bench-strip (bench'stríp), n A strip of wood or metal capable of being fixed on a work-bench at any required distance from the edge, to assist in steadying the article or material being worked on.



Bench table, Church of Notre Dame, Chalon-sur-Maine, France.

bench-table (bench'tü'bl), n A low stone seat carried around the interior walls of many medieval churches.

bench-vise (bench'vis), n A vise which may be attached to a bench.

bench-warrant (bench'wör'ant), n In law, a warrant issued by a judge or court, or by order of a judge or court, for the apprehension of an offender so called in opposition to a *justice's warrant*, issued by an ordinary justice of the peace or police magistrate. *Mozley and Whitley*.

bend¹ (bend), n [ME. *bend*, < AS. *bend*, rarely *band*, fem. and masc. (= OS. *bendi* = OFries. *bende* = OD. *bende* = Goth. *banda*), a band, bond, fetter, cognate with **band*, E. *band¹*, < *bundan* (pret. *bund*), *bund* see *band¹*. *Bund¹* is practically identical with *band¹*, the two being partly merged in use with the closely related pair *band²*, *bend²*. In senses 4–11 *bend¹* is modern, from the corresponding verb see *bend¹*, v.] 1. A band, a bond, a fetter, in plural, bands, bonds, confinement—2. A band or clamp of metal or other material used to strengthen or hold together a box or frame.

In all that rowme was nothing to be scene
But huge great yron chais and colles strong,
All band with double *bends*.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 30

3. *Naut.* (a) That part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. (b) A knot by which a rope is fastened to another rope or to something else. The different sorts are distinguished as *fisherman's bend*, *carriek-bend*, etc. See cut under *carriek-bend*. (c) One of the small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable. (d) *pl* The thick planks in a ship's side below the waterways or the gun-deck port-sills. More properly called *walers*. They are reckoned from the water as *first second or third bend*. They have the beams, knees, and foot hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides.

4. [See etym.] The action of bending, or state of being bent or curved, incurvation, flexure: as, to give a *bend* to anything, to have a *bend* of the back—5. An inclination of the body, a bow—6. An inclination of the eye, a turn or glance of the eye.

And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre.

Shak., J. C., I, 2

7. Inclination of the mind, disposition, bent.

Farewell poor swain thou art not for my bend,
I must have quicker souls.

Pletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, I, 3.

8. A part that is bent, a curve or flexure; a crook, a turn in a road or river, etc.: as, the *bend* of a bow, or of a range of hills.

Just ahead of us is a great bend in the river, beyond which the wind drops dead and the current hurls us up under a boiling crag. *C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 137*

9 A curved or elbow-shaped pipe used to change direction, as in a drain — 10 A spring, a leap, a bound. *Jamieson [Scotch] — 11 A "pull" of liquor. Jamieson [Scotch]*

*Come, let's sit the other bend,
We'll drink their health, whatever way it end*
Alan Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, III 2.

12 In mining, indurated clay, or any indurated argillaceous substance. *Close-return bend*, a short U-shaped tube joining the extremities of two wrought iron pipes — *Grecian bend*, a mode of walking with a slight stoop forward, at one time affected by some women.

bend¹ (bend), *v*, *prot.* and *pp* *bent*, rarely *bend-^{ed}*, *ppr* *bending* [*< ME benden, < AS bendan, bind, fetter, restrain, bend a bow (= MHG binden, fetter, = Icel. binda = Sw. binda = Dan. bende, bend, = OF. bender, mod. F. bander, tie, bind, bend, hoodwink, = It. bandare = Sp. Pg. vender, bind, hoodwink, = It. bendare, hoodwink), prop. fasten with a band or band, < bend, E bend, a band, the noun being practically identical with bend¹, n.* The nouns and verbs of these groups (*band¹, bend¹, band², bend²*, etc.) reacted on each other both in Teut. and Rom., developing a variety of senses which have a double reference.] *I. trans* 1. To bring or strain into a state of tension by curvature, as a bow preparatory to launching an arrow.

*What, are the bounds before and all the woodmen,
Our horses ready and our bows bent?*
Beau and Fl., Philaster, IV 1

*Our English archers bent their bows,
Their hearts were good and true,
At the first sight of arrows sent,
Full four score Scots they slew*
Percy's Reliques, p. 142.

Hence — 2 Figuratively, to brace up or bring into tension, like a strong bow generally with up [Obsolete or archaic]

*Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide,
Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit
To his full height!* *Shak., Hen V., III 1*

Her whole mind apparently bent up to the solemn interview. *Scott, Old Mortality, VII*

3 To curve or make crooked, deflect from a normal condition of straightness, flex as, to bend a stick, to bend the arm.

In duty bend thy knee to me *Shak., 2 Hen VI., v 1*

A kindly old man, some what bent by his legal education, as a shelf is by the weight of the books upon it. *Longfellow, Kavanagh, XVI*

4 To direct to a certain point, as, to bend one's course, way, or steps, to bend one's looks or eyes.

Towards Coventry bend we our course
Shak., 3 Hen VI., IV 8

*Southwards, you may be sure, they bent their flight,
And harboured in a hollow rock at night*
Druden, Hind and Panther, I 1747

*How sweet are looks that ladies bend
On whom their favors fall!*
Tempsen, Sir Galahad

5. Figuratively, to apply closely said of the mind.

It must needs be they should bend all their intentions and services to no other ends but to his. *Milton, Church Government, II*

To bend his mind to any public business
Sir W. Temple

6 To incline, determine said of a person or of his disposition as, to be bent on mischief.

Where will inclination to goodness the mynde is bent to troth
Achan, The Schoolmaster, p. 79

One great design on which the king's whole soul was bent. *Macaulay Hist. Eng., VI*

Still bent to make some port he knows not where
M. Arnold, A Summer Night

7 To cause to bow or yield, subdue, make submissive as, to bend a man to one's will.

Except she bend her humour
Shak., Cymbeline, I 6

*Oh there are words and looks
To bend the sternest purpose!*
Shak., The Cenci, v 4

8 *Naut.* to fasten by means of a bend or knot, as one rope to another, or to an anchor, to shackle, as a chain-cable to an anchor. *Bent lever, trimmer, graver*, etc. See the nouns — To bend a sail (*naut.*), to make it fast to its proper yard, gaff, or stay, ready for setting — To bend the brow or brows, to knit the brow, scowl, frown.

II. intrans 1 To be or become curved or crooked.

*Then was I as a tree
Whose boughs did bend with fruit*
Shak., Cymbeline, III 3.

2 To incline, lean or turn; be directed as, the road bends to the west.

To whom our vows and wishes bend
Milton, Arcades, I 6

*Our states daily
Bending to had, our hopes to worse*
B. Jonson, Catiline, I 1

*Descend where alleys bend
Into the sparry hollows of the world* *Keats*

3 To jut over; overhang.

*There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep*
Shak., Lear, IV 1

4 To bow or be submissive as, to bend to fate.

Most humbly therefore bending to your state
Shak., Othello, I 3

Must we bend to the artist, who considers us as nothing unless we are canvas or marble under his hands? *I. D. Ierach, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 146*

5. To spring, bound. *Jamieson [Scotch] — 6 To drink hard. Jamieson [Scotch] — To bend to the oars*, to row vigorously.

bend² (bend), *n* [*< ME bend, bende, partly < AS bend, a band used as an ornament (a sense of bend, E bend¹), partly < OF bende, mod. F. bande = Pr. banda = Sp. Pg. venda and banda = It. benda, banda, < ML. benda, banda, < OHG binda, a band, fillet, tie, mixed with ML. (etc.) banda, < OHG bend, etc. see band²*]. *Bend²* is thus in part historically identical with *bend¹*, but in part with *band²*. The separation is now merely formal.] 1 A band or strip used to bind around anything; a strip, whether as a fastening or as an ornament; a fillet, strap, bandage, etc., specifically, a ribbon or bandeau for the head, used by ladies in the fifteenth century.

*And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with bands of gold on every side*
Spenser, F. Q. V. v 3

2 A name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two, the half of a hide of sole-leather that was trimmed and divided before tanning. — 3 In *her*, one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, when charged, it occupies a third of the field, when uncharged,

a fifth. Bearings are said to be in *bend* when they are placed upon the field obliquely in the direction of the bend. The field is said to be divided *per bend* when divided diagonally in that direction, usually by a straight line, but sometimes a broken line, battled, undé, or the like, or by a still more complicated mark of division. See *bend* *sem*. Also applied to a row of charges arranged in *bend*. In *bend sinister* and *per bend sinister* are used in a similar way — *Bend archy*, in *her*, a band differing from the bend in that it is curved toward the sinister chief. Also called *bend enarched* or *bowed* — *Bend archy, coronet on the top*, in *her*, a bend archy having the points or ornaments of a crown on the upper side. This is the well known bearing of Saxony, which occurs in some English royal arms, notably in those of the present Prince of Wales — *Bend arround*, in *her*, a bend having one or both sides broken into concave curves. See *port* — *Bend cottised*, in *her*, a bend having on each side a cotise separated from the bend by its own width. A bend may be double cottised or treble cottised, that is, it may have two or three cottises on each side — *Bend sinister*, in *her*, same as *bend*, except that it is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

bend³ (bend), *n* [*< late ME bende, < OF bende, var. of bande, a band see band³*]. An obsolete form of *band³*.

*A fayre flocke of faeries, and a fresh bend
Of lovely Nymphs* *Spenser, Shep. Cal., May*

The Duke of Gloucester and other Lords, the chief of his bend *Spenser, Hist. St. Brit., IX xviii 15*

bendable (ben'da-bl), *a* [*< bend¹ + -able*]. Capable of being bent, flexible. *Sherwood*

bende (bend), *n* [Origin unknown]. A variety of the abelmoschus, used in cookery. *McElrath*

bendelt, *n* [*ME, < OF bendel, bandel, dim. of bende, bande, a band; doublet of bandel, bandeau*]. 1 A little band or fillet — 2 In *her*, a little bend.

bender (ben'dér), *n* 1 One who or that which bends — 2 A sixpence. [Eng. slang] — 3. A leg [U. S. slang]

The prospectus [of a new fashionable boarding school] has been sent to our house. One of the regulations is, "Young ladies are not allowed to cross their benders in school!" *Longfellow, Kavanagh, XII*

4 A spree; a frolic [U. S. slang] — 5. [Cf. *bend¹, n*, 11.] A hard drinker. [Scotch]

*Now lend your lungs, ye benders fine,
Who ken the benefit of wine*
Alan Ramsay, Poems, III 162 (1848).

Bandigo ware. See *pottery*

bending¹ (ben'ding), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *bend¹, v*]. The act of causing to bend, or the state of being bent or deflected; a deflection.

If matter that will not yield at each bend is deposited while the bendings are continually taking place, the bendings will maintain certain places of discontinuity in the deposit. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 287*

bending², *n* [*< bend², n*, + *-ing*]. Decoration (of clothes) with stripes or horizontal bands. *Chaucer*

bending-machine (ben'ding-ma-shēn'), *n*. An apparatus for bending to shape timber, rails, iron beams for ships, plates for boilers, etc.

bending-stroke (ben'ding-strāk), *n*. In ship-building, one of two strokes wrought near the deck-coverings, worked all fore and aft. They are about an inch or an inch and a half thicker than the remainder of the deck, but are lowered between the beams and ledges to make the upper side even with the rest. Their use is to make a more complete tie between the deck frame and deck plank.

bend-leather (ben'd'leth'ér), *n* [*< bend¹ + leather*]. The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. See *bend², 2*

bendlet (ben'd'let), *n* [Early mod. F. also *bendlet*, appar. *< bendlet + -et*, but cf. OF. *bendelette*, dim. of *bende*, *band*. Doublet *bandlet*]. 1. In *her*, a bearing of the nature of the bend, but half as wide. Also called *garter* — 2. A name of the common British sea-anemone, *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. *Bendlet sinister*, in *her*, a bendlet drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

bendsome (ben'd'sum), *a*. [*< bend¹ + -some*. Cf. *buzom*]. Flexible, pliable. [Rare]

bendways (ben'd'wāz), *adv*. Same as *bendwise*.

bendwise (ben'd'wīz), *adv* [*< bend² + wise²*]. In *her*, lying in the direction of the bend said of any bearing as, a sword.

bendwith, *n* [*ME benwyth-trie* (later var. *benewith tre* — Prompt Parv.), perhaps *< bend¹ + with²* (cf. *bindwith*), but cf. *Sw. benved*, dogberry-tree, Icel. *benwídr*, *benwídr*, ebony (lit. bone-wood); also Icel. *benwídr*, a willow (*Salix arbuscula*), lit. bone-withy]. An old name of a shrub not identified. Its twigs were used to tie up fagots.

bendy (ben'di), *a* [*< OF bende, F. bandé, pp. of bander, cross with bands see bend²*]. In *her*, divided into four or more diagonal parts in the direction of the bend said of the field. This word is used, no matter how great the number of the divisions, as *bendelly* and *cottelly*, which would be the regular forms, are awkward in use — *Bendy barry*, in *her*, divided by lines bendwise and palewise, and therefore divided into lozenges.

bendy-tree (ben'di-tī), *n*. The *Thespesia populnea*, an ornamental tree of rapid growth, often planted in gardens and avenues in India.

bene¹, *n*. See *ben²*

bene², *a*. See *ben*

bene³, *n*. See *benne*

bene- [*L. bene*, sometimes *beni-*, combining form of *bene*, *adv*, well, *< bonus*, good see *boon², bonus*]. An element of some words of Latin origin, meaning well, good, as in *benediction*, *beneft*, *benevolence*, etc. opposed to *male-*, *mal-*.

beneaped (bē-nēpt'), *a* [*< be-1 + neap + -ed²*]. *Naut.*, same as *neaped*.

beneath (bē-nēth'), *adv* and *prep*. [*< ME. benethe, binothe, binethen, adv* and *prep*, *< AS. beneothen, binthan, prep* (= OFries. *binetha* = D. *benen* = LG. *beneden* = G. *beneden*), *< be*, by, + *neothan, nathan, neothane* (= OS. *nithana* = OHG. *ndana*, MHG. *ndene*, *nden*, G. *neden*), below, orig., like *mithe*, below, from compar. *nither*, *nether* see *nether*. Hence by apheresis *neath*, 'neath'] *I. adv* 1 In a lower place, position, or state, literally or figuratively.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13*

Every brain
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.*

The general's disdain d
By him one step below, he, by the next,
That next, by him beneath. *Shak., T. and C., I. 3.*

2. Below, as opposed to *on high*, or *in heaven* or other superior region.

*Thou shalt not make
any likeness of anything that
is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath.* *Ex. xx. 4.*

II. prep. 1. Below; under: with reference to what is overhead or towers aloft: as, *beneath* the same roof.

For all *beneath* the moon
Would I not leap upright. *Shak*, *Lear*, iv 6
As I lay *beneath* the woodland tree
Whittier, *Mogg Megone*

They sat
Beneath a world old yew tree, darkening half
The cloisters *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*

2. Underneath, whether in immediate contact with the under side of, or further down than, lower in place than. as, to place a cushion *beneath* one, *beneath* one's feet, *beneath* the surface sometimes with verbs of motion as, he sank *beneath* the wave

As he was raising his arm to make a blow, an arrow plucked him, just *beneath* the shoulder, at the open part of the corselet *Troop*, *Granada*, p. 69

3. Under the weight or pressure of, under the action or influence of as, to sink *beneath* a burden.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke
Shak, *Macbeth*, iv 3

It is my fate
To bear and bow *beneath* a thousand griefs
Beau and Fl, *Maid's Tragedy*, iii 1

Wherever lights appeared, the flashing scimitar was at its deadly work, and all who attempted resistance fell *beneath* its edge *Troop*, *Granada*, p. 21

4. Lower than, in rank, dignity, degree, or excellence, below as, brutes are *beneath* man, man is *beneath* the angels

Maintain
Thy father's soul thou hast no blood to mix
With any *beneath* prince *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, i 1
Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,
Beneath the Good how far—but far above the Great
Gray, *Prog. of Poetry*, iii 3

5. Unworthy of, unbecoming, not equal to, below the level of as, *beneath* contempt

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station
Atterbury

He had never sullied himself with business, but had chosen to starve like a man of honour, than do anything *beneath* his quality *Addison*, *Trial of Punctilio*

Beneath the salt, in a subordinate or inferior position

My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, ever
Beneath the salt, and there he sits the subject
Of her contempt and scorn
Massinger, *The City Madam*, i 1

=**Syn.** Under, etc. See below
beneath (bē-nēth'), a Lower

This *beneath* world *Shak*, *T*, of *A*, i 1

Benedic (ben-ē-dik), n [*LL*, prop 2d pers sing pres impv of *benedicere*, bless see *benedict*] 1. The canticle beginning in Latin "Benedic, anima mea," and in English "Praise the Lord, O my soul," from Psalm ciii. In the American Prayer Book it is an alternative of the *Deus misericordiarum* (as ordered in 1886, either of the *Nunc dimittis* or *Deus misericordiarum*) at Evening Prayer

2. A musical setting of this canticle

Benedicite (ben-ē-dis-ī-tē), n [*LL*, prop 2d pers pl pres impv of *benedicere*, bless see *benedict*] 1. The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedicite omnia opera Domini," and in English "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," taken from "The Song of the Three Holy Children" forming part of the Apocrypha in the English Bible. It is essentially an expansion of Psalm cxviii, and has been used from a very early period in the Christian church. In the Anglican service it is used as an alternative to the *Te Deum*

2. A musical setting of this canticle — 3. [*ec*] An invocation of a blessing, especially a blessing before a repast, as said in religious communities, etc., answering to the grace or thanksgiving after it. — 4. [A common use in ME, where the word was often contracted *benedicte*, *bensite*] Used interjectionally (a) Bless you! expressing a wish (b) Bless us! bless me! expressing surprise

benedick (ben-ē-dik), n See *benedict*
benedict (ben-ē-dikt), a and n [*In ME. benedict*, < *LL benedictus*, blessed (in ML often as a proper name *Benedictus*, whence in E. *Benedict*, *Benedick*, and (through F) *Bennet*, *Bennet*, cf. also *benet*², *bennet*²), pp of *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen, in class L always as two words, *bene dicere*, *bene*, well, *dicere*, say, speak.] 1. a. Blessed; benign, salutary; especially, in *med.*, having mild and salubrious qualities as, "medicines that are *benedict*," *Bacon*, *Nat Hist*, § 19.

II. n. [In allusion to *Benedick*, one of the characters in Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado about Nothing"; esp. to the phrase, "Benedick, the married man" (i. 1.). *Benedick* is an easy form of *Benedict*.] A sportive name for a

newly married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who has been in the habit of ridiculing marriage

Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, *Benedick* has become a *benedick* *G P R James*, *Henry Masterton*

Benedictine (ben-ē-dik'tin), a and n [*ML Benedictinus*, < *Benedictus* see *benedict*] 1. a Pertaining to St Benedict, or to the order of monks or the monastic rule originating from him

II. n. 1. A member of an order of monks founded at Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, by St Benedict of Nursia, about A. D. 530. The rules of the order (which was open to persons of all ages, conditions, and callings) enjoined silence and some useful employment when not engaged in divine service. Every monastery had a library, every monk a pen and tablets, and study and the copying of manuscripts were encouraged. The monasteries became centers of learning and the liberal arts, and the name of the order synonymous with scholarship and erudition. The order was introduced into England about A. D. 600, by St Augustine of Canterbury. The oldest establishment in the United States is that of St Vincent's Abbey in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, founded by a colony of monks from Bavaria in 1846. There are also different congregations of nuns known as Benedictines, and following the rule of St Benedict, they date from the same time, owing their foundation to his sister, St Scholastica

2. A cordial or liqueur, resembling chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy. It was originally prepared by the Benedictine monks, but since the French revolution has been made by a secular company

benediction (ben-ē-dik'shon), n [*LL benedictio(n-)*, blessing, < *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen see *benedict* *Benson* is a shorter form of the same word] 1. The act of speaking well to or of, blessing — 2. (a) An invocation of divine blessing, either by a private individual or a church official, specifically, in the Christian church generally, the form of blessing pronounced by the person officiating, at the close of divine service and on several other occasions, as marriages, the visitation of the sick, etc.

The *benedictions* of the good Franciscans accompanied us as we rode away from the convent *B Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracens*, p. 103

The *benediction* is given in a different manner by the Oriental Church from that used by the Latins. The Priest joins his thumb and third finger, and erects and joins the other three and is thus supposed to symbolize the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone, and, according to others, to form the sacred letters I H C by the position of his fingers *J M Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i 362, note

When the benediction is pronounced officially by a priest or clergyman, he usually stands with hands uplifted, and the congregation receive it with bowed heads. Illustrations of ancient benedictions are afforded by Gen xiv 80 (a nuptial blessing), Gen xxvii 27-29 (a death bed blessing), Num vi 24-27 (a priestly blessing). The apostolic benediction is that proceeding from the pope, and is either given personally, as at Rome, or by delegation in other parts of the world. See *blessing* (b) The rite of instituting an abbot or an abess, and of receiving the profession of a nun or of a religious knight

The action of the archbishops was excluded and the abbots elect sought confirmation, if not *benediction* also at Rome *Stubbs*, *Const Hist*, § 710

(c) An additional ceremony performed by a priest after the regular celebration of matrimony called the *nuptial benediction* (d) The ceremony by which things are set aside for sacred uses, as a church or vestments, bells, etc., or things for ordinary use are hallowed, as houses, etc. — 3. The advantage conferred by blessing or the invocation of blessings

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour *Bacon*, *Of Adversity*

Over and above this [sense for light and shade] we have received yet one more gift, something not quite necessary a *benediction*, as it were, in our scene for and enjoyment of colour *O N Road*, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 304

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, one of the more common religious services of the Roman (Catholic) Church, in which, after the solemn exposition, incensing, and adoration of the eucharist, which is enclosed in a monstrance and placed under a canopy on the altar, the officiating priest, taking the monstrance in his hands, makes the sign of the cross with it in blessing over the kneeling faithful — **The apostolic benediction**, a benediction in the words of 2 Cor. xiii 14

benedictional, benedictionale (ben-ē-dik'shon-al, ben-ē-dik'sho-nā'l), n [*ML benedictionalis* (see *liber*, book), < *LL benedictio(n-)* see *benediction*] In the *Rom Cath Ch*, a book containing a collection of benedictions or blessings used in its religious services

Psalters, books of Gospels, *Benedictionals*, Canons, and other treatises relating to the discipline and ceremonial of the Church *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXIII 63

The *Sarum*, like the Anglo-Saxon *Benedictional*, contained the forms for blessing the people, by the bishop, at high mass *Roet*, "Church of our Fathers," III. ii. 213

benedictionary (ben-ē-dik'shon-ā-ri), n [*ML asif "benedictionarium"*, < *LL benedictio(n-)* see *benediction*] A collection of benedictions or blessings, a benedictional

The *benedictionary* of Bishop Athelwood *Rp Still*

benedictive (ben-ē-dik'tiv), a [*LL benedictus* (see *benedict*) + *-ive*] Tending to bless, giving a blessing

His paternal prayers and *benedictive* computations *Rp Gauden* *Mem of Rp Brownrigg*, p. 201

benedictory (ben-ē-dik'tō-ri), a [*LL as if "benedictorius"*, < *benedictus* see *benedict*] Blessing, expressing a benediction or wishes for good as, "a *benedictory* prayer," *Thackeray*

Benedictus (ben-ē-dik'tus), n [*LL*, blessed see *benedict*] 1. The short canticle or hymn, also distinctively called the *Benedictus qui venit*, beginning in Latin "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," preceded and followed by "Hosanna in Excelsis," that is, "Hosanna in the highest," which is usually appended in the Roman Catholic mass to the Sanctus, from Psalm cxviii 26, Luke xix 38, etc. The *Benedictus qui venit* was retained in the Prayer Book of 1549 and is sung in some Anglican churches at choral or solemn celebrations of the holy communion, just before the prayer of consecration

2. A musical setting of this canticle, forming a separate movement in a mass — 3. The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," the song of Zacharias, Luke i 68-71. In the English Prayer Book it is the canticle following the second lesson with the Jubilate as its alternate. In the American Prayer Book only the first four verses are given, alterations made in 1886 direct the use of the whole canticle on Sundays in Advent, but permit the omission at other times of the portion following the fourth verse

4. A musical setting of this canticle
benedight (ben-ē-dit), a [*ME benedyght*, *benedight*, < *LL benedictus* see *benedict*] Blessed

And soul more white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose, not can in books be read
The legend of a life more *benedight*
Longfellow, *The Cross of Snow*

bene discessit (bē-nē-di-sēs'it) [*L*, he has departed honourably] In English universities, a permission by the master and fellows of a college to a student to leave that college and enter another

Mr Topc being about to remove from Trinity to Emmanuel by *bene discessit*, was desirous of taking my rooms *Alma Mater*, i 167

bene exeat (bē-nē-ek'sē-at) [*L*, let him depart honourably] A certificate of good character given by a bishop to one of his clergy removing to another diocese as, he brought a *bene exeat* from his last bishop

benefaction (ben-ē-fak'shon), n [*LL benefactio(n-)*, < *benefactus*, pp of *benefacere*, in class L, always written as two words, *bene facere*, do good to, benefit *bene*, well, *facere*, do (cf *benefit*)] 1. The act of conferring a benefit, a doing of good, beneficence

Worshipping God and the Lamb in the temple God, for his *benefaction* in creating all things, and the Lamb, for his *benefaction* in redeeming us with his blood *Newton*

2. A benefit conferred, especially, a charitable donation

A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous *Melmoth*, tr of *Pliny*, vii 18

=**Syn.** 1 Kindness 2 Gift, contribution, alms, charity
benefactor (ben-ē-fak'tor), n [*LL benefactor*, < *benefacere*, do good to see *benefaction*] 1. Literally, a well-doer, one who does good [Rare]

Benefactors? Well, what *benefactors* are they? are they not malefactors? *Shak* *M for M*, ii 1

2. One who confers a benefit, a kindly helper as, "the great *benefactor* of mankind," *Milton*, *P R*, iii 82

He is the true *benefactor* and alone worthy of Honor who brings comfort where before was wretchedness, who dries the tear of sorrow *Sumner*, *True Grandeur of Nations*

3. One who makes a benefaction to or endows a charitable or other institution, one who makes a bequest

benefactress (ben-ē-fak'tres), n [*benefactor* + *-ess*] A female benefactor

benefic (bē-nēf'ik), a and n [Formerly *benefique*, < *L beneficus*, < *bene*, well, + *facere*, do] 1. a. 1 Beneficent [Rare]

He being equally near to his whole Creation of Man kind, and of free power to turn his *benefice* and fatherly regard to what Region or Kingdom he pleases, hath yet ever had this land under the special indulgent eye of his providence. *Milton, Def of Humb Remonst*

2 In *astrol*, of good or favorable influence

The kind and truly *benefic* Luculos
B Tonnem, Cynthia's Revls, v 3

II n In *astrol*, a favorable planet, Jupiter or Venus

benefice (ben-'f-is), n. [*< ME benefice, benefice, < OF benefice, F bénéfice, < LL beneficium, estate granted, L beneficium, a favor, kindness, < beneficus, kind, liberal see benefice*] 1 In *feudal law*, originally, a fee or an estate in lands granted for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. Such estates afterward becoming hereditary, the word *feud* was used for grants to individuals and *benefice* became restricted to church livings.

The *Beneficium*, or *Benefice*, an assignment of land by a conquering Teutonic king as the reward or price of military service, is allowed on all sides to have had much to do with this great change from allodial to feudal in the legal point of view. *Mauv, Early Law and Custom, p 346*

The kings gave their leading chiefs portions of conquered land or of the royal domains under the name of *benefices*. *Jacky, Europ Morals, II 286*

2 An ecclesiastical living, a church office endowed with a revenue for its proper fulfillment, the revenue itself. The following terms of canon law are frequently found associated with this word, which is of historical importance. A *benefice* involving no other obligation than service in the public offices of the church is *simple*. If the cure of souls is attached to it, *double*. If with a certain rank attached, *diocesan* or *major*, the two former without rank, *minor*. Thus, a *chantry* was a simple *benefice*, a *prebend* gives the right to only a part of the income of a canonry at attached to a collegiate or cathedral church while the *benefice* is perpetual and has a charge, though there are some (called *manorial* from their being in the hands of the one conferring the office) revocable. The *benefice* is said to be *regular* if held by one qualified to fulfill the duties of the office, *secular* if held by a layman and *in commendam* when in the charge of one commended by the proper authorities until one duly qualified to fulfill its duties is appointed. In the last named case the discharge of the office is provided for at the expense of the holder. (*See abbé*) A *benefice* is received by *election*, for example, by a chapter, or from a *patron*, who is properly said to *present* to it, or is *conferred* by the proper ecclesiastical superior, these nominations, in the Roman Catholic Church, regularly need *confirmation* from the pope. His action may cause a *benefice* to be *reverted* or *affected* (which see), or the collation is made *alternatively*, that is to the pope and regular patron or superior according to the months in which the *benefice* falls vacant, by definite system.

But this church was his overcast courtesy,
For he hadde gotten him yet no *benefice*.

Chaucer, Gen Prolog, l 1, 291

The estates of a bishop or abbot came now to be looked on as a *benefice*, held personally of the king.

F A Freeman, Norm Conq, V 87

One priest, being little learned, would hold ten or twelve *benefices*, and reside on none.

R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng, 1

3† **Benefit**

Verily, this thyng by the *benefice* of philosophie was noted in hym that he stode in drede of no man luyng.

Udall tr of Erasmus Apophthegms, p 70

Bénéfice de discussion, in *French law*, the legal right of a debtor who is secondarily liable to demand that the creditor should be required first to reach and compel application of the property of the principal debtor before discussing his property.

beneficed (ben-'f-ist), a [*< benefice + -ed*] Possessed of a *benefice* or church preferment

All manner persons of holy church *beneficed* in the realm of France.

Hall, Hen V, an 8

My father sent me thither to one Mr George Bradshaw (nomen in law) yet the son of an excellent father, *beneficed* in Surrey.

Evelyn, Diary, May 10, 1687

Beneficed men instead of residing were found lying at the court in lords houses, they took all from their parishioners, and did nothing for them.

R W Dixon, Hist Church of Eng, 1

beneficentless (ben-'f-is-les), a [*< benefice + -less*] Having no *benefice* as, "beneficentless precisians," *Sheldon, Miracles, p 190*

beneficence (bē-nēf'is-sens), n [*< L beneficentia, < beneficus (t-), beneficent see beneficent*] 1 The practice of doing good, active goodness, kindness, or charity

To spread abundance in the land, he [Stuyvesant] obliged the bakers to give thirty loaves to the dozen—a golden rule which remains a monument of his *beneficence*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p 403

True *beneficence* is that which helps a man to do the work which he is most fitted for, not that which keeps and encourages him in idleness.

W K Clifford, Lectures, II 202

2 A benefaction, a beneficent act or gift. —*Syn. Beneficence, Beneficence, Bounty, Liberality, Generosity, Munificence, Charity, Beneficence, literally well wishing, is expressive of the disposition to do good, hence it easily came to be applied to charitable gifts. Beneficence literally well doing, is the outcome and visible expression of benevolence. It is a strong though general word for active and abundant helpfulness to those*

who are in need. *Benevolence* may exist without the means or opportunity for *beneficence*, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence*. *Bounty* is expressive of kind feeling, but more expressive of abundant giving. *Liberality* is giving which is large in proportion to the means of the giver. *Generosity* adds to the notion of liberality that of largeness or nobleness of spirit in connection with the gift. *Munificence* is giving on a large scale, not restricting itself to necessary things, but giving lavishly. It is the one of these words most likely to be applied to ostentatious or self seeking liberality, but not necessarily so. *Charity*, while having the best original meaning, has come to be a general word, as to gifts, it is what is bestowed upon the poor or needy, but not always with warm or kindly feelings as, official *charity*.

With a bow to Hepzibah, and a degree of paternal *beneficence* in his parting nod to Phoebe, the Judge left the shop, and went smiling along the street.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix

Few men have used the influence of a grand seigneur with such enlightened *beneficence*, with such lasting results on human culture and civilization, with such genuine simplicity and cordial loyalty [as Mazzini].

Paine, Hist, XV 195

Deserted at his utmost need

By those his former bounty fed

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, at 4

Over and beside

Signior Baptista's liberality,

I'll mend it with a largesse

Shak, T of the S, i 2

With disinterested *generosity*, [Byron] resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to the [Greek] cause.

Godwin's Boy Cyc

Such were his temperance and moderation, such the excellence of his breeding, the purity of his life, his *liberality* and *munificence*, and such the sweetness of his demeanor, that no one thing seemed wanting in him which belongs to a true and perfect prince.

Quoted by Prescott, in Ferd and Isa, i 2

Charity finds an extended scope for action only where there exists a large class of men at once independent and impoverished.

Locke, Europ Morals, II 78

beneficency (bē-nēf'is-sen-si), n The quality of being beneficent

beneficent (bē-nēf'is-sent), a [*< L *beneficent(t)-, compar beneficentia, assumed from the noun beneficentia, but the L adj is beneficentus see benefice and beneficence*] Doing or effecting good; performing acts of kindness and charity, marked by or resulting from good will.

The *beneficent* truths of Christianity

Prescott

She longed for work which would be directly *beneficent*, like the sunshine and the rain.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II 66

The worship of the *beneficent* powers of nature so pervades Teutonic and Scandinavian religion, that it may almost be said to constitute that religion.

Faiths of the World, p 232

—*Syn. Beneficent, Beneficial, bountiful, bounteous, liberal, munificent, generous kind. Beneficent* always implies a kind and worthy purpose back of that to which the adjective applies, *beneficial* does not.

Power of any kind readily appears in the manners, and *beneficent* power gives a majesty which cannot be concealed or resisted.

Emerson, Eng Traits, p 187

That such a touch can with his very bulk

Take up the rays of the *beneficent* sun

Shak, Hen VIII, i 1

Iodide of potassium has been tried in large doses [in chyluria], and in some cases appears to have been *beneficial*.

Quain, Med Dict, p 263

beneficential (bē-nēf'is-sen-shal), a [*< L beneficentia (see beneficence) + -al*] Of or pertaining to *beneficence*, concerned with what is most beneficial to mankind. *N E D*

beneficently (bē-nēf'is-sen-ti), adv In a *beneficent* manner

beneficial n Plural of *beneficium*

beneficial (ben-'f-ial), a and n [*< LL beneficiale, < L beneficium, a benefit see benefice*] 1 a 1 Contributing to a valuable end, conferring benefit, advantageous, profitable, useful, helpful

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us

Swift

That which is *beneficial* to the community as a whole, it will become the private interest of some part of the community to accomplish. *II Spencer, Social Statics, p 443*

2 Having or conferring the right to the use or benefit, as of property, pertaining or entitled to the usufruct, as, a *beneficial* owner (which see, below); a *beneficial* interest in an estate — 3† Pertaining to or having a *benefice*, *beneficed*.

An engagement was tendered to all civil officers and *beneficial* clergy.

Hallam

4† Kind, generous as, a "beneficial foe," *B Jonson - Beneficial owner*, one who, though not having apparent legal title, is in equity entitled to enjoy the advantage of ownership — *Syn. 1 Beneficent, Beneficial (see beneficence), good, salutary*

II.† n A *benefice*, a church living

For that the ground works is, and end of all,

How to obtain a *Beneficial*

Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, i 486

[A license for the sake of the rhyme, *benefice* being also used several times in the same passage of the poem.]

beneficially (ben-'f-ial-i), adv 1† *Liberally*, bountifully, with open hand. *Cotgrave* — 2 In a *beneficial* manner, advantageously, profitably, helpfully.

beneficialness (ben-'f-ial-nes), n [*< beneficial + -ness*] 1† *Beneficence* — 2 The quality of being *beneficial*, usefulness, profitable-ness

Usefulness and *beneficialness*

Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind, p 5

For the eternal and inevitable law in this matter is, that the *beneficialness* of the inequality depends, first, on the methods by which it was accomplished.

Ruskin, Unto this Last, ii

beneficiary (ben-'f-ial-i-ri), a and n. [*< L beneficarius, < beneficium see benefice*] 1 a 1 Arising from feudal tenure, feudatory, holding under a feudal or other superior, subordinate as, "beneficiary services," *Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, xxv*, "a feudatory or beneficiary king," *Bacon* — 2 Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages, freely bestowed as, *beneficiary* gifts or privileges

There is no reason whatever to suppose that *Beneficiary* grants and commendation arose suddenly in the world at the disruption of the Roman Empire.

Mauv, Early Hist of Insts, p 158

II. n, pl *beneficiaries* (ben-'f-ial-i-ri-z) 1. One who holds a *benefice*

The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

Ayliffe, Parergon, p 112

2 In *feudal law*, a feudatory or vassal — 3 One who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages, one who receives something as a free gift. Specifically (a) In American colleges, a student supported from a fund or by a religious or educational society. (b) One in receipt of the profits arising from an estate held in trust, one for whose benefit a trust exists.

The fathers and the children, the benefactors and the *beneficiary*, shall bind each other in the eternal in closures and circlings of immortality.

Jer Taylor, Works, II xiii

beneficiate (ben-'f-ial-i-āt), r t, pret and pp *beneficiated*, ppr *beneficiating* [*< NL *beneficiatus, pp of beneficiare, after Sp beneficiar, benefit, improve, cultivate the ground, work and improve mines, < L beneficium (> Sp beneficio), benefit, improvement (in Sp of ground, mines, etc.)*] 1 To work and improve, as a mine, turn to good account, utilize — 2 To reduce (ores); treat metallurgically. Also called *benefit* [Little used except by writers on Mexican mining and metallurgy]

There are a great number of mines located and owned by natives, some of whom have arrastras, and others not even those, to *beneficiate* their minerals extracted.

Quoted in Hamilton's Mex Handbook, p 280

beneficiation (ben-'f-ial-i-ā'shon), n [*< beneficiate + -ion*] The reduction or metallurgical treatment of the metalliferous ores

beneficence, beneficent. Erroneous forms of *beneficence, beneficent*

beneficentious (ben-'f-ial-i-ū-s), a [*< L beneficium, benefit (see benefice), + -ous*] Beneficent

beneficium (ben-'f-ial-i-um), n, pl *beneficia* (-i) [*< LL, L see benefice*] 1 A right or privilege a term more especially of the civil law as, *beneficium abstinenti*, that is, right of abstaining, the power of an heir to abstain from accepting the inheritance — 2 In *feudal law*, a *benefice*

The *beneficium* originated partly in gifts of land made by the kings out of their own estates to their own kinsmen and servants, with a special undertaking to be faithful, partly in the surrender by landowners of their estates to churches or powerful men, to be received back again and held by them as tenants for rent or service. By the latter arrangement the weaker man obtained the protection of the stronger, and he who felt himself insecure placed his title under the defence of the church.

Stubbs, Const Hist, I, 275

benefit (ben-'f-it), n [Early mod E also *benefit, benefyt*, etc (also *benefact*, after L), *< ME benefet, benefet, benefet, benefait, benefyte*, etc., *< AF. benefet, benefet, OF benefait, F. benefait = It benefatto, < LL beneficium, a kindness, benefit, neut of benefactus, pp of benefacere, do good to see benefaction*. The same terminal element occurs in *counterfeit, forfeit, and surfeit*.] 1† A thing well done, a good deed — 2 An act of kindness, a favor conferred; good done to a person

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*

Ps ciii 2

3 Advantage; profit; concretely, anything that is for the good or advantage of a person

or thing, a particular kind of good receivable or received.

Men have no right to what is not for their benefit.

The benefits of affection are immense.

Certain benefits arise [to herbivorous animals] from living together.

Bestowal, as of property, office, etc., out of good will, grace, or favor, liberality, generosity.

Either accept the title thou usurp'st, Of benefit proceeding from our king, And not of any challenge of desert, Or we will plague thee with incessant wars.

A performance at a theater or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one or more of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like. In Great Britain also called a *bequest*.—6 A natural advantage, endowment, accomplishment.

Look you lip and wear strange suits, disable [under value] all the benefits of your own country.

When these so noble benefits shall prove, Not well dispos'd, the mind growing more corrupt, They turn to vicious forms.

Benefit of clergy, in law. See clergy. —Benefit of discussion. See discussion. —Benefit of inventory. See inventory. —Benefit play, a play acted for some one's benefit or advantage. —Benefit society, a friendly society. —Benefit ticket, a winning ticket at a lottery. —By the benefit of, by the kindness or favor of, by the help of. —Syn. 2 and 3. Advantage, benefit, etc. (see advantage), service, gain, good, avail, use.

benefit (ben'ē-fit), *v* [*<* *benefit*, *n.*] I. trans 1 To do good to, be of service to, advantage as, exorcise benefits health; trade benefits a nation.

What course I mean to hold Shall nothing benefit your knowledge.

2 Same as *beneficiate*, 2.

These men [silver] on account of the scarcity of water cannot be benefited in nature.

II. intrans To gain advantage, make improvement as, he has benefited by good advice.

To tell you what I have benefited herein.

Each, therefore, benefits ecologically by such altruism as aids in raising the average intelligence.

benefit (bē-nē'grō), *v* t [*<* *be-n* + *negro*] 1. To render dark, blacken.

The sun shall be benighted in darkness.

2 To people with negroes. Sir T Browne benemptt. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *beneme*.

beneplacit, *a* and *n* [*<* LL *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable, pp of *beneplacere*, please, *<* *bene*, well, + *placere*, please see *please*] I. *a* Well pleased, satisfied.

God's *Beneplacit* will, commonly still'd his will of good pleasure, is that whereby he decrees, effects or permits all events & effects.

II. *n* [*<* LL *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, will, decree, neut of *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable see I Cf *placitum*, pleasure, what is decreed, neut of *placitus*, pp of *placere*, please] Good pleasure, will, choice. Sir T Browne bene placito (bū'ne plu'chi-tō) [It *bene*, *<* L *bene* (see *bene*), *placito*, *<* L *placitum* see *beneplacit*] In music, at pleasure.

beneplacituret, *n* [*<* *beneplacit* + *-ure*] Same as *beneplacit*.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplacituret*?

benet¹ (bē-net'), *v* t [*<* *be-n* + *net*] To catch in a net, ensnare.

Being thus benetted round with villains.

benet² (ben'et), *n* [*<* ME *benet*, *<* OF *benet*, mod. F *beni*, *<* LL *benedictus*, blessed see *benedict*] In the Rom Cath Ch, an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders.

benevolence (bē-nev'ō-len-s), *n* [*<* ME *benevolence*, *benevolence*, *<* OF *benevolence* (vernacularly *benevolence*, *benevolence*, mod F *benevolence*), *<* L *benevolens*, *<* *benevolens* (*t*), well-wishing: see *benevolent*] 1 The disposition to do good, the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good will, kindness, charitableness.

The man whom benevolence warms

Is an angel who lives but to bless

Bloomfield, Banks of Wye

Of another saint it is recorded that his benevolence was such that he was never known to be hard or inhuman to any one except his relations.

2 An act of kindness, good done, charity given.

The Courtier needs must recompensed be With a Benevolence.

Spenser, Mother Hub Fale, I 516.

That which we distribute to the poor, St Paul call it a blessing or a benevolence.

Outred, tr of Cope on Proverbs, fol 151 b

3 In England, an arbitrary contribution or tax illegally exacted in the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign, from the time of Edward IV, and forbidden by act of Parliament under William and Mary sometimes used of similar exactions elsewhere.

The same year [1473] Edward began to collect the contributions which were so long and painfully familiar under the inappropriate name of *Benevolences* a method of extortion worse than even the forced loans and black charters of Richard II.

Love of benevolence, in New England theol, that of action or propensity of the heart to any being which causes it to incline to its well being, or disposes it to desire and take pleasure in its happiness distinguished from the love of complacency, or the disposition to take delight in a person for his moral excellence = Syn 1. *Bonum tu*, *Charity*, etc (see *benevolence*), in dignity, humanity.

benevolency (bē-nev'ō-len-si), *n* The quality of being benevolent, benevolence.

benevolent (bē-nev'ō-lent), *a* [*<* late ME *benevolent*, *benevolent*, *<* OF *benevolent*, *<* L *benevolens* (usually *benevolens*), well-wishing, *<* *bene*, well, + *volens*, pp of *velle*, wish, = *E* will] 1 Having or manifesting a desire to do good, possessing or characterized by love toward mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness, kind as, a benevolent disposition or action.

Beloved old man! benevolent as wise Pope, *Odyssey*, III 450.

The benevolent affections are independent springs of action equally with the self regarding affections.

2 Intended for the conferring of benefits, as distinguished from the making of profit as, a benevolent enterprise, a benevolent institution. Syn. Kind hearted, humane, charitable, generous. benevolently (bē-nev'ō-lent-li), *adv* In a benevolent manner, with good will, kindly. benevolence (bē-nev'ō-lent-nes), *n* Benevolence. [Rare]

benevolous (bē-nev'ō-lus), *a* [*<* L *benevolus*, well-wishing see *benevolent*] Kind, benevolent.

A benevolous inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution.

T Fuller, *Mod of Church of Eng*, p 509.

beng (beng), *n* Same as *bhang*. bengal (ben-gāl'), *n* [From the province of Bengal, Hind and Beng *Bangāl* said to be named from a city called *Bāngālā*, in Skt, *Banga*] 1 A thin stuff made of silk and hair, used for women's apparel formerly made in Bengal.—2 An imitation of striped muslin. Also called *Bengal stripe*.

Bengalee, *a*, and *n* See *Bengali*.

Bengalese (ben-gā-lēs' or -lē'), *a* and *n* [*<* *Bengal* + *-ese*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to Bengal, a province of British India, and also a lieutenant-governorship comprising several other provinces.

II. *n* *any* and *pl* A native or natives of Bengal, a Bengali or the Bengalis.

Bengal grass, light, quince, root, etc See the nouns.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gā'lō or -gā'lē), *a* and *n* [*<* Hind and Beng *Bangāl*] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to Bengal, its inhabitants, or their language; Bengalese.

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Bengal, a Bengalese.

The wretched Bengalis fled in shoals across the Ganges.

J T Wheeler, *Short Hist India*, p 267.

2 The language of the Bengalis. benic (ben'ik), *a*. [*<* *ben* + *-ic*] Obtained from oil of ben as, *benic acid*.

Beni Carlos (bē'ni kar'lōs), *n* [Formerly *benicarlo*, *benicarlo*, *<* *Benicarlo*, a seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain] A red wine of dark color and considerable strength, made on the shores of the Mediterranean, in eastern Spain. Much of it is exported to France, where it is mixed with lighter wine for table use.

benight (be-nit'), *v* t [*<* *be-n* + *night*] 1 To overtake with night [Rare in this sense, except in the past participle]

benignity

Some virgin, sure,

Benighted in these woods Milton, *Comus*, I 150.

2 To involve in darkness, as with the shades of night, shroud in gloom, overshadow; eclipse, figuratively, to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

And let ourselves be night our happiest day.

Her visage was benighted with a taffeta mask, to fray away the naughty wind from her face.

But oh! alas! what sudden cloud is spread About this glorious king, eclipsed head?

It all his fame benights

Shall we to men benighted The lamp of life deny?

Benighted (bē-nit'), *v* t [*<* *benight* + *-en*, after *enlighten*, etc] To benight [Rare]

benighter (bē-nit'er), *n* [*<* *benight* + *-er*] One who benights or keeps others in darkness.

benightment (bē-nit'ment), *n* [*<* *benight* + *-ment*] The state or condition of being benighted.

benign (bē-nin'), *a* [*<* ME *benigne*, *<* OF *benigne*, *bene*, F *bénin* = Sp Pg It *benigno*, *<* L *benignus*, kind, *<* *bene*, old form of *bonus*, good, + *-genus*, born, Cf *gignere*, OL *gignere*, beget see *-genous*, etc Cf *malig*] 1 Of a kind disposition, gracious, kind, benignant, favorable.

Thou hast fulfill'd Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign, Giver of all things fair.

2 Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity.

To whom thus Michael, with regard benign.

What did the benign lips mean to say?

3 Favorable, propitious as, benign planets.

Of influence benign on plants pale.

4 Genial, mild, salubrious applied to weather, etc.—5 Mild, not severe, not violent, not malignant used especially in medicine as, a benign medicine, a benign disease.

benignancy (be-nig'nān-si), *n* [*<* *benignant* see *-ancy*] Benignant quality or manner.

benignant (bē-nig'nant), *a* [In sense like *benign*, in form *<* LL *benignus* (*t*), pp of *benignari*, rejoice, ML *benignari*, appease, *<* L *benignus*, benign, kind see *benign* Cf *malignant*, *malig*] 1 Kind, gracious, favorable as, a benignant sovereign.

And thank benignant nature most for thee.

2 Exerting a good, kindly, or softening influence, salutary, beneficial as, the benignant influences of Christianity on the mind.—3 In med, not malignant, not dangerous said of diseases.

benignant (bē-nig'nant), *a* [In sense like *benign*, in form *<* LL *benignus* (*t*), pp of *benignari*, rejoice, ML *benignari*, appease, *<* L *benignus*, benign, kind see *benign* Cf *malignant*, *malig*] 1 Kind, gracious, favorable as, a benignant sovereign.

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And thank benignant nature most for thee.

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And thank benignant nature most for thee.

2. Mildness, want of severity.

Like the mildness, the serenity, the continuing benignity of a summer's day D Webster, Adams and Jefferson

3 A benign or beneficent deed, a kindness

benignly (be-nin'li), *adv* In a benign manner, favorably, kindly, graciously

benimt, *v t* [*< ME benimen, benimen, < AS beniman = OS beniman = OFries binima = I benemen = OHG bineman, MHG benemen, (i) benemmen = Goth. binuman, take away, < be- + niman, take see be-1 and nim, and cf pp and deriv verb benum, benumb*] To take away, deprive

All togider he is benome
The power both of hounde and fote
Dover, Conf Amant, III 2

In benumeth the man from God
Chaucer, Parson's Tale

benincasa (ben-in-kā'sā), *n* [NL, named after Giuseppe Benincasa, an early patron of botany, and founder of the garden at Pisa] The white gourd-melon, *Benincasa hispida*, resembling the pumpkin, but covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. It is very generally cultivated in tropical countries

benish (be-nōsh'), *n* [Ar *benish*] A kind of pelisse worn by Arabs

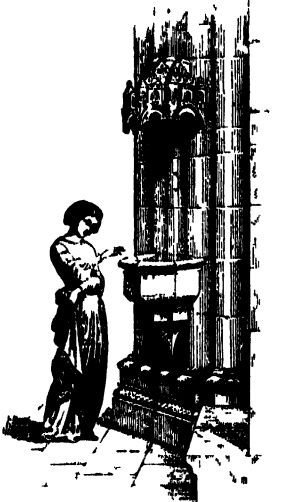
A benesh, or benish which is a robe of cloth, with long sleeves F W Lane, Modern Egyptians, I 34

benison (ben-i-zū), *n* [*< ME bensoun, beneson, beneson, beneyoun, < OF beneson, beneyoun, beneyon, < LL benedictio(-n), a blessing see benediction, and cf muldictio, malison*] Blessing, benediction [Chiefly in poetry]

God's benison go with you Shak, Macbeth, II 4
More precious than the benison of friends
Talfourd, Ion, I 2

Ben-Israel (ben-'iz'rā-el), *n* An Abyssinian pygmy antelope of the genus *Neotragus*

benitier (F pron bā-nē'tia), *n* [F, *< ML benedictarium, holy-water font, < LL benedictus, blessed see benedict*] A font or vase for holy water, placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Catholic church, or, commonly, against one of the interior pillars close to the door, into which the members of the congregation on entering dip the fingers of the right hand, blessing themselves by making the sign of the cross. Also called *aspergillum, stoup*, and *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*)



Benitier — Villeneuve le Roi, France
17th century (From Viollet le Duc's
Dictionnaire d'Architecture)

benjamin (ben-'ja-min), *n* [Appar from the proper name Benjamin] A kind of top coat or overcoat formerly worn by men

Sir Telegraph proceeded to peel, and emerge from his four benjamins like a butterfly from its chrysalis
Puck, McClintock, xxi

benjamin (ben-'ja-min), *n* [= G *benjamin*, a corruption of *benjoim*, an earlier form of *benzoin*, q v] 1 Gum benjamin. See *benzoin*. — 2 An essence made from benzoin

Pure benjamin, the only spirit distilled that ever awakened a Neapolitan nostril B Jonson (Cynthia Revels, v 2

benjamin-bush (ben-'ja-min-bush), *n* An aromatic shrub of North America, *Lindera Benzoin*, natural order *Lauraceae*. Also called *spice-bush*

benjamin-tree (ben-'ja-min-trē), *n* A popular name (a) of the tree *Styrax Benzoin*, of Sumatra (see *benzoin*), and (b) of *Ficus Benjamina*, an East Indian tree

benjoint (ben-'jō-in), *n* An earlier form of *benzoin*

benjy (ben-'ji), *n*. [Origin obscure, perhaps from *Benjy*, dim of Benjamin, a proper name] A low-crowned straw hat having a very broad brim

ben-kit (ben-'kit), *n* A large wooden vessel with a cover to it Thoresby. [Local, Eng.]

benmost (ben'mōst), *a*. [*< ben¹ + -most. Cf. smost*] Innermost. See *ben¹*. [Scotch.]

benne, **benes** (ben'e), *n*. [Of Malay origin] An annual plant, *Sesamum Indicum*, natural order *Pedaliaceae*, a native of India, but largely cultivated in most tropical

and subtropical countries for the sake of the seeds and the oil expressed from it. The leaves are very mucilaginous, and readily impart this quality to water. The seeds have from ancient times been classed with the most nutritious grains, and are still extensively used for food in Asia and Africa. They yield about half their weight of oil (known as benne, gingili, tel, or sesame oil), which is inodorous not readily turned rancid by exposure, and in universal use in India in cooking and anointing for soaps, etc. Large quantities of both oil and seeds are imported into France, England, and the United States, and are used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and for the adulteration of olive oil, or as a substitute for it



Benne plant (*Sesamum Indicum*)

benne¹ (ben'et), *n* [Var of *ben²*, ult *< AS *beonet see ben²*] A grass-stalk, an old stalk of grass [Prov Eng]

benne² (ben'et), *n* [*< ME benet, benet, in herbe benet, < OF *herbe benete (mod F benotte = It erba benedetta, < ML herba benedicta, i e, 'blessed herb' see herb and benedict*] The herb-bennet, or common avens, *Geum urbanum*

bennick, binnick (ben'ik, bin'ik), *n* [E dial (Somerset), origin obscure] A local English name of the minnow

ben-nut (ben'nūt), *n* [*< ben⁵ + nut*] The winged seed of the horseradish-tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, yielding oil of ben, or ben-oil. See *horseradish-tree*

ben-oil (ben'oil), *n* [*< ben⁵ + oil*] The expressed oil of the ben-nut, bland and inodorous, and remarkable for remaining many years without becoming rancid. At a temperature near the freezing point it deposits its solid fats, and the remaining liquid portion is used in extracting the perfume of flowers, and by watchmakers for the lubrication of delicate machinery. The true ben oil, however, is said to be derived from the seeds of *Moringa aptera* of Abyssinia and Arabia. Also called *oil of ben*

benome¹, *p a* See *benumb*

benome², benoment [See *benumb, benum*] Earlier forms of *benum*, past participle of *benum*

benorth (bē-nōrth'), *prep* [*< ME be (be, by) north, < AS be-norþan (= MLG benorden), < be, prep, + northan, from the north see be-2 and north, and cf besouth, etc*] North of as, *benorth the Tweed* [Scotch]

benote (bē-nōt'), *v t* [*< be-1 + note*] To annotate or make notes upon

benothing (bē-nūth'ing), *v t* [*< be-1 + nothing*] To reduce to nothing, annihilate

bensel (ben'sel), *n* [Also *bensall, bensel, bensal, and bensall* (simulating *beat + sail*), *< Icel benzl, bending, tension, < benda, bend see bend¹*] 1 Force, violence, impetus — 2 A severe stroke or blow, properly that received from a push or shove [Scotch and prov Eng]

bensel (ben'sel), *v t* [*< bensel, n*] To beat, bang *Jamison* [Scotch]

benahie (ben'shē), *n* Same as *banshee*

bent¹ (bent), *a* [Pret and pp of *bend¹*] 1 Curved, deflected, crooked as, a *bent stick*. — 2† Determined, set

The bent enemy against God and good order
Achan The Schoolmaster, p 87

bent¹ (bent), *n*. [Var of *bend¹*, *n*, perhaps after *bent¹*, pret and pp; but cf *descent, < descend, ascent, < ascend, etc*] 1 The state of being bent, curved form or position, flexure; curvature [Now rare]

With reverence and lowly bent of knee
Greene, Menaphon's Eclogue

Hold your rod at a bent a little

I Walton Complete Angler

2† A curved part, a crook or bend — 3. Degree of flexure or curvature, tension, straining, utmost force or power an archery expression, but used figuratively of mental disposition

Her affections have their full bent

Shak, Much Ado, II 3

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the bent

Shak, T N, II 4

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows, the force they have in

the discharge according to the several bents, and the strength required to be in the string of them Sp Wilkins

4. Declivity; slope [Rare]

And downward on an hill under a bente
Ther stood the temple of Mars armpointed.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 1122

The free hours that we have spent,
Together, on the brown hill's bent
Scott, Marmion, Int, II

5 Inclination, disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity. as, the bent of the mind or will, the bent of a people toward an object.

It is his [the legislator's] bent policy to comply with the common bent of mankind Hume, Essays, Commerce

My smiling at this observation gave her spirits to pursue the bent of her inclination Goldsmith, The Bee, No 2

The strong bent of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic of personal relations usurps in the conversation of society Emerson, Love

6 Direction taken, turn or winding

For souls already warped receive an easy bent
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 399

If your thoughts should assume so unhappy a bent, you will the more want some mild and affectionate spirit to watch over and console you Sheridan, The Rivals, v 1

7 In carp, a segment or section of a framed building, as of a long barn or warehouse — **8 A framed portion of a wooden scaffolding or trestlework, usually put together on the ground and then raised to its place** — **9 A large piece of timber** — **10† A cast, as of the eye, direction**

Who neither looks on heaven, nor on earth,
But gives all gaze, and bent of amorous view
On the fair Cressid Shak, T and C, iv 5

= **Syn 5 Bent, Propensity, Bias, Inclination, Tendency, Proneness, Disposition**, all keep more or less of their original figurativeness. *Bent* is the general and natural state of the mind as disposed toward something, a decided and fixed turning of the mind toward a particular object or mode of action. *Propensity* is less deep than *bent*, less a matter of the whole nature, and is often applied to a strong aptitude toward that which is evil. *Bias* has often the same meaning as *bent*, but tends specially to denote a sort of external and continued action upon the mind as "morality influences men's minds and gives a bias to all their actions," Locke. *Bias* is often little more than prejudice. *Inclination* is a sort of *bent*, a leaning, more or less decided, in some direction. *Tendency* is a little more than *inclination*, stronger and more permanent. *Proneness* is by derivation a downward tendency, a strong natural inclination toward that which is in some degree evil as, *prone*ness to err, to self justification to vice, but it is also used in a good sense. *Disposition* is often a matter of character, with more of choice in it than in the others, but it is used with freedom in lighter senses as, the *disposition* to work, the *disposition* of a plant to climb.

They fool me to the top of my bent
Shak, Hamlet, III 2

Without the least propensity to jeer
Byron, Don Juan, x 42

The bias of human nature to be slow in correspondence triumphs even over the present quickening in the general pace of things George Eliot, Middlemarch, II 263

It is so much your inclination to do good, that you stay not to be asked, which is an approach so nigh to the Deity, that human nature is not capable of a nearer Dryden, Ded to Indian Emperor

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm Emerson, Essays, Ist ser, p 256

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship seem reducible to a *prone*ness to do good to others and a ready sense of any good done by others South

It cannot be denied that there is now a greater disposition amongst men toward the assertion of individual liberty than existed during the feudal ages H Spencer, Social Statics, p 187

bent² (bent), *n*. [Also dial *bennet*, *< ME bent, < AS *beonet* (found only in comp, in local names, as in *Beonettleah*, > E *Bentley*) = OS. **binet* (not authenticated) = LG. *brind* (Brem. Wörterb.) = OHG *binuz, binuz, MHG. binz, G. binze, a bent, rush; origin unknown*] 1. Any stiff or wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground. The name is given to many species, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, *Agropyrum junceum*, species of *Aira*, etc. In America it is applied exclusively to *Agrostis vulgaris* and *A. canina*. Also *bent grass*

2. The culm or stalk of bent, a stalk of coarse withered grass, a dead stem of grass which has borne seed

His spear a bent both stiff and strong
Dryden, Nymphidia

3 A place covered with grass, a field; unclosed pasture-land; a heath

Vohe beste to the bent that that bytes on lerbeg
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 532

Black bent, *Alopecurus agrestis* — **Dog or brown bent**, *Agrostis canina* — **Marsh creeping, fine, or white bent**, *Agrostis vulgaris* — **Reed bent**, *Ammophila arundinacea* — **Wire bent**, *Nardus stricta* — **To take the bent**, to take to the bent, run away [Scotch]

Take the bent Mr Rashleigh Make as pair o' legs
worth twa pair o' hands Scott, Rob Roy, II 4

ben-teak (ben'tēk), *n* A close-grained, inferior kind of teak, used in India for buildings

and other ordinary purposes It is the wood of *Lagerstromia microcarpa*

bent-grass (ben't'grās), *n* Same as *bent*², 1
benthal (ben'thal), *a* [*< Gr βενθος, the depths of the sea, + -al*] Of or pertaining to depths of the sea of a thousand fathoms and more See extract

In his presidential address to the biological section of the British Association at Plymouth in 1877 Mr Gwyn Jeffreys suggested the use of the name "*benthal*" for depths of one thousand fathoms and more, while retaining the term "abyssal" for depths down to one thousand fathoms *P H Carpenter, in Science, IV 223*

Benthamic (ben-tham'ik), *a* Of or pertaining to Jeremy Bentham or to his system See *Benthamism*

The *Benthamic* standard of the greatest happiness was that which I had always been taught to apply
J S Mill, Autobiog, p 64

Benthamism (ben'tham-izm), *n* [*< Bentham + -ism*] The political and ethical system taught by Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), who held that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the rational end of moral rules, and ought to be the aim of governments and individuals alike, utilitarianism (which see)

My previous education [that is before 1821-2] had been, in a certain sense, already a course of *Benthamism*
J S Mill, Autobiog, p 64

Is *Benthamism* so absolutely the truth that the Pope is to be denounced because he has not yet become a convert to it?
J H Newman, Letters (1875), p 114

Benthamite (ben'tham-it), *n* [*< Bentham + -ite*] A follower of Bentham, a believer in Benthamism, an adherent of the Benthamite philosophy

A faithful *Benthamite* traversing an age still dimmed by the mists of transcendentalism
M Arnold, Essays in Criticism, p 13

bentlack (ben'ting), *n* [From Captain *Bentlack* (1737-75), the inventor] *Naut*, a triangular course, used as a trysail now generally superseded by the storm-staysail - **Bentlack boom**, a small boom on the foot of a square foresail - **Bentlack shrouds**, ropes extending from the weather futtock staff to the lee channels, to support the mast when the ship is rolling heavily [No longer used]

bentliness (ben'ti-ness), *n* The state of being benty

benting (ben'ting), *n* [*< bent*² + *-ing*] The act of seeking or collecting bents or bent-stalks

The pigeon never knoweth woe
Until she doth a *benting* do *Hay's Proverbs*

benting-time (ben'ting-tim), *n* The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe as, "rare *benting-times*," *Dryden, Hind and Panther, III 1283*

bentivi, bentiveo (ben-tō'vō, -tō-vā'ō), *n* [Said to be Braz] A name, said to be used in Brazil, of a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidae*, the *Pitangus sulphuratus* of authors in general, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* (Vieillot), *Lanius sulphuratus* (Linnæus), originally described in 1780 by Brisson as *la pie-grièche jaune de Cayenne*, and hence long supposed to be a shrike

ben trovato (bān trō-vā'tō) [It *ben*, *< I. bene, well, trovato* (pl *trovati*), pp of *trovare*, find, invent see *trone*] Well feigned, well invented a part of a familiar Italian saying, *Se non è vero, è ben trovato* (If it is not true, it is well imagined), sometimes introduced, in various relations, in English

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, none of them verisimilar, and some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped Most of them are neither *veri* nor *ben trovati*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser, p 19

benty (ben'ti), *a* [*< bent*² + *-y*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bent or bent-grass - 2 Covered with or abounding in bent

benumb, *p a* and *v t* An earlier form of *benumb*

benumbt, benome¹, *p a* [Early mod E, *< ME benome, benomen, < AS benumen*, pp of *benuman*, deprive see *benim*] Benumbed

benumb (bē-num'), *v t* [Early mod E *benum, benombe, benome, < benumb, benum, benome, p a* see *benumb, p a*] 1 To make torpid, deprive of sensation as, a hand or foot benumbed by cold. - 2 To stupefy, render inactive

It seizes upon the vitals, and benumbs the senses South
My mind revolts at the reverence for foreign authors, which stifles inquiry, restrains investigation, benumbs the vigor of the intellectual faculties, subdues and debases the mind
N Webster, in Scudder, p 230

benumbed (bē-numd'), *p a* Numb or torpid, either physically or morally as, benumbed limbs; benumbed faith

benumbedness (bē-numd'ness), *n* [*< benumbed*, pp of *benumb*, + *-ness*] The state of being benumbed, absence of sensation or feeling

benumbment (bē-num'ment), *n* [*< benumb* + *-ment*] The act of benumbing, the state of being benumbed, torpor

benweed (ben'wēd), *n* [Also *bin-, bind-, bunweed, < ben* (uncertain) + *weed* (*< I bondwith, hundered*)] Ragwort [Scotland and North Ireland]

benzaldehyde (ben-zal'dē-hid), *n* [*< benz(ene) + aldehyde*] The oil of bitter almonds, C_6H_5COH , a colorless liquid having a pleasant odor and soluble in water It is prepared artificially on a large scale, and used in making benzoic acid as well as various pigments

benzamide (ben'za-mid or -mid), *n* [*< benz(ene) + amide*] A white crystalline substance, $C_6H_5CO NH_2$, which may be regarded as the amide of benzoic acid

benzene (ben'zēn), *n* [*< benz(ene) + -ene*] 1 A hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) formed whenever organic bodies are subjected to destructive distillation at a high temperature, and obtained commercially from coal-tar It is a clear, colorless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal, agreeable odor, used in the arts as a solvent for gums, resins, fats, etc., and as the material from which aniline and the aniline colors are derived Also called *benzol*, *benzolin*
2 Same as *benzin* or *benzine*

benzil (ben'zil), *n* [*< benz(ene) + -il*] A compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of benzoin, and also by heating bromotolylene with water at 150° C

benzilic (ben-zil'ik), *a* [*< benzil + -ic*] Of, pertaining to, or formed from benzil as, *benzilic acid*

benzimid (ben'zi-mid or -mid), *n* [*< benz(ene) + (a)mid*] A compound ($C_{29}H_{18}N_2O_2$) formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrid of benzoyl It occurs also in the resinous root due to the rectification of the oil of bitter almonds

benzin, benzine (ben'zin, ben-zēn'), *n* [*< benz(ene) + -in, -ine*] A colorless limpid liquid consisting of a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons and having a specific gravity of between 62° and 65° B It is obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum It is essentially different from benzene, being a mixture of hydrocarbons, while benzene is a single hydrocarbon of constant composition Its chief use in the arts is as a solvent for fats, resins, asphaltum, and certain alkaloids Also improperly written *benzin*

benzoate (ben'zō-āt), *n* [*< benzo(u) + -ate*] A salt of benzoic acid

benzoated (ben'zō-āt-ed), *a* Mixed with benzoic acid

benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *a* [*< benzo(u) + -ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from benzoic acid - **Benzoic acid**, C_6H_5COOH , a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoic and other balsams by sublimation or decoction It forms light feathery needles, its taste is pungent and bitterish, and its odor slightly aromatic It is used in making incense and pastils - **Benzoic ether**, a substance obtained by distilling together 4 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid It is a colorless oily liquid having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste - **Benzoic fermentation** See *fermentation*

benzoin (ben'zō-in or -oin), *n* [First in 16th century, also written *benjoim, benguyim, benquin*, later *benzion*, etc (also corruptly *benjamin*, 2, q v), = D *benjoim* = G *benzoic*, *benzoin* = Dan *benzoe*, *< F. benjoim*, *< Pg benjoim* = Sp *benjui*, *menjui* = It *benzoi*, *< Ar lubān jāna*, lit 'incense of Java' (Sumatra) The omission in Rom of the syllable *lu-* was prob due to its being mistaken for the def art] Gum benjamin, the concrete resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the Malay peninsula, obtained by incisions into the bark The benzoin of commerce is obtained from both Sumatra and Siam, that from Siam being much superior to the other in quality When rubbed or heated, it has a fragrant and agreeable odor It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense In Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and is the base of the tincture called *fraxers* or *Turlington's balsam*, long famous as a remedy for bronchitis and an effective application to indolent sores, etc It forms the medicinal ingredient of court plaster See *Styrax*

benzol (ben'zōl), *n* [Less prop *benzole*, *< benz(ene) + -ol*] Same as *benzene*, 1

benzolin (ben'zō-lin), *n* [*< benzol + -in*] Same as *benzene*, 1

benzoline (ben'zō-liz), *v t*, pret and pp *benzolinized*, prp *benzolinizing* [*< benzol + -ize*] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with benzene or a benzene derivative

benzoyl (ben'zō-il or -oil), *n* [*< benzo(u) + -yl*] The radical (C_7H_5O) of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations

benzyl (ben'zil), *n* [*< benz(ene) + -yl*] An organic radical ($C_6H_5CH_2$) which does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds
benzylation (ben-zi-lā'shon), *n* [*< benzyl + -ation*] The act of adding benzene to rosamine or some similar substance

The tendency of the *benzylation* being to give the colour a bluer shade

Grace Calvert Dyeing, and Calico printing, p 389

benzyllic (ben-zil'ik), *a* [*< benzyl + -ic*] Related to or containing the radical benzyl

bepaint (bē-pānt'), *v t* [*< be- + paint*] To paint; cover with paint, or as with paint

Also would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek
Shak R and II 2

bepale (bē-pāl'), *v t* [*< be- + pale*²] To make pale

Those perjur'd lips of thine, *bepaled* with blushing sighs
Carver, to an Inconstant Servant

bepat (bē-pat'), *v t*, pret and pp *bepatted*, prp *bepating* [*< be- + pat*] To beat upon, patten upon

As timing well the equal sound
Thy clutched feet *bepat* the ground
Baillie The Kitten

bepearl (bē-pērl'), *v t* [*< be- + pearl*] To cover with pearls, or with shining drops like pearls

This primrose all *bepearled* with dew
Carver The Primrose

bepelt (bē-pelt'), *v t* [*< be- + pelt*¹] To pelt soundly

bepopper (bē-pep'ér), *v t* [*< be- + popper*] To pepper, pelt with thickly falling blows

bepester (bē-pest'ér), *v t* [*< be- + pester*] To pester greatly, plague, harass

bepinch (bē-pinch'), *v t* [*< be- + pinch*] To pinch or bruise all over

In their sides arms shoulders all *bepinched*,
Ran thick the weals
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii

bepink (bē-pink'), *v t* [*< be- + pink*] To pink, cut in scallops or pierce with small holes

bepiss (bē-pis'), *v t* [*< be- + piss*] To piss upon, wet with urine

bepitch (bē-pich'), *v t* [*< be- + pitch*²] To cover or stain with pitch, hence, to blacken or darken
Sylvester

bepity (bē-pit'i), *v t*, pret and pp *bepitied*, prp *bepitying* [*< be- + pity*] To pity exceedingly

Mercy on him poor heart! I *bepitied* him, so I did
Pindar, Iam Jones, x 9

beploit (bē-plāt'), *v t* [*< be- + plant*] To plant

bep plaster (bē-plās'tér), *v t* [*< be- + plaster*] To cover with plaster, cover or smear over thickly, bedaub

Beplaster d with rouge
Goldsmith, Ru Vallation

bep plume (bē-plom'), *v t* [*< be- + plume*] To furnish or adorn with feathers, plume

bepommel (bē-pom'mel), *v t* [*< be- + pommet*] To pommet soundly, drub

bepowder (be-pou'der), *v t* [*< be- + powder*] To powder, sprinkle or cover all over with powder, as the hair

Is the beau compelled against his will to employ
all the thought withinside his noddle to *bepowder*
and becalm the outside?
A Tucker, Five will work knowledge, etc, p 98

bepraise (bē-prāz'), *v t* [*< be- + praise*] To praise greatly or extravagantly, puff

Bepraised by newspapers and magazines
Goldsmith, Essay, viii

Hardly any man, and certainly no politician, has been
so *bepraised* as Burke
Contemporary Rev, L 27

bepray (bē-prā'), *v t* [*< be- + pray*] To pray, beseech
Shak

beprose (bē-prōz'), *v t* [*< be- + prose*] To reduce to prose

To *beprose* all rhyme
Mallet, Verbal Criticism

bepucker (bē-puk'ér), *v t* [*< be- + pucker*] To pucker

bepuff (bē-puf'), *v t* [*< be- + puff*] To puff; bepraise

Doggeries never so diplomatically *bepuffed* gaslighted, continue doggeries
Carlyle, Past and Present, p 392

bepurple (bē-pér'pl), *v t* [*< be- + purple*] To tinge or dye with a purple color
Dugger

bepuzzle (bē-puz'el), *v t* [*< be- + puzzle*] To puzzle greatly, perplex

bepuzzlement (bē-puz'l-ment), *n* [*< bepuzzle + -ment*] Perplexity

bequeath (bē-kwēth'), *v t* [*< ME bequethen, bequethen, earlier becwethen, < AS becwethan, declare, affirm, give by will, < be- + cwethan, say* The simple verb became obsolete in the ME period, except in the pret. *quoth*, which

remains archaically in an idiomatic construction (see *quoth*). The compound has been preserved through its technical use in wills.] 1† To give away, transfer the possession of, assign as a gift

Wilt thou forsake thy fortune,
Bequeath thy land to him, and follow me?
Shak., K. John, I, 1

2 To give or leave by will, assign as a legacy more commonly, but not necessarily, used of personal property, in contradistinction to real property, which is said to be *devised*

Which my dead father did bequeath to me
Shak., I. iii, ii, 1

3. To hand down; transmit

One generation has bequeathed its religious gloom and the counterfeit of its religious ardor to the next
Hawthorne, *Main Street*

Greece has bequeathed to us her ever living tongue, and the immortal productions of her intellect
Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 16

4† To commit, commend, intrust

We to flames our slaughtered friends bequeath
Pope, *Illad*, vii, 180

5† To give or yield, furnish, impart

A nugget's purse shall scarce bequeath his master a good dinner
Pennyman, *Part*, in *Harl Misc* (Mull), III, 72 (N. E. D.)

That which bequeaths it thus slow pace
N. Fairfax, *Bulk and Selv*, p. 122 (N. E. D.)

6† Reflexively, to commit, dedicate, devote

Orpheus bequeaths himself to a solitary life in the desert
K. Dugby, *Broad Stone of Honour*, I, 100 (N. E. D.)

bequeath (bē-kwē'θ), *n* [*< bequeath, v*] A bequest

bequeathable (bē kwē'θu-bl), *a* [*< bequeath + -able*] Capable of being bequeathed

bequeathal (bē-kwē'θal), *n* [*< bequeath + -al*] The act of bequeathing, bequest

The bequeathal of this savings may be a means of giving unalloyed happiness
The American, VI, 324

bequeather (bē-kwē'θi-er), *n* One who bequeaths

bequeathment (bē-kwē'θi-ment), *n* [*< bequeath + -ment*] The act of bequeathing, a bequest

bequest (bē-kwōst'), *n* [*< ME bequest, byquest*, prob (with excrement -t, as in *best*, and shifted accent, after the verb) *< AS *bēcwas* (equiv to *bucwade*, ME *bequite*, after *bucethan*, ME *bequethen*), *< bi-*, accented form, in nouns, of *bi-*, *be-* + *cwas* (cuisse), saying, *< cweathan*, say see *bequeath*] 1 The act of bequeathing or leaving by will

He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption, or bequest of the kingdom unto him, by the Confessor
Su. M. Hale

Possession, with the right of bequest and inheritance, is the stimulant which raises property to its highest value
N. A. R. R., *CLXXX*, 58

2 That which is left by will, a legacy — 3 That which is or has been handed down or transmitted

Our cathedrals, our creeds, our liturgies, our varied ministrations of compassion for every form of human suffering, are a bequest from the age of faith
H. A. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 263

bequest (bē-kwōst'), *v t* [*< bequest, n*] To give as a bequest, bequeath

bequethet, *v t* An obsolete form of *bequeath*
Chaucer

bequia-sweet (bū-kē'h-swēt), *n* [See *quot*] An osseine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Quiscalinae*, the *Quiscalus lunifrons*, a grackle found in the Caribbeanes so named from its note

In Bequia (in the Caribbeanes), and extending throughout the chain of islands is a blackbird, a new species named the *Quiscalus lunifrons* which makes the air resound with its joyous cry. *Bequia sweet, sweet, Bequia sweet*
Ober, *Camps in the Caribbeanes*, p. 246

bequote (bē-kwōt'), *v t* [*< be- + quote*] To quote frequently or much

beraft, *pp* A Middle English past participle of *berave*

beraint (bē-rān'), *v t* [*< ME beraynen, beraynen* (= OHG *beragan*, *< beragan*), *< be-* + *raynen*, rain see *be-1* and *rain*] To rain upon

With his tears salt like brack
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv, 1172

Berardius (be-rār'di-us), *n* [NL, named after M. Berard] A genus of odontocete whales, of the family *Physeteridae* and subfamily *Ziphiinae*, having two functional teeth on each side of the mandibular symphysis. It is related in general characters to *Ziphius* and *Meoplon*. The only species, *B. arnoux*, attaining a length of about 30 feet, is found in New Zealand waters

Berard steel. See *steel*.

berat (be-rat'), *n*. [Armen.] A warrant or patent of dignity or privilege given by an Oriental monarch

berate (bē-rāt'), *v t* [*< be-1 + rate*] To chide vehemently, scold

Zopyrus berated Socrates as if he had caught a pick pocket
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 65

berattle (bē-rāt'l), *v t*. [*< be-1 + rattle*] To cry down, abuse, run down
Shak. [Rare.]

beraunite (be-rā'nit), *n* [*< Beraun* (see *def*) + *-ite*] A hydrous phosphate of iron of a reddish-brown color, found at St. Benigna near Beraun in Bohemia.

berayt (bē-rā't'), *v t* [*< be-1 + rayt*] 1 To make foul, defile, soil

Beraying the font and water while the bishop was baptizing him
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi

2. To scent

How comes your handkercher
So sweetly thus berayt?
Middleton, *The Witch*, I, 2

berbe (bērb), *n*. The name of an African genet, *Genetta pardina*

Berber (bōr'bēr), *n* and *a* [*< Ar Berber, Barbar*, the Berbers see *barbary* and *barb*] 1 A person belonging to any one of a group of tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara, descended from the primitive race of those regions — 2 The language spoken by the Berbers. It is one of the Hamitic languages

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language

Berberidaceae (bēr'be-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL, *< Berberis* (*Berberis*) + *-acea*] A natural order of plants, belonging to the thymelaeaceae dicotyledons, distinguished from allied orders by having the few stamens in two or three whorls and the anthers opening by valves. The genera are widely distributed, but are small, with the exception of *Berberis*. Of the smaller genera, the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum*), the mandrake (*Podophyllum*), and the twin leaf (*Lysichiton*) are of more or less repute in medicine, and the *Akbia* is an ornamental climber. See *cut* under *Berberis*

berberidaceous (bēr'be-ri-dā'shūs), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Berberidaceae*

berberine (ber'be-rin), *n* [*< NL berberina* see *Berberis* and *-ine*] An alkaloid (C₂₀H₁₇NO₄) widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the barberry and a considerable number of plants, or parts of plants, whose extracts combine a yellow color and bitter taste. It forms fine yellow acicular crystals sparingly soluble in water, having a bitter taste. The sulfate and hydrochlorate are soluble, but with difficulty

Berberis (bēr'be-ris), *n* [NL see *barberry*] The principal genus of the natural order *Berberidaceae*, including the common barberry

It contains about 50 species of shrubby plants, mostly American, and ranging from Oregon to Tierra del Fuego. The common barberry, *B. vulgaris*, the only European species and extensively naturalized in the United States, is well known for its red acid berries which make a pleasant preserve. The leaves also are acid, and the bark and root as in many other species, are astringent and yield a yellow dye. The bark of the root of this and of several Asiatic species as *B. Lycium*, *B. Amara*, and *B. arisaema*, is used as a bitter tonic and for the extraction of berberine (which see). Some of the *Mahonia* group of species, distinguished by pinnate evergreen leaves, and including the Oregon grape of the Pacific coast, *B. Aquifolium*, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The stamens in this genus are curiously inlaid, springing forward upon the pistil when the inner side of the filament is touched

barberry (bōr'ber-i), *n* Same as *barberry*.

berbine (ber'bin), *n* [*< Berberis* + *-ine*] An alkaloid extracted from the root and inner bark of the barberry. It is an amorphous white powder, bitter to the taste

berceuse (bār-sēz'), *n* [F, a rocker, a lullaby (*< berceau*, a cradle, *< berceer*, rock, lull to sleep)] A cradle-song, especially, a vocal or instrumental composition of a tender, quiet, and soothing character

bercheroot (ber'che-rōt), *n* The Russian pound, the unit of weight in Russia. The standard of 1835 equals 409.5174 grams, or 0.9023407 of a pound avoirdupois

bercowetz, *n* See *berkovets*

berdaht, *n*. See *burdash*.

berdet, *n*. An obsolete form of *beard*.

beret, *v*, *beret*, *n*, etc. An obsolete form of *beret*, *beret*, etc., *beret*, etc.

Berean (bē-rē'an), *a*, and *n*. [Also written *Berean*, *< L. Berea*, *< Berea*, *< Gr Bepoua, Bepoua*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Berea (Bereia, now Verria) in Macedonia; in religious use, resembling the people of Berea as described in the Acts. See II., 2.

II. *n* 1 An inhabitant of ancient Berea. — 2 One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who took their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii, 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority. Also called *Barclayites*, from their founder, John Barclay (1734-98), of Muthill, Perthshire

Berea sandstone. See *sandstone*

bereave (bē-rēv'), *v*, pret and pp *bereaved* or *bereft*, ppr *bereaving* [*< ME bereven, bereven* (pret *bereweide, berefte, bereft, beraste*, pp. *berowed, bereft, berast*), *< AS bereafian* (= OFries *brāva* = OHG *brōbhōn* = D *berauben* = OHG *brāubōn*, MHG *berauben*, G *berauben* = Goth *brāubōn*), rob, bereave, *< be-* + *raefian*, plunder, rob see *be-1* and *reave*] I. *trans* 1 To deprive by or as if by violence, rob; strip with of before the thing taken away

Me have ye bereaved of my children Gen. xlii, 36.

Fate had woven
The twist of life, and her of life bereaven
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*

Wilt thou die on thus,
Ruined midst ruin, ruining, bereft
Of name and honor!

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 18
[It is sometimes used without of, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away]

And tis your fault I am bereft him so
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I, 381

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly bereft you
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, II, 11

2† To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling, take away by violence

Shall move you to bereave my life
Marlowe

I think his understanding is bereft
Shak., 3 Hen. VI, II, 6

3† To deprive of power, prevent

No thing may bereave
A man to love, til that him list to love
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I, 685

II. *intrans* To destroy life, cut off [Rare]

bereavement (bē-rēv'ment), *n* [*< bereave + -ment*] 1 The act of bereaving — 2 The state of being bereaved, grievous loss, particularly, the loss of a relative or friend by death

He bore his bereavement with stoical fortitude
H. Smith, *Tor Hill*

bereaver (bē-rēv'er), *n* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued

bereft (bē-reft'), *pp* Preterit and past participle of *bereave*

Berengarian (ber-en-gā'ri-an), *n* and *a*. [*< ML Berengarius, Berengar*, a theologian, born about A. D. 908, died about 1088] I. *n* One of a sect which followed Berengarius or Berengar of Tours, archdeacon of Angers in the eleventh century, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the Berengarians or their opinions

Berengarianism (ber-en-gā'ri-an-izm), *n* [*< Berengarian + -ism*] The opinions or doctrines of Berengarianism and his followers. See *Berengarian*

Berence's hair. See *Coma Berenices*

beresite (ber'e-sit), *n* [*< Beres (ovsk) + -ite*] A fine-grained granite found near Beresovsk, Russia, in the Ural, associated with gold-bearing quartz

beret, **berret** (ber'et), *n* [F *beret*, *< ML beretta, beretta*, a cap see *barret* and *beretta*] 1. A round flat woolen cap worn by the Basque peasantry. N. E. D. — 2. Same as *beretta*.

beretta, *n*. See *beretta*.

berettina, *n*. See *berettina*.

berewick, *n*. See *berwick*.

berg (bērg), *n*. [*< Icel Sw Norw berg* = Dan *bjerg*, a rock, G. *berg* = F. *barrow*, a hill] A rock [Shetland.]

berg (bērg), *n*. [From *-berg* in *iceberg*, *< G eisberg* see *iceberg*. Not from AS *beorg*, a hill, which gives E. *barrow*, a mound (but cf. *bergh*): see *barrow*] A large floating mass or mountain of ice, an iceberg

Like glittering bergs of ice. Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.



Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with fruit flower and anther (a) in the act of dehiscence

bergall (bér'gál), *n.* [Also written *burgall*, var. of *bergell*, *bergale*, *q. v.*] The cunner or blueperch, a very common New England fish, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *burgall*, and cut under *cunner*.

Bergamask (bér'ga-másk), *a* and *n.* [Cf. *Bergamasco*, *adj.*, < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamo*¹.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the city or province of Bergamo in northern Italy, or the district of Bergamasca: as, *Bergamask traditions*; the *Bergamask Alps*, "a *Bergamask dance*," *Shak*, *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Bergamo or Bergamasca.

A gibe at the poverty of the *Bergamaschi*, among whom, moreover, the extremes of stupidity and cunning are most usually found, according to the popular notion in Italy.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, v. 2. [= *F. bergamasque*.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of Bergamasca, who were ridiculed as clownish in manners and speech.

bergamot¹ (bér'ga-mot), *n.* [Formerly also *burgamot*, *burgemott*, *bourgamo*, appar. < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamo*².] 1. A variety of the lime or lemon, *Citrus medica*, with a very aromatic rind, from which, either by mechanical means or by distillation, the volatile oil of bergamot (known in trade as *essence of bergamot*) is obtained. The essence is a product chiefly of southern Italy, and is much employed in perfumery.—2. The popular name of several labiate plants, as in England of *Mentha citrata*, and in the United States of *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. didyma*.—3. A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

Gives the nose its bergamot. *Couper*, *Task*, ii.

4. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and from the hair of oxen and goats, said to have been made originally at Bergamo.

bergamot² (bér'ga-mot), *n.* [Cf. *F. bergamote*, < *It. bergamotto*, appar. a perversion, simulating a connection with *Bergamo*, a town in Italy (cf. *bergamo*¹), of Turk. *berqumut*, lit. (like the G name *fiastenburu*) prince's pear, < *berq*, a prince (see *berq*²), + *armud*, a pear.] A variety of pear.

bergander (bér'gan-dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *burgander*, *burgander*, appar. < *ME. berge*, a burrow (see *berry*³, *burrow*²), + *gander* (1 *e*, *bus*) *ou-gander*, cf. its other name, *burrow-duck*.] Cf. *D. bergend* = *NFries. bargand* = *MLG. berchant* = *G. bergente*, lit. 'hill-duck,' *G. erigans*, lit. 'earth-goose'.] A name of the sheldrake or burrow-duck, *Tadorna vulpanser*. See *sheldrake*.

bergell, *n.* See *bergale*.

bergert, *n.* [Appar. < *F. bergère*, a negligé style of dressing the hair.] A lock of hair worn long, and with the end curled, by ladies in the time of Charles II.

Bergerac (bér'je-rak, *F. pron* berzh-rak'), *n.* 1. A red wine of good quality, made in the department of Dordogne in southwestern France, in the vicinity of the town of Bergerac. It is seldom in the market under its own name, but is exported from Bordeaux, and confounded with claret. It is very popular throughout central France.

2. A white wine from the same district, generally very sweet and of a high flavor.—3. A dry wine not unlike Barsac.

bergeret, *n.* [OF., < *berger*, a shepherd, < *ML. berberius*, a shepherd, < *berber*, 1. *vervex*, a wether.] A pastoral or rustic song or dance. Also *bargeret*, *bargarot*.

There began anon
A lady for to singe right womanly
A bargaret in praising the daisie
Flower and Leaf, l. 348.

berght, *n.* [Cf. *bargh*, obsolete form (after Scand.) of *barrow*¹, a hill.] A hill.

berglax (bér'g-laks), *n.* [Norw. *bergslax*, *berg-laks*, lit. rock-salmon (= Dan. *bjergslax*, the common hake), < *berg* = *Sw. berg*, Dan. *bjerg*, a hill, rock, + Norw. *Sw. Dan. lax* = *AS. leax* = *G. lache*, salmon.] The Norwegian name of a gadoid fish, *Coryphæoides norvegicus*, of the family *Macruridae*.

bergle (bér'gl), *n.* [Also written *bergell*, *bergill* (and *bergall*, *burgall*, *q. v.*), appar. a var. of *bergylt*, *q. v.*] A name in the Shetland islands of the ballan-wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

bergmanite (bér'gan-it), *n.* [Cf. *T. O. Bergman*, a Swedish mineralogist (1735-84), + *ite*.] A variety of the zeolite natrolite. It occurs massive and fibrous in the diorite of Brevig in Norway. Its colors are greenish, grayish white, and red.

bergmaster (bér'g-más'tér), *n.* [After *G. berg-master*, see *barmaster*.] Same as *barmaster*.

bergmehl (bér'g-mäl), *n.* [G., < *berg* = *E. burrow*¹, a mountain, + *mehl* = *E. meal*².] Moun-

tain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the silicious frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

bergmote (bér'g-möt), *n.* Same as *barmote*.

berg (bér'g), *a* [Cf. *berg*² + *-y*.] 1. Full of bergs or icebergs.—2. Resembling or of the nature of a berg.

A considerable bergy mass of ice.
C. F. Hall, *Polar Expedition*, p. 260.

bergylt (bér'gilt), *n.* [Also written *berguylt* (see also *bergle*, *bergall*, *burgall*), < Norw. *berqylta*, dial. *berggall*, appar. < *berq*, cliff, precipice, hill, + *gylta* = Icel. *gylta* and *gyltr*, a sow.] A name in Shetland of the 1088-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, a fish of the family *Scopelidae*. Also called *Norwegian haddock*. See cut under *Sebastes*.

berhyme, *v. t.* See *berime*.

beriberi (ber'i-ber-i), *n.* [Singhalese, an intensive redupl. of *beri*, weakness.] A disease characterized by anemia, muscular and sensory paralysis, more or less pain, general dispirited symptoms, effusion into the serous cavities, and dyspnea on exertion. Hydroptic and dry forms are distinguished by the presence or absence of dropsy. It may be acute, or subacute, or chronic. It does not appear to be contagious, though it infects localities. Beriberi occurs in India and adjacent countries, is frequent in Japan under the name of *kakke*, and seems to be identical with the "sleeping sickness" of the west coast of Africa. It is said to occur in South America also.

Beridæ (ber'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beri* (d-) + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachæous or tanytomatous brachycerous *Diptera*, represented by such genera as *Beria*, *Xylophagus*, etc. Also called *Xylophagida*.

berideli, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A garment of linen, worn in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. *Planché*.

berigora (ber-i-gô-râ), *n.* A name of an Australian falcon, the berigora hawk, *Muraudra* (or *Icaudra*) *berigora*.

berime (bê-rim'), *v. t.* [Cf. *ber* + *ime*.] To celebrate in rhyme or verse. Also *berhyme*.

She had a better love to *berime* [as in old editions] her
Shak, *R* and *I*, ii. 4.

beringed (bê-ringd'), *a* [Cf. *ber* + *ringed*.] Supplied or surrounded with rings.

A curiously beringed elm [Sutton].
E. F. Burr, *Lace* (column), p. 90.

Beris (ber'is), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Beridæ*, or *Xylophagida*. *B. clavipes* is an example.

Berkeleyan (berk'le-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland (born 1684, died 1753), or to Berkeleyanism.

The *Berkeleyan* idealism is little more than the easy demonstration that this view (that the world of reality exists quite independently of being known by any knowing beings in it), from a philosophical standpoint, is untenable. *J. C. Sharp*, *Culture and Religion*, p. 185.

II. n. One who holds Bishop Berkeley's system of idealism; one who denies the existence of a material world.

Berkeleyanism (berk'le-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. See *Berkeleyan*. He holds that material things exist only in so far as they are perceived, their *esse* is *percipi*. It is by thinking them, and making us think them, that the Divine Being creates the material universe. But Berkeley gives to souls a substantive existence, so they must be created otherwise. The Berkeleyan idealism is intimately interwoven with an extreme nominalism which denies the existence of general conceptions. Berkeley's theory of vision, which in a modified form is now generally adopted by scientific men, is that while we see two dimensions of space, the third is recognized by touch (that is, by the muscular sense), until the eyes become educated to associating certain appearances with certain feelings of touch.

Berkeley's Act. See *act*.

berkovets (bér'kô-vets), *n.* [Russ. *berkovets*.] A Russian weight, legally equal to 400 Russian pounds, or 361 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois. In other parts of Russia, where older pounds have not gone out of use, the value of this unit is somewhat greater. Also *hercowetz*.

berkowitz (bér'kô-vitz), *n.* [G. *berkowitz*, repr. Russ. *berkovets*.] Same as *berkovets*.

berlin¹ (bér'lin or bér-hin'), *n.* [In first sense, = *Sp. Pg. It. berlina* = *G. berlina*, < *F. berlina*, < *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia.] 1. A large four-wheeled carriage with a suspended body, two interior seats, and a top or hood that can be raised or lowered so called because first made in Berlin, in the seventeenth century, from the designs of an architect of the elector of Brandenburg.—2. A knitted glove.

A fat man in black tights and cloudy *Berlins*
Dickens, *Tuggson at Ramsgate*.

berlin², *berling*, *n.* See *berlin*.

Berlin blue, iron, etc. See the nouns.

berloque (ber-lok'), *n.* [F.] *Mist*, the tattoo upon a drum announcing a meal-time.

berm (bêrm), *n.* [Also written *berme*, rarely *berm*, *barm*, cf. *F. berme*, = *Russ. berma*, etc., < *MD. berme*, *D. berm*, *berme*, = *MLG. berme*, *barm*, = *G. berme*, a berm, prob. = Icel. *barmr*, edge, border, brim, as of a river or the sea, etc.; see *berm*¹.] 1. A narrow ledge, specifically, in fort, a space of ground or a terrace from 3 to 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart in the event of a bombardment, and to prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes it is palisaded, and in the Netherlands it is generally planted with a quickset hedge.

If we accept the Hindu Kush as our mountain fortress, then, to use a technical phrase, Afghan Turkistan is our berm and the Oxus our ditch.

J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 608.

2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing path. Also called *berm-bank*.

berme¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *barm*².

berme², *n.* See *berm*.

bermillians (bêr-mil'yanz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] Pieces of linen or fustian.

Bermuda grass, *fan-palm*, etc. See the nouns.

Bermudian (bêr-mu'di-an), *a* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to the Bermudas or to their inhabitants.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Bermuda or the Bermudas, a group of islands in the Atlantic, about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, belonging to Great Britain.

bern¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *barn*¹.

bern², *bernet*, *n.* [Early mod. E. (*Be*), < *ME. bern*, *bern*, *berne*, *berne*, etc., < *AS. beorn*, *beorn*, a warrior, hero, a word used only in poetry, and prob. = Icel. *björn*, a bear, appar. a deriv. of **bern*, in (*bera*, *f*), = *AS. bearn*, a bear, *E. bear*².] It was a common poetic practice to give the names of fierce animals to warriors, of *AS. cofor*, a boar, = Icel. *jofurr*, a warrior, hero.] A warrior, a hero, a man of valor, in later use, a poetic term for man.

bernac¹ (bêr'na-k), *n.* Same as *baruch*¹.

bernac², *n.* Same as *baruch*².

Bernardine (bêr'nâr-din), *n.* and *a*. [F. *Bernardin*, < *ML. Bernardinus*, < *Bernardus*, *Bernard*.] *I. n.* The name given in France to the members of the Cistercian order of monks. It is derived from St. Bernard (1081-1153) who was the most distinguished member of the order and was regarded as its second founder. See *Cistercian*.

II. a. Pertaining to St. Bernard or the Bernardines.

Bernard's canal. See *canal*.

bernet, *n.* See *bern*².

bernet, *n.* [Cf. *ME. berne*, < *OF. berne*, *bernier*, *berner* (*ML. bernarius*), a feeder of hounds, < *beru*, *bran*, *bran*, see *bran*.] An attendant in charge of a pack of hounds. *N. E. D.*

Bernesese (bêr-nêz' or -nêz'), *a* and *n.* [Cf. *G. Bern*, *F. Berne*, in Switzerland, + *-ese*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Bern or its inhabitants.

II. n. sing and *pl.* A citizen or citizens of Bern, the capital of Switzerland, or of the canton of the same name.

bernesque (bêr-nesk'), *a*. [Cf. *It. Bernese*, < *Bern*, see *-esque*.] In the humorous and burlesque style of the writings of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet, who died in 1536.

Bernesque poetry is the clearest reflection of that religious and moral scepticism which was one of the characteristics of Italian social life in the 16th century, and which showed itself more or less in all the works of that period, that scepticism which stopped the religious reformation in Italy, and which in its turn was an effect of his torial conditions.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 510.

Bernicia (bêr'ni-klî), *n.* [NL. (adopted as a genus name by Stephens, 1824), < *ML. bernicia*,



Canada Goose (*Bernicia canadensis*)

the barnacle see *barnacle* ¹] A genus of geese, containing the barnacle-geese, brent-geese, and related species, which have black bills, black head and neck with white markings, and the general color dark, with white or light tail-coverts. The type species is *Anas bernicla*, now *B. leucophaea*. The brent-geese is *B. brenta*, the black brent of North America is *B. nigripennis*, the common wild-geese of North America or Canada-geese is *B. canadensis*. Hutchins's geese is a similar but smaller species, *B. hutchinsii*; there are others also. See cuts under *barnacle* and *brent-geese*.

bernicle, bernicle-geese (bér-ni-kl, -gōs), *n* [A form of *barnacle*], historically obsolete, but now occasionally used with ref. to the NL generic name *Bernicla*.] The barnacle or barnacle-geese. See *barnacle* ¹.

Bernissartia (bér-ni-si-à-ti-à), *n* [NL, < *Bernissart*, name of a quarry in Belgium.] A genus of extinct Wealden crocodiles, typical of the family *Bernissartiidae*, whose remains have been found in a quarry in Bernissart, Belgium.

Bernissartiidae (bér-ni-sar-ti-à-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Bernissartia* + -idae] A family of extinct crocodilians. The technical characteristics are the chorion comparatively approximated, the supratemporal fossae smaller than the orbits, a well defined orbitolateral temporal sinus, the dorsal plates imbricated and forming more than two longitudinal rows, and the ventral armature reduced to one buckle of imbricated plates. The family occurs in the Wealden and Purbeck formations.

Bernoullian (bér-no-lyan), *a* Pertaining to or discovered by one of several famous mathematicians belonging to the Basle family Bernoulli, which originated in Antwerp. — **Bernoullian function**, a function defined by an equation of the form $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^s} = \frac{x}{1-x}$. — **Bernoullian numbers**, a certain series of numbers discovered by Jacob Bernoulli (1654-1705), of which the first members are

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_3 = \frac{1}{4}, B_4 = \frac{1}{30}, B_5 = \frac{1}{42}, B_{10} = \frac{1}{252}$$

Bernoullian series, in math, the series $fx = x - x^2/2 + x^3/3 - x^4/4 + \dots$, etc.

bernoise, *n* See *bernoise*.

berob (bér-oh'), *v* *t* [*ME berobben*, < *be-1* + *rob*] To rob, plunder.

What evil starro
On you hath frowned and poured his influence bad,
That of your selfe ye thus berobbed are?
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, vii, 42

Beroë (bér-ō-ē), *n* [L, < Gr. *Bepoi*, one of the ocean nymphs.] The typical genus of etenophorans of the family *Beroidae*. *B. fonscolombei* is an example. The specimens of the size and shape of a small lemon. The genus was formerly of much greater extent than now including species now referred to other families, as *Calappa*, etc.

beroid (bér-ō-id), *n* A etenophoran of the family *Beroidae*.

Beroidae (bér-ō-id-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Beroë* + -idae] A family of the class *Ctenophora*, subkingdom *Calentata*, having the body globular or oval, without oral lobes or tentacles, and with fringed appendages of the periphery of the polar spaces. They are transparent jelly-like marine organisms, differing from most of the ctenophorans in having a large mouth and digestive cavity. Representative genera are *Beroë*, *Iduna*, and *Pandora*.

beroon (bér-ōn'), *n* [Pers. *būn*, without, exterior.] The chief court of a Persian dwelling-house. *S. G. W. Benjamin*, *Persia and the Persians*.

berret, *n* See *beret*.

berret (bér-ét), *n* A kind of opal bead of the size of a marble.

It was most amusing to witness his [the chief of Latoka] delight at a string of fifty little *berrets* which I had brought into the country for the first time.
So S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, xvi

berretta, *n* See *beretta*.

berrettina (bér-ét-ti-na), *n* [It, dim. of *berretta* see *beretta*] A scarlet skull-cap worn by cardinals. Also *beretta*.

berri, *n* The Turkish mite, of which there are said to be 663 to a degree.

berried (bér-id), *a* [*berry* ¹ + -ed] ¹ Furnished with berries, as, "the *berried* holly." *Keats* — ² Of the form or nature of a berry, baccate — ³ Having eggs or spawn, as a female lobster or other crustacean.

berry (ber-i), *n*, *pl* *berries* (-iz) [Early mod. E. also *berrie*, < *ME berry*, *berie*, < *AS berin*, *beru* = *OS berin* (in *wunber*, grape) = *MD berin*, also *beze*, *D bezu*, *bes* = *MLG ber* = *OHG beri*, *MHG bere*, *ber*, *G berre* = *lecl ber* = *Sw bar* = *Dan bar* = *Goth hasi* (in *weinbas* = *OS winberi* = *AS winberu*, 'wine-berry', grape) (neut and fem forms mixed), a berry. Origin unknown, by some referred to the root of *bere*, as if the 'bare' or 'uncovered' fruit.] ¹ In bot. (a) In ordinary use, any small pulpy fruit, as the huckleberry, strawberry, blackberry, mulberry, checkerberry, etc., of which

only the first is a berry in the technical sense. (b) Technically, a simple fruit in which the entire pericarp is fleshy, excepting the outer skin or epicarp, as the banana, tomato, grape, currant, etc. (c) The dry kernel of certain kinds of grain, etc., as the berry of wheat and barley, or the coffee-berry. See cut under *wheat* — ² Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of lobsters, crabs, or other crustaceans, or the drupe of *Rhamnus infectoria*, used in dyeing — *Avignon berry*, the drupe of *Rhamnus alaternus*, used in dyeing yellow. Also called *French berry*.

berry (ber-i), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *berried*, *ppr* *berrying* [*berry* ¹, *n*] ¹ To bear or produce berries — ² To gather berries, as, to go *berrying*.

berry (ber-i), *n*, *pl* *berries* (-iz) [Early mod. E. also *berye*, *berie*, < *ME berighe*, *berige* (prop. dat.), a barrow see *barrow* ¹] A mound, a barrow [Obsolete or dialectal]

This little berry some yclep

An hillcock

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 2

The theatres are *berries* for the fair

Like ants on mole hills thither they repair

Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*, l. 103

berry (ber-i), *n* [E dial, < late *ME berry* see *barrow* ²] ¹ A burrow, especially a rabbit's burrow — ² An excavation, a military mine.

berry (ber-i), *t* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *berried*, *ppr* *berrying* [E dial and Sc, < *ME beryen*, *berien*, < *AS berian* (only in *pp* *gebered*) = *OHG berjia*, *MHG berien*, *berien* = *lecl berjia* = *L ferre* (> ult. *E ferre*, *interfere*), strike.] ¹ To beat, give a beating to.

Here this boy is, go bade vs go bary

With battis

We are combed his corpus for to carry

York Plays, p. 334

² To thresh (grain, etc.)

Ill *berry* you up by the light o' the moon

W. Nicholson

berry (ber-i), *n* [Also *berri*, a corrupt form of *perre*, *perre* see *perre*] A gust of wind.

bersaglieri (bér-sa-li-à-ri), *n* *pl* [It, *pl* of *bersagliere*, a sharpshooter, < *bersaglio* (= *OF bersail*, *berseil*), a mark, butt, < *berciare*, in *imberciare*, aim at (= *OF berciare*, *bercere*), cf. *ML bersare*, shoot with the bow, hunt. Cf. *ML berellum* (var. *barbellum*), a battering-ram, perhaps < *berber*, *L verber*, a wether, ram.] The name for riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

berserk (bér-sérk), *n* [*Ice* *berserkr* (omitting, as usual, the nom. suffix -r) see *berserker*] Same as *berserker*.

berserker (bér-sér-ker), *n* [Also *berserkr* and *berserk*, < *Ice* *berserkr* (the E retaining the nom. suffix -r), *pl* *berserkr*, commonly explained as 'bare-sark,' < *ber*, = *E bare*, + *sark*, > *E sark*, coat, shirt, but prob. rather 'bear-sark,' < **ber*, in (only in comp.) (*bera*, *f*), = *AS. bera*, *E. beara*, + *sark*. "In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer" (Vigfusson). The "berserker's rage" is expressed by *Ice* *berserkgangr*, < *berserkr* + *gangr*, a going, esp. a rapid going, furious rush, see *gang*.] ¹ A wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia. In battle the berserkers are said to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, etc., and on such occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel. [Commonly written with a capital.]

Out of unhandeled savage nature, out of terrible Druids and Berserkers, come at last Alfred and Shakespeare

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 85

The wild pirates of the North Sea have become converted into warriors of order and champions of peaceful freedom, exhausting what still remains of the old *Berserk* spirit in subduing nature, and turning the wilderness into a garden

Huxley, *Amer. Addresses*, p. 124

Hence — ² A person of extreme violence and fury.

berstlet, *n* A variant of *bristle* Chaucer.

berth (bérth), *n* An obsolete spelling of *birth*.

berth (bérth), *n* [First found at the end of the 16th century; also written *byrth*, *birth* (the latter spelling being but recently obsolete); origin unknown (the E. dial. *berth*, a place, station, is but a later use of the same word), perhaps ult. derived (like the earlier *berth* = *birth*) from *ber* ¹.] ¹ *Naut.* (a) Sea-room, space kept or to be kept for safety or convenience between a vessel under sail and other vessels on the shore, rocks, etc. especially in the phrases, also used figuratively, *to give a good, clear, or wide berth to*, *keep a wide berth of*

(to keep clear of, keep well away from). (b) Room for a vessel to turn around or to ride at anchor. (c) A station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (d) A room or an apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (e) The shelf-like space allotted to a passenger in a vessel (and hence in a railroad sleeping-car) as a sleeping-place, a sailor's bunk on board ship; a place for a hammock, or a repository for chests. — ² A post or an appointment, situation, employment, as, he has got a good *berth* at last. — *Berth and space*, in ship building, the distance between the molding edge of one timber and the molding edge of the one next to it.

berth (bérth), *v* *t* [*berth* ², *n*.] *Naut.* (a) To assign or allot anchoring-ground to, give space to lie in, as a ship in a dock. (b) To allot a berth or berths to, as, to *berth* a ship's company.

The special object of these [changes on the approach of winter] was the economy of fuel and the *berthing* of the whole crew below deck. *C. F. Hall*, *Polar Exp.*, p. 122

berth (bérth), *v* *t* [Early mod. E. *byrth*, perhaps < **berth*, *n* (not found), < *Ice* *byrdhi*, board or side of a ship, < *berdh*, board see *board*] To board, cover with boards chiefly in ship-building.

bertha (bér-thä), *n*. [Also *berthe*, after *F.*, from the proper name *Bertha*.] ¹ A small cape worn by women over the shoulders, usually crossed in front and open at the throat. — ² A trimming of lace or of other material in the shape of a small cape worn round the upper edge of a low-necked waist, or in a corresponding position on the body in the case of a high-necked waist.

berthage (bér-thä), *n* [*berth* ² + -age] ¹. The dues paid by a vessel anchored in a harbor or dock, or berthed at a wharf. — ² Accommodation for anchoring, harborage.

berth-brace (bérth-bräs), *n* A metal rod, rope, or chain for supporting the upper berths of a sleeping-car.

berth-deck (bérth-dek), *n* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the gun-deck. See *deck*.

berthe (bérth), *n* [*F.*] Same as *bertha*.

berthierite (bér-thi-ér-it), *n* [After Pierre Berthier, a French mineralogist, died 1861.] A sulphid of antimony and iron occurring in dark steel-gray prismatic crystals or fibrous masses.

berthing (bér-thing), *n* [*berth* ² + -ing] The arrangement of berths in a ship, the berths collectively.

Berthing requires the earliest attention, and the operation may be facilitated by having a plan of the decks.

Lucas, *Seamanship*, p. 204

berthing (bér-thing), *n* [*berth* ³ + -ing] ¹ The exterior planking of a ship's side above the sheer-strake, designated as the berthing of the quarter-deck, of the poop, or of the fore-castle, as the case may be, the bulwark. [*Eng.*] — ² The rising or working up of the planks of a ship's side. *Hansen*.

berthing-rail (bér-thing-räl), *n*. In ship-building. See *extract*.

The *berthing rail*, which was the uppermost rail in the ship, was let into the lace piece, and had an iron knee at the fore end embracing the rails on each side. It also abutted against the cathead, and an iron knee connected it with the cathead and ship's side.

Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 232

berth-latch (bérth-lach), *n*. A spring-catch for keeping the upper berth of a sleeping-car in place when closed.

Bertholletia (bér-tho-lé-shi-à), *n* [NL, named after Claude Louis Berthollet, a French chemist, 1748-1822.] A genus of *Myrtaceae*, of which only one species, *B. excelsa*, is known. It is a tree of large dimensions, and forms vast forests on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro and Orinoco. It grows to a height of 150 feet, and its stem is from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The fruit is known as the Brazil nut (which see).

bertram, bartram (bér-, bär-'tram), *n*. [A corruption of *L. pyrethrum*. See *Pyrethrum*.] An old name of the plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, bastard pellitory or feverfew.

bertrandite (bér-trand-it), *n* [After E. Bertrand, a French crystallographer.] A hydrous silicate of glucinum, occurring in minute orthorhombic crystals in pegmatite near Nantes in France.

berwick, berewick, *n* [Used only as a historical term, < *ME berewike*, < *AS berewic*, < *bere*, barley, + *wic*, dwelling, village see *beare* and *wick* ², and cf. *barton*.] Same as *barton*, ¹.

In the courts of the Forest of Knaresborough each of the townships or *berewicks* which form the manor of the forest is represented by the constable and four men, from

these the jurors of the leet are chosen; and by them the prepositus or grave, and the bedel

Stubbs, Const. Hist., I 120

berycid (ber'i-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Berycidae*. Also *berycoid*.

Berycidae (be-ri-si'dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Beryx* (*Beryx*) + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which *Beryx* is the typical genus. Varying limits have been assigned to it. (a) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Berycoformes*. (b) In Gill's system it is limited to *Berycoidea*, with a single dorsal fin having few spines in front, and ventral fins with many soft rays and moderate spines. It includes the genera *Beryx*, *Anoplopterus*, *Caulolepis*, and others.

beryciform (be-ri-si'fōrm), *a* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Berycoformes*.

Berycoformes (be-ri-si-fōrm'fōrm), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Beryx* (*Beryx*) + *-forma*, shape] In ichthyology, in Günther's system of classification, the second division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by a compressed oblong body, a head with large muciferous cavities covered with thin skin only, and the ventral fins thoracic with one spine and more than five soft rays (in *Monocentris* with only two).

berycoid (ber'i-koid), *a. and n.* I. a Pertaining to the superfamily *Berycoidea* or family *Berycidae*. II. *n.* Same as *berycid*.

Berycoidea (ber-i-koi'dē-ōi), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Beryx* (*Beryx*) + *-oidea*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having nearly the same limits as the group *Berycoformes*, and including the families *Berycidae*, *Monocentridae*, *Stephanoberycidae*, and *Holocentridae*.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* [Early mod E *beril*, *berel*, *berrel*, etc., < ME *beryl*, *beril*, *berel*, < OF *beril*, < L *beryllus*, *beryllus*, < Gr *βήρυλλος*, *beryl*, perhaps < Skt *vaidūrya* (with lingual *d*), *beryl*. Cf. Ar Pers *ballūr*, *bellaur*, crystal.] A colorless, bluish, pinkish, yellow, or more commonly green mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms.

The precious emerald is a variety which owes its beauty of color to the presence of a small amount of chromium. See *emerald*. Aquamarine is a pale green transparent variety also used as a gem, though not highly prized. Beryl is a silicate of aluminum and beryllium (glucinum). The best beryl is found in Brazil and Ceylon, and in Transbaikalia and elsewhere in Siberia. Beryls occur also in many parts of the United States, especially in the New England States and North Carolina, the latter State has afforded some good emeralds.

beryllia (be-ri'l-i-ā), *n.* [NL, < *beryllum*] Same as *glucina*.

Beryllian (be-ri'l-i-ān), *n.* One of a sect founded in the third century by Beryllus, bishop of Bostra in Arabia, who taught that Christ was non-existent previous to his incarnation, and that at his birth a portion of the divine nature entered into him.

berylline (ber'i-lin), *a* [*< beryl* + *-ine* 1] Like a beryl, of a light- or bluish-green color.

beryllium (be-ri'l-i-um), *n.* [NL, < Gr *βήρυλλιον*, dim of *βήρυλλος*, *beryl*] Same as *glucinum*.

berylloid (ber'i-loid), *n.* [*< beryl* + *-oid*] A solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base, so called because the planes of this form are common in crystals of beryl.

Berytidae (be-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Berytus* + *-idae*] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the most aberrant bugs of the series *Corcoidea*.

Berytus (be-ri'tus), *n.* [NL] A genus of hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Berytidae*.

Beryx (ber'iks), *n.* [NL] A genus of poroid fishes, typical of the family *Berycidae*.

berzelianite (ber-zē'lian-ī), *n.* [*< Berzelius* (*Berzelius*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, 1779-1848) + *-ite* 2] A rare selenide of copper, found in thin incrustations of a silver-white color.

berzelite (ber-zē'li-īt), *n.* [*< Berzelius* (*Berzelius*) + *-ite* 2] An arsenate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese occurring in

honey-yellow masses, also less frequently in isometric crystals.

berzelite (ber'ze-lin), *n.* [*< Berzelius* (*Berzelius*) + *-ite* 2] 1 The copper selenide usually called *berzelianite*. — 2 A name early given to the mineral halite.

bes (bes), *n.* [L, rarely *besus* (*bess*), < *bi-*, two-, + *as* (*ass-*), *as*, unit see *as* 4] In Roman metrology, two thirds of a unit or eight twelfths of an *as*, especially, eight cyathus or two thirds of a sextarius, also, the name of a small copper coin. Also *bessus*.

bessa (bē'sā), *n.* [Heb] A measure of capacity mentioned in rabbinical writings, equal to about one sixth of a United States pint.

besabol (bes'a-bol), *n.* [Ar] A fragrant resinous balsam obtained from a burseraceous tree, *Ommiphora kataf*, of the Somali country in eastern Africa. It was formerly called *East Indian myrrh* and differs from true myrrh chiefly in its odor. Also *basabol*.

besagne (be-sān'), *n.* [OF *besagne* (Roquefort), a piece, bit, perhaps same as OF *bisaut*, bezant see *bezant*] In medieval armor, a round plate protecting the interval between two pieces of plate-armor, as at the knee-joint or elbow-joint. During the period from the first introduction of plate in the earliest reboute to the complete suit of steel (nearly a century and a half) the protection of these joints was one of the most difficult problems, and the use of the roundel of steel (easy to forge and to attach), to protect the outer side of the elbow or knee, was almost universal. If it disappeared for a few years, it was only to come into use again. See *roundel*.

besague (bes'ā-gū), *n.* [OF, also *bisague*, F *besague* = Pr *bezagudo*, < L *bis*, double, +

acutus, *acutus*, pointed, sharp see *bis*- and *acute*, and cf. E *twisbail*] In medieval antiq. (a) A two-edged or two-pointed weapon, especially a sort of pick having one short point and one blunt or four-pointed head, a variety of the maitel-defer (which see). (b) A carpenter's tool with perhaps an ax-blade on one side and an adze-blade on the other.

besaint (bē-sānt'), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *saint*] To make a saint of.

Their canonizing and besanting themselves Hammond, Works, IV ix

besant, *n.* See *bezant*.

bes-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler*.

besayle, *n.* [ME, < OF *besayel*, *besayol* (F *bisayol*), a great-grandfather, < *bes-*, *bis-* (< L *bis*, twice) + *ayel*, *ayol*, *ayent*, grandfather see *bis-* and *ayel*] A great-grandfather. Writ of *besayle*, in old law, a writ by which a great grandchild, wrongfully excluded from an ancestor's property, vindicated his or her claim to it.

bescatter (bē-skāt'er), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scatter*] To scatter over.

With flowers bescattered Spenser, F. Q. IV xi 46

The battlemented pine bescattered ridges on the further side The Century, XXVII 30

bescorn (bē-skōrn'), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scorn*] To treat with scorn; mock at.

Thou wast bescorned that onely should have been honoured in all things Chaucer, Parson's Tale

bescratch (bē-skrach'), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scratch*] To scratch, tear with the nails. Spenser, F. Q. III v 3

bescrawl (bē-skrāl'), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scrawl*] To scrawl, scribble over.

So far is it from the kenne of these wretched projectors of ours that bescrawl their Pamphlets every day with new formes of government for our Church Milton, Church Government, I 1

bescree (bē-skreen'), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *screen*] To cover with a screen, or as with a screen, shelter; conceal.

Bescreened in night Shak., R. and J., II 2

bescribble (bē-skrīb'l), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scribble*] To scribble over.

Bescribbled with a thousand trifling impertinencies Milton, Divorce, II 12

bescumber (bē-skum'bēr), *v. t.* [Also *bescummer*, < *be-1* + *scumber* or *scummer*] To discharge ordure upon, befoul, besmear. Marston.

Did Black bescumber Statute's white suit with the parchment lace there? B. Jonson, Staple of News, v 2

A critic that all the world beset
With satirical humours and lyrical numbers

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v 1.

bescutcheon (bē-skuch'on), *v. t.* [*< be-1* + *scutcheon*] To ornament with a scutcheon; as, "bescutcheoned and betagged," Churchill, The Ghost, iv

beseet (bē-sē'), *v. t.* [*< ME* *bescen*, *bescen*, *biseon*, < AS *bescōn*, look, look about (= OS *bisēan*, OFries *bisā* = Goth *bisatjan*), < *be-* + *scōn*, see *be-1* and *scōn*] I *trans* 1 To look at, see — 2 To look to, see to, attend to, arrange — 3 Reflexively, to look about one's self, look to one's self

II. *intrans* To look about, look

beseech (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*, *pr. t.* and *pp* *beseought*, *ppr* *beseeking* [Early mod E (north) also *beseck*, < ME *bescien*, *bisichen*, also *bescien* (not in AS) (= OFries *bischa* = D *bischoen* = OHG *bisuochan*, MHG *bisuoehen*, G *bisuchen* = Sw *bisoka* = Dan *besege*, visit, go to see), < *be-* + *scien*, seek see *be-1* and *scien*] 1. To entreat, supplicate, implore, ask or pray with urgency followed by a personal object

I Paul myself beseech you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ. 2 Cor. x 1

I do beseech you
(chiefly, that I might set it in my prayers),
What is your name? Shak., Tempest, III 1

2 To beg eagerly for, solicit followed by the thing solicited

But Ego at his feet
Fell humble, and, embracing them, beseought
His power Milton, P. L., x 912

His sad eyes did beseech
Some look from hers, so blind to him, so blind!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 297

= Syn. Ask, Request, Beg, etc. (see *ask*), plead for or with, petition, conjure, appeal to

beseecht (bē-sēch'), *n.* [*< beseech*, *v.*] A request as, "such submissives beseeches," Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv 2

beseecher (bē-sēch'er), *n.* One who beseeches

beseechingly (bē-sēch'ing-lī), *adv.* In a beseeching manner

beseechingness (bē-sēch'ing-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous. George Eliot

beseechment (bē-sēch'ment), *n.* [*< beseech* + *-ment*] The act of beseeching. Goodwin

beseekt (bē-sēk'), *v. t.* Obsolete variant of *beseech*. Chaucer

There with prayis meke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her beseke
Spenser, F. Q., VI III 87

beseem (bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< ME* *bisemen*, *bisemen*, < *be-* + *semen*, seem see *be-1* and *seem*] I *trans* 1 To seem

As becomen right Spenser, F. Q., II ix 26

2 To be seemly, be meet

II. *trans* 1 To become, be fit for or worthy of

Ornate, becomen ornament Shak., R. and J., I 1

In general it has a quiet, didactic tone, such as *beseem* its subject and its age Tucknor, Span. Lit., I 91

2† To seem fit for

But four of them the battle best becomen Spenser, F. Q., IV ix 20

beseeming† (bē-sē'ming), *n.* (omelness)

beseemingly (bē-sē'ming-lī), *adv.* In a beseeming manner

beseemingness (bē-sē'ming-nēs), *n.* The quality of being beseeming

beseemly† (bē-sē'm-lī), *a* [*< beseem*, confused with *seemly*] Seemly, fit, suitable as, "beseemly order," Shenstone, Schoolmistress

beseent (bē-sēn'), *pp* [*< ME* *beseyn*, *beseem*, *beseyn*, *bysyn*, etc., provided, arrayed, having a certain appearance, *pp* of *beseen*, *beseen*, bese see *beseer*] 1 Seen, viewed, with reference to appearance, looking as, a well-beseen man.

Arrayed in sad habiliments right well beseene Spenser, F. Q., I xli 5

Hence — 2 Clad; arrayed, equipped

The Curate in his best beseene solemnly received him at the Churchyard stile R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall p 137 b

3. Provided with as accomplishments, furnished

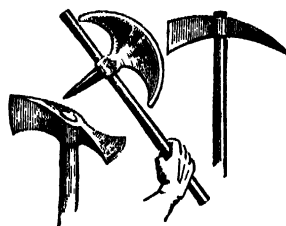
beseekt, *v. t.* A Middle English spelling of *beseech*

bessenna (be-sen'a), *n.* Same as *mesenna*

beset (bē-set'), *v. t.*, *pr. t.* and *pp* *beset*, *ppr* *besetting* [*< ME* *besciten*, *bescitten*, < AS. *bescettan* (= OFries *bisitta* = D *bisetten* = LG. *bisetten* = OHG *bisatan*, MHG *bisatzen* = Sw *bisatta* = D *bisatzen* = Goth *bisatjan*), surround, < *be-*, about, + *settian*, set. see *be-1* and



Caulolepis longidens



Besagues (1 from Viollet le Duc's 'Dictionnaire du Mobilier français')

set 1† To set or place — 2 To set or place upon, distribute over, bestud, besprinkle now only in the perfect participle

The garden is *so beset* with all manner of sweete shubbs, that it perfumes the aire *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1685*
A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold *Spectator, No. 426*

Bent on its external surface with spines *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., 852*

3 To come upon or against, set upon in attack, or so as to perplex, endanger, or hem in, press upon severely, vigorously, or from all sides — as, to *beset* one with blows or with entreaties

Let us lay aside the sin which doth so easily *beset* us *Rich. xii 1*

We are *beset* with thieves *Shak., I. of the 8, iii 2*
Adam sore *beset* replied *Milton, P. L., x 124*

Let thy troops *beset* our gates *Addison, Cato*

We had been *beset* [with ice] fifteen days, and had drifted twenty two miles to the southward *A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, xxxviii*

The main difficulty *besetting* the theory of the excavation of the rock basins by ice is to explain how the ice after entering the basin managed to get out again *J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254*

4† To employ, spend, use up *Chaucer — 5†*
To become, suit, look well on *To be beset on*, to be occupied with, have one's mind fixed on

God wolde,
Syn thou most love thurgh thy dekenesse
That thou *beset* us on swich on that sholde
Know al thi wo, al lakkele hitre pitee *Chaucer, Troilus, i 521*

besetment (bē-sē'tment), *n* [*< beset + -ment*]

1 The state or condition of being beset

The breeze freshened off shore breaking up and sending out the flocks, the birds rapidly closing. Fearing a *besetment*, I determined to hasten to an iceberg *Kane, See Glimp Exp., I 31*

2 The sin or failing to which one is most liable, a besetting sin or tendency [From the expression in Heb. xii 1]

It is my *besetment* to forget where I am, and everything around me *George Eliot*

besetting (bē-sē'ting), *p. a* Habitually attacking or waylaying

We have all of us our *besetting* sins, our special moral danger, and our special moral strength *J. P. Clarke, Self Culture, ix*

besew (bē-sō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. besewen, < be- + sewen, sew* see *be-1* and *sew*]

beseyer, *pp* A Middle English form of *beseen*

besha (bē-shā), *n* An ancient Egyptian measure of capacity, said to be equal to 4.5 liters, or one imperial gallon

beshet, *pp* A past participle of *beshut* *Chaucer*

beshinet (bē-shīn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. beshinen, < AS. bescinan (= OFries. beshina = D. beschynen = OHG. bescinan, MHG. beschinen, D. beschenen = Goth. beshinan), shine upon, < be- + scinan, shine* see *be-1* and *shine*]

To shine about or upon *Chaucer*

[She] was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine* *Byron, i 381*

beslik (bēsh'lik), *n* A Turkish silver coin, of the value of 21 United States cents. Also *beslek*

besmet (bēsh'met), *n* [Native term] An article of food consisting of grapes made into the consistence of honey, used among the tribes of the mountainous districts of Asia Minor

beshoner (bē-shōn'), *n* Pretent and past participle of *beshun*

beshow (bē-shō'), *n* A name given by the Indians of the strait of Juan de Fuca to the candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See cut under *candle-fish*.

beshrew (bē-shrō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. beshrewen, curse, pervert, < be- + shrew* see *be-1* and *shrew*]

1† To wish a curse to, execrate

All such fiendish I *beshrew* *Rom. of the Rom.*

See a blossom from the bough
But *beshrew* his heart that pulled it *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv 2*

Nay quoth the cock, but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath *Dryden, Cock and Fox*

2 In modern use, a mildly imprecatory or merely expletive introductory exclamation, in the form of the imperative

Beshrew your heart,
Fair daughter! you do draw my spirits from me *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii 3*

Beshrew me, but it was an absolute good jest *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii 2*

Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I vauntingly *Sterne, Sentimental Journey*

It was an idle bolt I sent, against the villain crow,
Fair sir, I fear it harmed thy hand, *beshrew* my erring bow! *Bryant, Strange Lady*

beshroud (bē-shroud'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + shroud*]
To cover with or as with a shroud, hide in darkness, as with a cloak.

beshut (bē-shut'), *v. t.* [*< ME. beshutten, beshellen, < be- + shutten, shut* see *be-1* and *shut*]
To shut in or inclose, shut up or confine

besicrometer (bē-sī-krom'e-tēr), *n* [*< F. besicles, spectacles (modified (as if < be-1, L. bis, twice, + L. oculus, eye) < OF. bervele, crystal, spectacles, dim. < L. beryllus see beryl and brills), + Gr. μέτρον, a measure*]

An instrument for measuring the distance between the hinges of a pair of spectacles; a forehead-measure.

beside (bē-sīd'), *adv. and prep., prop. prep. phr.* [*< ME. beside, beside, byside, besiden, besiden, etc., also (with adv. gen. suffix -es) besides, bysides, adv. and prep., < AS. be sulan (= MHG. besiten, beside), by (the) side* *be, prep., & by, sidan, dat. of side, side*]

I. adv. Same as *besides*, which is now the common form

II. prep. 1. At the side of, near as, sit down *beside me, or beside the stream*

Beside him hung his bow *Milton, P. L., vi 763*
I walking to and fro *beside* a stream *Tennyson, Holy Grail*

2 Over and above; distinct from [In this sense now rare, *besides* being used instead]

A woollen shirt is generally the only article of dress worn by the monks, *beside* the turlan *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II 516*

3† Out of, away from

One of them taking displeasure with his father step
ped to him, and plucking her [a falcon] *beside* [out of] his
list, wrong her neck *Holinshed, Chron., Scotland (ed. 1806), II 60*

Neleus, Son of Odryus, being put *beside* [out of] the King
dom of Athens by his younger Brother Medon *Stanley, Hist. Philos. (ed. 1701) (N. F. D.)*

4 Apart from; not connected with, not according to

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this
speculation *Locke*

5† Contrary to

At Durham, *beside* all expectation, I met an old friend
Johnson, Letters (ed. 1788), I lxxiii 106

6 Out of, in a state deviating from

To put him quite *beside* his patience *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii 1*

7† Without

Execut was al *bynde* hire leve *Chaucer, Troilus, iii 622*

Beside the mark, away from the mark aimed at, not to the point, irrelevant or irrelevantly as, to shoot or to argue *beside the mark*

To reason with such a writer is like talking to a deaf
man who catches at a stray word, makes answer *beside* the
mark, and is led further and further into error by every
attempt to explain *Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government*

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses, be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement, lose one's self command through strong feeling

Paul, thou art *beside thyself*, much learning doth make
thee mad *Acts xxvi 24*

He came down with a huge long naked weapon in both
his hands, and looked so dreadfully sure he *beside* him
self *B. Jonson, Epicene, iv 2*

To go beside, to pass by, pass over — **To look beside**, to overlook, fail to see, miss seeing

Let us but open our eyes, we cannot *look beside* a lesson
Thy Hall (1627), Epistles, iv 341

= *Syn. Beside, Besides* *Beside*, by the side of, *besides*, in addition to

Thy went Sir Bedivere the second time
Across the ridge, and paced *beside* the mere *Tennyson, Passing of Arthur*

His [Muley Abul Hassan's] kingdom now contained four
teen cities, ninety-seven fortified places, *besides* numerous
unwalled towns and villages defended by formidable cas-
tles *Irving, Granada, p. 13*

besiderly (bē-sī'de-ri), *n* [Origin unknown]

A species of pear *Johnson*

besides (bē-sīdz'), *adv. and prep.* [*< ME. besides, besides, < beside + adv. gen. suffix -es* see *beside*]

I. adv. 1. Moreover; more than that, further

The match
Were rich and honourable, *besides*, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities
Beseeching such a wife as your fair daughter *Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1*

2 In addition; over and above, as well

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou in us any *besides*? *Gen. xix 12*

There are *besides* many pompous volumes, some embossed
with gold, and intaglios on achates, medallies, etc. *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 2, 1680*

3. Not included in that mentioned; otherwise; else

She does write to me
As if her heart were mines of adamant
To all the world *besides* *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii 1*

4†. On one side; aside.

To gun *besides* in the weye
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 406

Thou canst not fight the blows thou mak'st at me
Are quite *besides* *Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, v 4*

Sometimes *beside*

II. prep. 1† By the side of, near. *Spenser.*

2. Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to — as, *besides* these honors he received much money — 3. Other than, except, bating.

No living creature ever walks in it *besides* the chaplain
Addison, Spectator, No. 110

4†. Beyond, away from as, quite *besides* the subject — *Besides himself*, beside himself *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 464 = Syn. Beside, Besides* See *bend*, II

besiege (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* [*< ME. besegen, besegen, < be- + segen, besiege* see *be-1* and *sege*, *v.*]

1. To lay siege to, beleaguer; beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

Till Paris was *besieg'd*, famish'd, and lost *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i 3*

2. To beset, throng around, harass

All frailties that *besiege* all kinds of blood *Shak., Sonnets, cix*

The arras, rich with horseman, hawk, and hound,
Flutter'd in the *besieging* wind's uproar,
And the long carpets rose along the gusty floor *Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xl*

= *Syn.* 1 To beset, hem in, invest, blockade

besieged (bē-sējd'), *p. a* In *astron.*, said of a planet which is between two others

besiegement (bē-sēj'ment), *n* [*< besiege + -ment*]

1 The act of besieging — 2 A state of siege, beleagueringment

It is not probable, however, that Pemberton would have permitted a close *besiegement* *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 495*

besieger (bē-sēj'er), *n* One who besieges

On the 27th of November, the *besiegers* made a desperate though ineffectual assault on the city *Prescott, Ford and Isa. II 21*

besieging (bē-sēj'ing), *p. a* Surrounding in a hostile manner, employed in a siege as, a *besieging* army

besiegingly (bē-sēj'ing-li), *adv.* In a besieging manner [Rare]

besilver (bē-sil'vēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + silver*]

To cover with or as with silver *G. I. Letcher*

besing (bē-sing'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + sing*]

To sing about, celebrate in song *Carlyle*

besit (bē-sit'), *v. t.* [*< ME. besitten, < AS. besittan, sit about, < be-1 + sittan, sit* see *be-1* and *sit*, and cf. the causal form *beset*]

1 To sit about, besiege — 2 To sit upon — 3 To sit properly upon, as clothes, suit; become

That which is for Ladies most *besitting* *Spenser, F. Q., IV ii 19*

beslabber (bē-slab'ēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. beslabben, also beslabben (= LG. beslabbern), < be- + slabben, slabber, slobber* see *be-1* and *slabber, slobber*]

To beslave, beslobber *Piers Plouman*

beslave (bē-slav'ēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + slave*]

To make a slave of, enslave

[Covetousness] *beslaves* the affections. *Quarles, Judgment and Mercy*

beslaver (bē-slav'ēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + slave*]

Cf. *beslabber*] To cover with slaver, or anything suggesting slaver; hence, to cover with fulsome flattery.

beslik (bēsh'lik), *n*. Same as *beslik*.

beslime (bē-slim'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + slime*]

To daub with or as with slime, soil

Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame *B. Jonson, Prol. to Poetaster*

beslobber (bē-slob'ēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. beslobberen, same as beslabben* see *beslabber*]

To besmear or befoul with spittle or anything running from the mouth; slobber over with effusive kisses; hence, to flatter in a fulsome manner or to a fulsome degree

beslobber (bē-slob'ēr), *v. t.* [Var. of *beslobber*]

To besmear or befoul

Beslobber our garments with it [blood] *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii 4*

beslurry (bē-slur'i), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + E. dial. slurry, soil* see *slur*]

To soil. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

besmear (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *besmeer, besmere, besmere*, etc., < ME. *besmeor-*

wen, < AS **bismereian*, *besmyrian* (= MHG. *besmyren*), *besmear*, < *be-* + *smyrwan*, *smereuan*, *smear*. see *be-1* and *smear*.] To smear over or about, bedaub, overspread with any viscous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres, hence, to foul, soil; sully.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much besmear it *Shak*, M. of V, v 1
His dear friends Acutes and Acanthes
Lie in the field besmured in their bloods.
Chapman, Blind Beggar
Her gushing blood the pavement all besmear'd *Dryden*

besmearer (bē-smēr'ēr), *n* One who besmears
besmirch (bē-smēr'ch'), *v t* [*< be-1 + smirch*] To soil, discolor, as with soot or mud, hence, to sully, obscure [The figurative use is now the more common one.]

Our gayness, and our gill, are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field *Shak*, Hen V, iv 3

The dishonor that besmirches the husband of a faithful woman
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p 87

besmoke (bē-smōk'), *v t* [*< ME besmoken*, < *be-1 + smoken*, smoke see *be-1* and *smoke*] 1. To befoul or fill with smoke — 2 To harden or dry in smoke *Johnson*. — 3. To fumigate [Rare]

besmooth (bē-smūth'), *v t* [*< be-1 + smooth*] To make smooth *Chapman*

besmotered, *pp* [MF, pp of **besmoteren*, appar freq of *besmut*, which, however, does not appear in ME] Smutted, spotted, made dirty

A gypoun
Al bysmotered with his habergoun
Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C 1, l 70

besmut (bē-smūt'), *v. t.*, prot and pp *besmutted*, ppr *besmutting* [*< be-1 + smut*] To blacken with smut, foul with soot

besmutch (bē-smuch'), *v t* [*< be-1 + smutch*] To besmirch *Carlyle*

besnow (bē-snō'), *v t* [With altered vowel (after *snow*), for earlier *besnew*, < ME *besneuen*, < AS *besniran* (= MHG *besneuen*, G *beschneuen*), < *be-* + *sniran*, snow see *be-1* and *snow*] To cover with or as with snow, whiten

A third thy white and small hand shall besnow
Carew, To Lady Anne Hay

besnuff (bē-snuv'), *v t* [*< be-1 + snuff*] To befoul with snuff [Rare]

I washed her hands, and much besnuffed her face
Young, Satires, vi

besogniot, *n* See *besognio*
besoil (bē-soil'), *v t* [*< ME besoylen*, < *be-1 + soilen*, soil see *be-1* and *soil*] To soil, stain, sully

Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather tanned,
besoiled, with its rude intelligence
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III 4

besom (bō'zum), *n* [*< ME besum*, *besem*, *besme*, a broom, a rod, < AS *besma*, *besma*, a rod, in pl a bundle of twigs or rods used as a broom, also as an instrument of punishment, = OE *fries besma* = OD. *bessem*, D *besem* = LG *bessen* = OHG *besamo*, MHG *beseme*, G *besen*, a broom, a rod, orig perhaps a twig, hence a bundle of twigs, a broom] 1. A brush of twigs for sweeping, hence, a broom of any kind

I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the lord of hosts *Is* xiv 23

The Lord Bacon was wont to commend the advice of the plain old man at Buxton, that sold besoms
Bacon's Apophthegms, p 190

There is little to the rake to get after the besom
Scott's Proverbs, in Ray (1678), p 390

2 A name given to the common broom of Europe, *Cytisus scoparius*, and to the heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, because both are used for besoms — 3. [Fron. biz'um.] A contemptuous epithet for a low, worthless woman [Scotch]

besom (bē'zum), *v. t.* [*< besom, n*] To sweep as with a besom *Cowper* [Rare]

besomer (bē'zum-ēr), *n* One who uses a besom
besoothment (bē-sōth'ment), *n* [*< *besoother* (not in use) (< *be-1 + soother*) + -ment] That which yields consolation; solace, comfort *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

besort (bē-sōrt'), *v. t* [*< be-1 + sort*.] To suit, fit, become

Such men as may besort your age *Shak*, I ear, i 4

besort (bē-sōrt'), *n*. [*< besort, v*] Something fitting or appropriate, suitable company

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and besort
As levels with her breeding *Shak* Othello, i 3

besot (bē-sot'), *v. t.*; pret and pp *besotted*, ppr *besotting*. [*< be-1 + sot*.] 1. To intoxicate; make a dotard of.

A fellow sincerely besotted on his own wife
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref

2 To stupefy, affect with mental or moral stupidity or blindness

A weak and besotted prince — who had produced a revolt in which six thousand lives were lost — is permitted, unmolested and in safety to leave the city
Errett, Orations, I 617

3 To make sottish, as with drink, make a sot of.

Permitted to besot themselves in the company of their favourite revellers
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II

besotment (bē-sot'ment), *n* [*< besot + -ment*] The act of making one's self sottish by drink, the state of being besotted

The debasing habit of unsocial besotment is not brought under the eyes of his superior
Bulwer

besotted (bē-sot'ed), *p a* 1 Characterized by or indicative of stupidity, stupid, intoxicated

Besotted, base ingratitude
Milton Comus, l 778

Historical painting had sunk on the north into the patient devotion of besotted lives to dedications of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water
Ruskin

2 Made sottish by drink, stupefied by habitual intoxication

besottedly (bē-sot'ed-lī), *adv* In a besotted or foolish manner

besottedness (bē-sot'ed-ness), *n* The state of being besotted, stupidity, arrant folly, intoxication

besottingly (bē-sot'ing-lī), *adv* In a besotting manner

besought (bē-sōt'), *Preterit and past participle of beseech*

besour (bē-sour'), *v t* [*< be-1 + sour*] To make sour *Hammond*

besouth (bē-south'), *prep* [*< ME be-south*, < *be-2 + south* Cf *benorth*] To the south of [Scotch]

bespangle (bē-spang'gl), *v t* [*< be-1 + spangle*] To adorn with spangles, dot or sprinkle with small glittering objects

Not but mine a lock first rose so bright,
The heav'n bespangling with dished light
Pope, R of the L, v 130

bespat (bē-spat'), *Preterit of bespit*

bespatter (bē-spat'tēr), *v t* [*< be-1 + spatter*] 1 To soil by spattering, sprinkle with anything liquid, or with any wet or adhesive substance — 2 Figuratively, to asperse with calumny or reproach

Whom never faction could bespatter *Swift*, On Locusts

bespattle (bē-spat'l), *v t* [*< be-1 + spattle*] To spit on *Hip* Rule

bespawl (bē-spāl'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spawl*] To soil or make foul with or as with spittle

The conscious time with humorous foam and brows
B Jonson, Poetaster, v 1

This constant would invest himself conditionally with all the phum of the town, that he might have sufficient to bespawl his brethren
Milton, Def of Humb Remonst

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *v*, pret *bespoke* (formerly *bespake*), pp *bespoken*, *bespoke*, ppr *bespeaking* [*< ME bespeken*, *bespoken*, speak, agree upon, complain, < AS *besprecan*, complain (= OHG *besprehan* = OFries *bespreka* = D *bespreken* = OHG *besprehan*, MHG *besprechen*, bespeak), < *be-* + *sprecan*, speak see *be-1* and *speak*] 1. *trans* 1 To speak for beforehand, engage in advance, make arrangements for as, to bespeak a place in a theater

Staying in Paul's Churchyard, to bespeak Ogilby's *Scap* Fablia and Tully's Offices to be bound for me
Pepys, Diary I 148

This very true, ma'am, every thing is fixed, and the wedding liveries bespoken
Sheridan, School for Scandal I 1

2 To stipulate, solicit, or ask for, as a favor as, to bespeak a calm hearing

This is a sinister and politic kind of charity, whereby we seem to bespeak the pities of men in the like occasions
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 2

3 To forebode; foretell

They started fears, bespoke dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, to scare the allies
Swift

4 To speak to, address. [In this sense mostly poetical]

He thus the queen bespoke *Dryden*

5. To betoken, show, indicate, as by signs

When the abbot of St Martin was born he had so little the figure of a man that it bespake him rather a monster
Locke

His face bespoken
A deep and simple meekness
Wordsworth, The Borderers, I

The object, alike paltry and impossible, of this ambition, bespoke the narrow mind
Motley, Dutch Republic, II 513

II. *intrans* To speak up or out; exclaim, speak

'Till their Lord himself bespake, and bld them go
Milton, Nativity, vi

And thus the child bespake *Cowper*, Illad, II 201

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *n* [*< bespeak, v*, 1] Among actors in Great Britain, a benefit so called from the bespeaking of patronage by the actors, or of the play by the patrons. See *benefit*, 5

bespeaker (bē-spēk'er), *n* One who bespeaks
bespeaking (bē-spēk'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bespeak*] The act of speaking for or soliciting, solicitation

A preface, therefore which is but a bespeaking of favour is altogether useless
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Pref

bespeckle (bē-spēk'l), *v t* [*< be-1 + speckle*] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches

Bespeckled her with gaudy allurments
Milton, Reformation in Eng I

bespend (bē-spend'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spend*] To expend, bestow, employ

All his craft
Bespent about the bed
Chapman, Odyssey viii

bespett, *v t* [ME *bespeten* (weak verb pp *besput*, *bespat*), < *be-1 + speten*, < AS *spētan*, spit see *sput*, and cf *bespit*] To bespit

bespew (bē-spū'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spew*] To spew or vomit on

bespice (bē-spīs'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spice*] To season with spices or drugs, hence, to drug, poison

Ay, and thou,
His cup bearer mightst bespice a cup,
To give mine enemy a lasting wink
Shak, W 1, I 2

bespirt, *v t* See *besput*

bespit (bē-spt'), *v t*, pret *besput*, *bespat*, pp *besput*, *bespaten*, *bespitten*, ppr *bespitting* [*< ME bespiten*, < *be-* + *spiten*, spit see *be-1* and *sput*, and cf *besput*] To spit upon, soil with spittle

bespoke (bē-spok') *Preterit and past participle of bespeak*

bespot (bē-spt'), *v t* [*< ME bespotten*, < *be-* + *spotten*, spot see *be-1* and *spot*] To make spots on, mark with spots, cover with or as with blot or blemishes

Bespotted so with sin *Dryden*, Matilda to K John

bespread (bē-spiəd'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spread*] To spread over, cover with

His nuptial bed
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers bespread
Dryden

bespreng (bē-spreng'), *v t* [*< ME besprengen*, *besprengen* (pp *besprenged*, *besprengt*, etc.), < AS *besprengan* (= D and G *besprengen*), besprinkle, < *be-* + *sprengan*, sprinkle see *be-1* and *spreng*, and cf *besprinkle*] 1 To sprinkle over, besprinkle as, "besprent with tears," *Mir for Maags*, p 26

The floor with tassels of fl was besprent
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, King Olaf, IV

2 To spread, scatter

His silver tresses thin besprent
T. Warton, Gravel of King Arthur

[Obsolete except in the perfect participle *besprent*]

besprent (bē-sprent'), *p a* [P of *bespreng*] Besprinkled

In the flower besprent meadows his genius we trace
Wordsworth, At Vallombrosa.

besprinkle (bē-spring'kl), *v t* [*< be-1 + sprinkle* (cf *bespreng*)] To sprinkle over, scatter over as, to besprinkle with dust

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many fabulousities
Sir T. Browne

Besprinkles with Cimmerian dew *Pope*, Dunclad, III 4

besprinkler (bē-spring'klēr), *n* One who besprinkles

besput, *bespirt* (bē-spert'), *v t* [*< be-1 + spurt*.] To spurt out or over, throw out in a stream or streams

Well bespurred with his own holy water
Milton, Def of Humb Remonst.

besputtle (bē-sput'tl), *v t* [*< be-1 + sputtle*] To bespatter, as with contumely, asperse

I give thy dogged soul much free liberty trot about, and besputtle whom thou pleasest
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I 2

besputter (bē-sput'tēr), *v t* [*< be-1 + sputter*] To sputter over

Besselian (bē-sel'yan), *a* Pertaining to or originated by the German astronomer Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel (1784-1846) **Besselian function**. Same as *Bessel's function* (which see, under *function*)

Bessel's function. See *function*

Bessemer converter, iron, process, steel, etc
See the nouns

Bessera (bes'e-ra), *n* [NL, named after the Russian naturalist *Besser*] A genus of Mexican bulbous liliaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, frequently cultivated. Its showy crimson flowers are borne in a terminal umbel.

bessis (bes'is), *n* Same as *bes*

bessognet, *n* See *bisogno*

best (best), *a* and *n* (superlative of *good*) [See *better*, *a*, and *good*] 1 *a* 1 Of the highest quality, excellence, or standing said of both persons and things in regard to mental, moral, or physical qualities, whether inherent or acquired as, the *best* writers and speakers, the *best* families, the *best* judgment, the *best* years of one's life, a house built of the *best* materials

When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man, and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast
Shak, *M* of *V*, 1 2

What she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuoudest, discreetest *best*
Milton, *P* L, viii 550

2 Of greatest advantage, usefulness, or suitability for the purpose intended, most advantageous, suitable, appropriate, or desirable as, the *best* man for the place, the *best* way to do anything

His *best* companions innocence and health,
And his *best* riches, ignorance of wealth
Goldsmith, *Des* VII, 1 61

3 Most kind, beneficent, or good applied to persons as, the *best* husband imaginable, which of your brothers is *best* to you? — 4 Largest, greatest, most as, we spent the *best* part of three days in getting there — **Best man**, the groomsmen or chief attendant on the bridegroom at a wedding

I acted in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom
Dickens

In our own marriage the *best man* seems originally to have been the chief abettor of the bridegroom in the act of capture
Darwin, *Des* of Man, II xx

Best work, in mining, the richest class of ore — **To put one's best foot foremost** See *foot*

II. n 1 The highest possible state of excellence, the best quality or property of a person or thing

If thou wilt live in peace & state,
Here, & see, & say this *best*
Pope, *Pro* of *Good Counsel*, 52.

But you, O you,
So perfect, and so precious, are created
Of every creature's *best* Shak, *Tempest*, III 1

2 All that one can do, or show in one's self often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *their*, etc as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests, she is bent on looking *her best*, he did all he could to appear at *his best* in that performance

Then can I him to comfort all *my best*
Spenser, *Daphniaida*, I 190

Win shall I not, but do *my best* to win
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case as life is *at best* very short

The law of England is *at best* but the reason of Parliamt
Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, x

For best, finally for good and all

Those constitutions are now established for *best*, and not to be mended
Milton

For the best, so as to secure the most advantageous result with the best intentions — **The best** (a) the best people collectively those of the highest standing in any respect, but especially socially or intellectually

Through their rage and they,
The basest far into that council hall
Where sit the *best* and stateliest of the land
Pennyton, *Lauratus*

(b) The best things or a thing of the best quality as, he always buys the *best* dressed in one's *best*

The lads and lassies in the *best*
Were dressed from top to toe
Pennyton, *Gypsying*

The best of, the advantage in (a contest or proceeding) or over (a person) as from the start A B had the *best of* it

As far as dignity is concerned Steele has certainly the *best* of the quarrel — 4 Dobson, *Intro* to *St. Cl.*, p xxxix
To make the best of, to use to the best advantage, get all that one can out of

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the *best* of them
Bacon

Often used in speaking of things or events that are not so good or favorable as was expected or was to be wished as to make the *best* of ill fortune or a bad bargain — **To make the best of one's way**, to travel or proceed with all possible speed

best (best), *adv* (superlative of *well*) [See *better*, *adv*] 1 In the most excellent or most suitable manner, with most advantage or success as, he who runs *best* gets the prize, the

best-behaved boy in the school; the *best*-cultivated fields

Speak ye, who *best* can tell
Milton, *P* L, v 160

Most solicitous how *best*
He may compensate for a day of sloth
Couper, *Task*, iv

He prayeth *best* who loveth *best*
All things both great and small
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, vii 23

2 In or to the highest degree, to the fullest extent, most fully as, those who know him *best* speak highly of him, those *best* informed say so, the *best*-abused man in town

Old fashions please me *best* Shak, *I* of the *S*, III 1
I'll whom thou lovest *best* Shak, *I* of the *S*, II 1
I relish *best* the free gifts of Providence
Hawthorne, *Old Manse*, I

best (best), *v* *t* [*< best*, *a* or *n*] 1 To get the better of, outdo, surpass

I cannot stand quiet and see the dissenters *best* the establishment
Traford, *World in Ch*, ii 77 (*N E D*)

2 To overreach or outwit as, to *best* a client — 3 To defeat in a contest, do better than, beat, hence, in pugilism, to thrash soundly, drub, defeat at fistcuffs

bestadt. An obsolete preterit corresponding to the past participle *bestad*³

bestain (bē-stān'), *v* *t* [*< be-1* + *stain*] To mark with stains; discolor, spot

All with blood *bestain* his cheeks
Percy's *Reliques*, p 134

bestand (bē-stand'), *v* *t* [*< be-1* + *stand*] To serve, be of service to, be ready to serve or aid [Rare]

To such practical lessons as would always *bestand* them will
D G Mitchell, *Bound Together*

best-best (best'best), *a* The very best sometimes used in trade to indicate the very best quality

bestead¹ (bē-stēd'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *besteaded*, *bested*, ppr *besteadung* [*< be-1* + *stead*, *v*, support, help] 1 To help, assist — 2. To profit, benefit, serve, avail

Remember this Gil Blas, pay your court to Signior Rodriguez,
his friendship will *bestead* you much
Smollett, *tr* of *Gil Blas*, III 3

In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, the same being so new and good as it did very greatly *bestead* us in the whole course of our voyage
Sir F. Drake, *West India Voyage*

Hence, vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly without father bred!
How little you *bestead*
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
Milton, *II Penseroso*, I 3

bestead² (bē-stēd'), *v* *t* [*< be-1* + *stead*, place] To take the place of

His missing of the University Oratorship, wherein Doctor Faine *besteaded* him
Aash, *Hanc* with you to Saffronwalden

bestead³, *p* *a* See *bested*

bested, **bestead** (bē-stēd'), *p* *a* [Prop only as a pp or *p* *a*, but Spenser uses a pret *bestad* and pp *bestided*, and other authors have adopted present forms, *< ME bested*, *bistid*, commonly *bestad*, *bestud*, earliest forms *bestathid*, *besteathet*, pp, without pres or pret (= Dan *bested*), *< be-1* + *stad*, *stadd*, later *sted*, etc, *< Icel stadd* = Sw *stadd*, circumstanced, pp of *stedhja*, fix, appoint, = AS *staththan*, set, set fast, plant, *< stath*, a place, related to *stede*, a place, *stead* see *stead* and *stedy*] 1 Placed, situated of things — 2 Placed or circumstanced as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; situated of persons

She saith that she shall not be glad,
Till that she see him so *bestad*
Gower, *Conf* *Amant*, I

Many far worse *bestead* than ourselves
In old Basora's schools I so med
Hermit vowed to books and gloom,—
Ill *bested* for gay bridegroom
Emerson, *Hermione*

3† Disposed mentally, affected as, "sorrowfully *bestad*," Chaucer — 4† Provided, furnished

The Ladie, III of friends *bestaded*
Spenser, *F* Q, IV 1 3

[This word is scarcely if at all used now, except in such phrases as *ill* or *sore bestad*]

Bestia (bes'ti-ā), *n* pl [NL, pl of *L bestia*, a beast see *beast*] A suborder of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including the true insectivores as distinguished from the frugivorous *Galeopithecidae*, having the limbs fitted for walking, but not for flying (being devoid of a parachute), and the lower incisors not pectinate. The group contains the whole of the order, excepting the family just named.

bestial (bes'ti-āl), *a*, and *n*. [*< L bestia*, *< bestia*, beast: see *beast*.] 1 *a*. 1. Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts, animal.

Of shape part human, part *bestial* Tattler, No 49

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal, below the dignity of reason or humanity, carnal: as, a *bestial* appetite

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial* Shak, *Othello*, II 2

Bestial automaton. See *automaton*. — **Bestial sign**, in *astrology*, a zodiacal sign denoted by a quadruped, Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, or Capricornus. = *Syn. Brutish*, *Bestial*, etc (see *brute*), vile, depraved, sensual

II. n [*< LL bestiale*, cattle, neut of *L bestialis* see above] 1 In *Scots law*, the cattle on a farm taken collectively — 2†. A work on zoölogy Brewer

bestiality (bes'ti-āl'i-ti), *n*. [*< LL bestialitas*, *< bestialis* see *bestial*] 1. The qualities or nature of a beast, conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature, beastliness

What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?
Martinus Scriblerus

2 Unnatural connection with a beast

bestialize (bes'ti-āl-īz'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bestialized*, ppr *bestializing* [*< bestial*, *a*, + *-ize*] To make like a beast, bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast

The process of *bestializing* humanity Hare

bestially (bes'ti-āl-i), *adv* In a bestial manner, brutally, as a brute beast

bestiant (bes'ti-ān), *a* Of or belonging to the beast spoken of in the Apocalypse (Rev xiii xx)

bestianism (bes'ti-ā-nizm), *n* [*< bestian* + *-ism*] The power of the beast. See *bestian*

bestiarian (bes'ti-ā-ri-ān), *n* [*< L bestia*, a beast, + *-arian*, suggested by *humanitarian*] One who is an advocate of the kind treatment of animals, specifically, in Great Britain, an antivivisectionist

bestiary (bes'ti-ā-ri), *n* [*< ML bestiarium*, neut of *L bestiarum*, pertaining to wild beasts (as a *n*, a beast-fighter), *< bestia*, a wild beast] 1†. A fighter with wild beasts in the ancient Roman amphitheater — 2 A name formerly sometimes given to a book treating of animals

Mr Watkins has however, gone further back and commences with Homer and Hesiod His opening chapter, "A Homeric *Bestiary*," is one of the most characteristic and satisfactory portions of his work
N and Q, 6th ser XI 260

bestiate (bes'ti-āt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bestiated*, ppr *bestiating* [*< L bestia*, a beast, + *-ate*] To make beastly, bestialize [Rare]

Drunkness *bestiates* the heart
R. James, *Sinne Stigmatised* p 235

bestick (bē-stik'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bestuck*, ppr *bestucking* [*< be-1* + *stick*] 1 To stick on the surface of, cover over — 2 To pierce in various places, pierce through and through.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts
Milton, *P* L, xii 536

In these little visual interpretations [valentines] no emblem is so common as the heart, the *bestuck* and bleeding heart
Lamb, *Valentine's Day*

bestill (bē-stil'), *v* *t* [*< be-1* + *still*] To make quiet or still

Commerce *bestilled* her many national tongues
J. Cunningham, *Elkigie Ode*

[In the following passage uncertain]

They, *bestill'd*
Almost to jelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him
Shak, *Hamlet*, I 2

This is the reading of the folios, the quartos and modern editions read *bestilled*

bestir (bē-stōr'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bestirred*, ppr *bestirring* [*< ME bestyrien*, *bestyrien*, *bestyren*, *bestir*, *< AS bestyrian*, heap up, pile up, *< be-1* + *styrian*, stir see *be-1* and *stir*.] To put into brisk or vigorous action, reflexively, move with life and vigor as, *bestir yourself*.

You have *bestirred* your valour
Shak, *Lear*, II 2

Come on, clowns, forsake your dumps,
And *bestir* your hobnailed stumps
B. Jonson, *The Satyr*

Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake
Milton, *P* L, I 334

bestness (best'nes), *n* [*< best* + *-ness*] The quality of being best. [Rare.]

The *bestness* of a thing
By Norton, *Episcopacy Asserted*, § 4

bestorm (bē-stōrm'), *v* *t*. [*< be-1* + *storm*, not descended from AS *bestyrman* = G. *bestürmen* = Sw. *bestorma* = Dan *bestorme*, attack with

storm, agitate.] To overtake with a storm; assail with storms as, "boats *bestormed*," *Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert*, iii. 6.

All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours
Young, *Night Thoughts*, iv

bestow (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [*ME bestowen, bestowen*, < *be-1* + *stow*, place see *stow*] 1 To lay up in store; deposit for safe keeping, stow, place.

I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits *Luke xii 17*
He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather *Scott*

To all appearance I must be [engaged] for many months to come in turning out, examining, sorting, and *bestowing* these materials
Dr J A H Murray, 8th Ann Add to Philol Soc

2 To lodge, or find quarters for, provide with accommodation.

Well, my masters, I'll leave him with you, now I see him *bestowed*, I'll go look for my goods
B Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv 1

3 To dispose of.

Give me but the name and nature of your malefactor, and I'll *bestow* him according to his merits
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i 1

4. To give, confer; impart gratuitously followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient as, to *bestow* praise or blame impartially

Consecrate yourselves to the Lord, that he may *bestow* upon you a blessing
Ex xxxii 29

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing *1 Cor xiii 3*

Around its entry nodding popples grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest *bestow*
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcione, i 287

Did you *bestow* your fortune, or did you only lend it?
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxi

5 To give in marriage

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman *Tatler*

6. To apply, make use of, use, employ

I determine to *bestow*
Some time in learning languages abroad
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i 1

Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been infallibly *bestowed* there *Swift*

7† To behave or deport

The boy *bestows* himself
Like a ripe sister *Shak*, As you like it, iv 3

=*Syn 4 Confer, Grant*, etc See *give*

bestowable (bē-stō'-a-bl), *a* [*bestow* + *-able*]

Capable of being bestowed

bestowager, *n* [*bestow* + *-age*] Stowage

bestowal (bē-stō'-al), *n* [*bestow* + *-al*] Bestowment

The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity
Mulan, Latin Christianity, iv 3

bestower (bē-stō'-ér), *n* One who bestows, a giver, a disposer

bestowment (bē-stō'-ment), *n* [*bestow* + *-ment*] 1 The act of giving gratuitously, a conferring—2. That which is conferred or given, a donation

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*
Is Taylor

bestraddle (bē-strad'l), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *straddle*]

To straddle See *straddle*

bestraught (bē-strāt'), *pp* [A modification of *distraught*, with prefix *be-* for *dis-* see *distraught*] Distracted, mad as, "I am not *bestraught*," *Shak*, T of the S, Ind, i

bestraughted (bē-strā'ted), *a* [Irreg < *bestraught*] Distracted. *Norden* [Rare]

bestraw (bē-strā'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *strow* for *strew*] An obsolete form of *bestrew*

bestreak (bē-strāk'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *streak*]

To mark or cover with streaks

bestrew, **bestrow** (bē-stīō', -strō'), *v. t.*, pret

bestrewed, *bestrowed*, *pp* *bestrewed*, *bestrown*, *bestrowed*, *bestrown*, *ppr* *bestrewing*, *bestrowing*

[< *ME bestrewn*, < *AS bestreowan* (= *D bestroeyen* = *MHG bestrowen*, *G bestreuen* = *Sw bestro* = *Dan bestro*), < *be-* + *streowan*, strow see *be-1* and *strew*, strow] 1. To strew or scatter about, throw or drop here and there

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie *bestrown* *Milton, P L*, iv 631

2 To strew anything upon, cover or partially cover with things strewn or scattered

Disord shall *bestrow*
The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
That you shall hate it both *Shak*, Tempest, iv 1

Strip the bough whose mellow fruit *bestrewn*
The ripening corn beneath it
Wordsworth, Between Namur and Liege

bestride (bē-strīd') Preterit and past participle of *bestride*.

bestride (bē-strīd'), *v. t.*, pret *bestrode* or *bestrode*, *pp* *bestrodden*, *bestrid*, improperly *bestroded* (*Sterne*), *ppr* *bestriding* [*ME bestriden* (pret *bestrode*, *bestrode*, *pp* wanting), < *AS bestridan* (*hōrs bestridan*—*lye*), < *be-* + *stridan*, stride] 1 To straddle over, mount astride of, stretch the legs or corresponding parts across so as to embrace as, to *bestride* a horse, spectacles *bestriding* the nose

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus *Shak*, i 1, i 2

The animal he *bestrode* was a broken down plough horse
Irena, Sketch book p 436

2 To step over, cross by stepping

When I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold *Shak*, Cor, iv 6

bestrode (bē-strōd') Preterit of *bestride*

bestrow, *v. t.* See *bestrew*

bestrut (bē-strut'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *strut*] To distrust

Her paps *bestrut* with milk
Holland, tr of Plutarch, p 519

bestuck (bē-stuk'), Preterit and past participle of *bestuck*.

bestud (bē-stud'), *v. t.*; pret and *pp* *bestudded*, *ppr* *bestudding* [*be-1* + *stud* 2] To set with or as with studs, adorn with bosses

The unsought diamonds
Would so imblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light *Milton Comus*, i 734

bestwaddle (bē-swod'l), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *swaddle*] To envelop in swaddling-clothes *W Whitehead*

bestwike, *v. t.* [*ME beswiken*, < *AS beswican* (= *OS biswikan* = *D beswyken* = *OHG biswihan* = *Sw beswika* = *Dan besvige*), deceive, betray, < *be-* + *swican* (= *OS swikan* = *OFries swika* = *OHG swihhan* = *Icel swika* = *Sw swika* = *Dan svige*), deceive, weaken] To allure *Gower*.

bestwinge (bē-swin'), *v. t.* [*ME* not found, *AS beswungan*, only in *pp beswungen*, scourge, beat, < *be-* + *swingan*, scourge, swingo] To scourge, beat

You had best to use your sword better, lest I *bestwinge* you
Gower, Orlando Furioso

bestwink, *v. t.* [*ME beswinken*, < *AS beswincan*, earn by toil, < *be-* + *swincan*, swink, toil see *be-1* and *swink*] To earn

That of a poison which they drunke
They hadden that they have *bestwunke*
Gower, Conf Amant, i 191

besty, *a* A Middle English form of *busy*

bet (bet), *adv* [*ME bet*, < *AS bet* = *OFries bet* = *OS bat*, *bet* = *OD bat*, *bet* = *OHG Miti baz*, *G bass* = *Icel betr* = *Goth *bataz* (in *adj batiza*), better, orig *adj* in the neut ace with reg compar suffix (lost in *AS*, etc; hence the later form *betre*, *betre*, *E better*, *adv*, prop neut of the inflected *adj betra* see *better* 1), < **bat*, a positive not used, from the root which appears also in *Icel batna*, *E battn* 1, become or make better, improve, *AS bot*, *E boot* 1, advantage, improvement, *AS bitan*, *E bet* 2, improve, etc see *batten* 1, *battle* 1, *boot* 1, *bet* 2, etc] Obsolete and earlier Middle English form of *better* 1

"Go bet, quod he, "and axi ridly
What cors is this that smutch bet forby
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l 205

It had been bet for me still to have kept my quick chair
Gower

bet 2 (bet), *v*; pret and *pp* *bet* or *betted*, *ppr* *betting* [First in early mod *E*, prob short for *abet* (cf *bate* 2, short for *abate*), if so, prob first as a noun, instigation, encouragement, support, backing, whence the verb, to give support, etc] *I. trans* To pledge as a forfeit to another who makes a similar pledge in return, on a future contingency, in support of an affirmation or opinion, stake, wager

John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much money on his head
Shak 2 Hen IV, iii 2

II intrans To lay a wager, stake money or anything of value upon a contingency You bet, certainly, of course [U S, originally California, slang]

"Friend," said I to a J. hu, whose breath suggested gin,
"Can thee convey me straightway to a reputable inn?"
His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not soon forget—
Instead of simply yea or nay, he guffily said, "out bet!"
The Century, XI 142

bet 2 (bet), *n* [See the verb] 1 The pledging of some valuable thing, as money (or of the doing of some onerous act), to be forfeited, in case some future event happens contrary to the assertion or belief of the one making the pledge,

to another who pledges a forfeit in return on the opposite contingency—2 That which is wagered, also, that about which a wager is made

But, on six Barbary horses against six French swords, their assigns and three liberal conceded carriages, that's the French bet against the British *Shak*, Hamlet, v 2

bet 3†. An obsolete preterit of *beat* 1

Beta 1 (bē'tā), *n* [L a beet see *bet* 1] A genus of apetalous plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceae* See *bet* 1

Beta 2 (bē'tā), *n* [L, rom Gr βῆτα, name of the character β, β] 1 The second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English B or b—2 As a classifier in astronomy, chemistry, etc, the second in any series See *alpha*, 3

betacism (bē'tā-sizm), *n* [*NL betacismus*, < *L beta*, the (Greek) letter β, b [*CF rotacism*, *rotacism*] Conversion of other sounds to, or their confusion with, a b-sound

Even these forms were threatened with destruction by the spread of *Betacismus* whereby anavay was pronounced like anabit, and vice versa. *Amer Jour Philol*, VI 501

betag (bē-tag'), *v. t.*, pret and *pp* *betagged*, *ppr* *betagging* [*be-1* + *tag*] To furnish with a tag, deck with tags

Betagged with veise *Churchill, The Ghost*, iv

betail (bē-tāl'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *tail* 1] 1 To furnish with a tail as, "betailed and bewinged," *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, iii—2 To take the tail off a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *behead*

[The sportsman] puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both he heads and *betails* him *Trollope*

betain (bē'tā-in), *n* [Irreg < *L beta* + *-in* 2.] A chemical base found in the common beet and mangol-wurzel

betake 1 (bē-tak'), *v* [*be-1* + *take*] The corresponding *ME* form *betaken*, *betaken* (pret *betok*, *pp* *betaken*) seems to have been used only in the senses of *betake* 2 or *betach*, with which it was confused There is no *AS* **betacan*, but cf *Sw betaka* = *Dan betaqe*, take, deprive, cut off] *I trans* 1† To seize, take hold of; take

Then to his hands that writt he did *betake*
Spenser, F Q, i xii 25

2 Reflexively, to take one's self (to), repair; resort, have recourse

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
betook them *Milton, P L*, vi 608

Betake you to your silence and your sleep
B Jonson, Volpone, i 1

They *betook* themselves to treaty and submission
Bacon, Abridg of Eng Hist, i 1

II.† intrans To take one's self

But here ly downe, and to thy rest *betake*
Spenser, F Q, i ix 44

betake 2†, *v. t.*, pret *betook*, *betought*, *pp* *betought*, *ppr* *betaking* [*ME betaken*, etc, with forms prop belonging to *betake* 1, q v, but with various senses of *betaken*, *betaken*, *betaken* see *betach*] Same as *betach*

betalk (bē-tak'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *talk*] To talk repeatedly *Dayton*

betallow (bē-tāl'ō), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *tallow*] To cover with tallow *Ford*

betought (bē-tāl') Preterit of *betake* 2 and *betach*

bet 1†, *v.*, **bet** 2†, *n*, **bet** 4†, *v.*, etc Obsolete form of *beat* 1, *beat* 1, *beat* 2, etc

bête (bât), *n* [*F*, < *OF* bête, a beast see *beast*] In the game of solo, a forfeit—*Bête noire* (f pron but nwor) [*F*, literally black beast] A bugbear a person or thing regarded with special dislike or aversion

The newspapers have some words of this sort den to them, but the *bêtes noires* of all lovers of straightforward English, such as 'petuse' and 'ripet'
The Atlantic, LVII 425

beteacht (bē-tēch') *v. t.* [*ME betechen*, *betochen*, *between* (pret *betuht*, *betakt*, *pp* *betuht*, *betakt*), < *AS betācan* (pret *betāhe*, *pp* *betāht*), show, assign, give over, deliver, commit, < *be-* + *tācan*, show, teach see *be-1* and *teach*] Owing to a similarity of form, the *ME* *betaken* (pret *betook*, *betok*, *pp* *betaken*), < *be-* + *taken*, take (see *bet* 1), was confused with *betachen*, and used in the same senses] 1 To give, hand over, deliver up

Judas Iscariot went forth to the prince of prestis, and said to him What woldst ye give to me, and I shall *betake* him to you?
Wyclif, Mat xxvi 14, 15

2 To intrust, commit, recommend to the care of

Such a rym the devel I *beteeche*
Chaucer, Prolog to Tale of Melibeus, l 6

And hem she yaf hire moebles and hire thing,
And to the pope Urban betook hem tho
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 541

Dame Phoebe to a Nympe her babe betook
Spenser, F. Q., III, vi, 28

3. To impart or teach

Wherof that he was fully taught
Of wisdom which was him betought
Gower, Conf. Amant, vii

beteare (bē-tēr'), *v t* [**< be-1 + tear²**] To wet
with tears *Sir P. Sidney*

beteche, *v t* Same as *beteach*

beteem¹ (bē-tēm'), *v t* [**< be-1 + teem¹**] To
bring forth, produce, shed

Lye Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Her Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteeke them from the tempest of such eyes
Shak. M. N. D., I, 1

beteem² (bē-tēm'), *v t* [**< be-1 + teem²**] 1 To allow, permit, suffer

So loving to my mother
That he might not betee the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly *Shak., Hamlet, I, 2*

2. To vouchsafe, accord, give

"So would I," said the Enchanter, "glad and faine
Betee me to you this sword" *Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 10*

Although hee could have well betemed to have thankd
him of the case hee proferd yet loving his owne hands
worke, modestly refused him
Milton, Def. of Hum. Reason

betel (bē'tl) *n* [Also written *betle*, and formerly
also *betle*, *betle*, *betle*, etc., = *F. betel* = *Sp. betel*, *betle*, *< P. betel*, *betle*, *betle*, formerly
also *betle*, *betle*, *< Malayalam betila* = Tamil
vettila (cerebral *t*), *betel*, *< Hind. bira* or *biri*,
< Skt. vitha (cerebral *t*), *betel*] 1 A species
of pepper, *Piper betle*, a creeping or climbing
plant, a native of the East Indies, natural order
Piperaceae. The leaves are used as a wrapper for the
little pellets of areca nut and lime which are extensively
chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has
aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva
red and blackens the teeth. Also called *betel pepper*.

2. A piece of betel-nut

betel-box (bē'tl-boks), *n* A box for carrying
pellets prepared of betel-leaves, lime, and
areca-nuts. Such boxes are commonly made
of silver filigree.

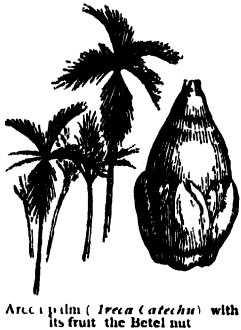
betel-nut (bē'tl-nut), *n* [**< betel + nut**]

The nut of the areca-
palm, *Areca catechu*,
of the East Indies,
highly esteemed
among the Asiatics
as a mastientory.
See *areca-nut*.

betel-pepper (bē'tl-pep'er), *n* Same as
betel, 1

betht, *v t* *impr*

[*ME. < AS. bethan*, 2d
pers. pl. of *beon* be-
see *be*] *Boye* Chaucer



Areca palm (*Areca catechu*) with
its fruit, the betel nut

bethankit (bē-thang'kit), *n* [*Se*, humorously
adapted from the formula *God be thankit*, where
thankit = *E. thanked*, *pp*] Grace after meat
Burns

bethel (bē'th), *n* [*Hob. beth-el*, house of
God, *< beth*, house, + *el*, God, hence *Bethel*
(*Beth-el*), name of a place, see *Eloham*] 1
A hallowed spot—2 A name sometimes ap-
plied to a place of worship in England, espe-
cially to a dissenting chapel—3 A church or
chapel for seamen, whether located on shore
or, as is often the case, afloat in a harbor

Bethell process See *process*

bethink (bē-thing'), *v t*, *pret* and *pp. be-*
thought, *ppr. bethinking* [**< ME. bethenken, *be-*
thinken, commonly *bethenchen*, *< AS. bethencan*,
bithencan (= *D. bedenken* = *OHG. bulenchan*,
MHG. G. bedenken = *Sw. bitänka* = *Dan. be-*
tænke), consider, think about, *< be- + thencan*,
think, see *be-1* and *think*] *I. trans* 1† To
think, imagine**

He spak more harm than herte may bethinke
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 772

2† To think about, reflect upon, consider

With patience calm the storm,
While we bethink a means to break it off
Shak., H. C. VI, iii, 3

3 Reflexively (*a*) To call to mind, take into
consideration; remind one's self with *of* (for-
merly also *on* or *upon*) before the name of the
object of thought

Bethink yourselves before hand what merits you want
By B. Beveridge, Sermons, II, cxlv

*Bethink thee of thy Lord,
Who healed again the smitten ear,
And sheathed his follower's sword*
Whittier, The Exiles

(*b*) To reflect, deliberate; commune with one's
self

Rip bethought himself a moment and inquired
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 60

II. intrans To deliberate; consider

Bethunk ere thou dismiss us
Byron, Manfred, I, 1

Bethlehem (bēth'lē-em), *n* See *bedlam*

Bethlehemite (bēth'lē-em-it), *n* [**< Bethle-**
*hem + -ite¹ See *bedlam*] 1 An inhabitant
of Bethlehem of Judea (2 Sam. xxi, 19)—2
An inmate of Bethlehem hospital or other luna-
tic asylum, a bedlamite. See *bedlam* and *bed-*
lamite.—3 *Eccles.* (a) One of an order of
monks introduced into England in the year
1257, who were habited like the Dominicans,
except that they wore a star with five rays,
in memory of the comet or star which appeared
over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. (b) One
of an order founded in the seventeenth cen-
tury for the service of the hospitals in Spanish
America.*

Bethlemite (bēth'lēm-it), *n* Same as *Beth-*
lehemite

bethought (bē-thōt'), *Preterit* and *past parti-*
ciple of *bethink*

bethrall (bē-thrāl'), *v t* [**< be-1 + thrall**]
To enslave, reduce to bondage, bring into
subjection

She it is that did my Lord bethrall
Spenser, F. Q., I, vii, 28

bethroot (bēth'rot), *n* Same as *be-throot*

bethule (bēth'ül), *n* [**< Bethylus**] A bird of
the genus *Bethylus* (Cuvier), or *Cissopus* (Vieil-
lot)

bethump (bē-thump'), *v t* [**< be-1 + thump**]
To beat soundly

I was never so bethumped with words
Since I first call'd my brother a father's dad
Shak., K. John, II, 2

bethwack (bē-thwak'), *v t* [**< be-1 + thwack**]

To thrash soundly

Bethylus (bēth'yl-us), *n* [*NL*] 1 A genus
of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the
family *Proctotrypidae*, having an elongated and
somewhat triangular prothorax, a flattened
head, and 13-jointed antennae—2 In *ornith*,
a genus of South American tanagroid *Passeres*,
based on the *Lanius leucurus* of Shaw, sup-
posed to be a shrike. Antedated by *Cissopus* of
Vieillot, 1816 based upon the same bird and also in en-
tomology. Also spelled *Bethylus*. [Not in use.]

betide (bē-tid'), *v* [**< ME. betiden**, *< be-*, *be-*,
+ iden, happen, see *be-1* and *tide*, *r*] *I. trans*

1. To happen, befall, come to

What will betide the few? *Milton, P. L., xii, 480*

"Ill luck betide them all"—he cried

Whittier, The Exiles

2 To betoken, signify [Rare]

How could I but muse
At what such a dream should betide?
Cowper, The Morning Dream

II. intrans To come to pass, happen—To

betide out, to become out

If he were dead, what would betide on me?
Shak., Rich. III, I, 8.

betidet (bē-tid'), *n* [**< betide, v**] Hap, fortune

Bad betidet, ill hap, misfortune a forced use

My wretched heart wound'd with bad betide
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet

betight (bē-tīt'), *n* [**< betide, v**] Hap, fortune
Bad betight, ill hap, misfortune a forced use

My wretched heart wound'd with bad betide
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet

betight (bē-tīt'), *n* [**< betide, v**] Hap, fortune
Bad betight, ill hap, misfortune a forced use

My wretched heart wound'd with bad betide
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet

betime (bē-tīm'), *adv*, *orig. prep. phr* [**< ME.**
betyme, *bitime*, *prop. separate, bi time*, by time]

Older form of *betimes*

Lake thou go to bed by tyme
How the Goode Wyfe Taught her Daughter, I, 165

All in the morning betime *Shak., Hamlet, IV, 5* (song).

I went one day myself betime in the morning to a great
man's house to speak with him

Latimer, Serm. bef. Edw. VI, 1550

betimes (bē-tīm'), *adv* [**< ME. betymes**, *bi-*
tymes, *< betime + adv. gen. suffix -a*] 1 Sea-

sonably; in good season or time, before it is
too late, early

Not to be a bed after midnight is to be up betimes
Shak., T. N., II, 3

To measure life learn thou betimes
Milton, Sonnets, xvi

Partake we their blithe cheer
Who gathered in betimes the moun flock
To wash the fleece *Wordsworth, River Duddon, xlii.*

Having engaged our guide and horses the night before,
we set out betimes this morning for Orlevano
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240

2. Soon, in a short time.

He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes.
Shak., Rich. II, II, 1

3. Occasionally; at times. [Scotch] = *syn.*

Early, Soon, Betimes See *early*

betinet, *v t* [**< be-1 + tine** for *tind*, kindle.]
To set fire to

betitt, *v* Obsolete shortened form of *betideth*

Chaucer

betitle (bē-tī'tl), *v t* [**< be-1 + title**] To
give a title or titles to, entitle, as, a betitled
man, a "picture . . . betitled, Glorious Revo-
lution." *Carlyle, Misc.*, III, 82

betle, *n* See *betel*

betoll (bē-toil'), *v t* [**< be-1 + toll**] To
worry with toil

betokt, Middle English preterit of *betake*²

betoken (bē-tō'kn), *v t* [**< ME. betokenen**, *bi-*
tokenen, *< AS. *betācman* (not found, equiv. to
getācman, with diff. prefix; cf. *beheve*) (= *OFries. bitakna* = *D. betekenen* = *LG. betek-*
nen = *OHG. bezecchanōn*, *G. bezzeichnen* = *Sw.*
betekna = *Dan. betegne*), *< be- + tāc*, *tāc*,
token, see *be-1* and *token*] 1†. To signify,
mean, denote in words—2 To be a token of,
be a visible sign of, give promise of

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Betokening peace from God *Milton, P. L., xi, 867*

3 To foreshow by signs, be or furnish a pre-
monition of, indicate the probability of as,
this fact betokens a good result

The morning betoken'd foul weather
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II, 261

4 To give evidence of, show

This doth betoken

The course they follow did with desperate hand
For do its own life *Shak., Hamlet, v, 1*

= *syn.* To signify, praeage, portend, augur, bode

beton (bē'ton, *F. pron. bā-tōn'), n* [**< F.**
beton, *< OF. betun*, rubble, of disputed origin,
but prob. *< Pr. beton* = *Sp. betun*, *< L. bitumen*,
bitumen, see *bitumen*. Some compare *F. bet-*
on, beestings, curdled milk, *< OF. beten*, co-
agulate.] A mixture of lime, sand, and gravel,
forming a kind of concrete. It is much used
as a hydraulic cement in submarine works, and whole
buildings have been constructed of it.

betongue (bē-tung'), *v t* [**< be-1 + tongue**]

To scold, attack with the tongue, rail at

How Ben Jonson and Shakspeare betongued each other
North British Rev.

betonica (bē-ton'ī-ka), *n* Same as *betony*

betony (bē'tō-ni), *n* [Early mod. *E.* also
betonic, *betony*, etc., *< ME. betony*, *betany*,
earlier *betone*, *betan* (cf. *ML. betoma*), *< (OF.)*
betone, *F. betone* = *Pr. Sp. beton*. It betonica =
G. betonic = *AS. betonica*, *< L. betonica*, a cor-
rupt form of *vettonica*, so named, according to
Pliny, from the *Vettones*, otherwise *Vettones*, a
people of Lusitania in the Spanish peninsula.]
The popular name of *Stachys betonica* or
Betonica officinalis, a European labiate plant,
growing in woods. It is sometimes used to dye wool,
producing a dark yellow color. It is usually distinguished
from *water betony* (an aquatic plant, *Scrophularia aquat-*
ica) as *wood betony*, which name is also given in the United
States to *Pedicularis Canadensis*, and sometimes to *Lyc-*
opus Virginicus. The *Vernonia serpyllifolia* is called
Paul's betony because described as a betony by an old
herbalist, Paulus Aegineta.

betook (bē-tūk'), *Preterit* of *betake*¹ and *be-*
*take*²

betorn (bē-törn'), *p a* [*Pp.* of verb **betear*²
(not used), *< be-1 + tear¹*] 1 Torn

Whose heart betorn out of his panting breast
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc, IV, 1

2 Torn in pieces

betoss (bē-tos'), *v t* [**< be-1 + toss**] To toss;
agitate, disturb, put in violent motion

The miserably betossed squire
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I, III, 3

My betossed soul *Shak., R. and J., v, 3*

betraiser, **betraash**, *v t* [*ME. betraisen*, *betray-*
sen, *betraissen*, *betraassen*, *< be- + OF. traiss-*
sen, stem of certain parts of *trair*, *F. trahir*, betray
see *betray* and *-ish*²] To betray.

They have betrayed thee *Robert of Brunne*

betrap¹ (bē-trap'), *v t*; *pret* and *pp. be-*
trapped, *ppr. betraying* [**< ME. betrappen**, *<*
AS. betrappan, *betreppan*, *insnare*, *< be- +*
trappan, *treppan*, *trap*, see *be-1* and *trap*¹]

To entrap; insnare *Gower*.

betrap² (bē-trap'), *v t*; *pret* and *pp. be-*
trapped, *ppr. betraying* [**< ME. betrappen**, *<*
AS. betrappan, *betreppan*, *insnare*, *< be- +*
trappan, *treppan*, *trap*, see *be-1* and *trap*¹]

To put trappings on, clothe, deck

After them followed two other chariots covered with
red satin, and the horses betrapped with the same
Stow, Queen Mary, an. 1553.

betray, *v* *t* See *betraie*.

betray (bē-trā'), *v* *t* [*<* ME *betrayen*, *betraen*, *<* *be-* + *traien*, *betray*, *<* OF *trair*, F. *trahir*, *<* L *tradere*, deliver, give over see *traitor*, *traitor*, *tradition*. The form of *betray* was influenced by that of *betray*, a quite different word.] 1 To deliver to, or expose to the power of, an enemy by treachery or disloyalty as, an officer betrayed the city.

The Son of man shall be betrayed into the hands of men Mat xvii 22

2 To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness, be unfaithful in keeping or upholding as, to betray a trust.

3 To act treacherously to, be disloyal to, disappoint the hopes or expectations of

Do not betray me, sir I fear you love Mistress Page Shak, M W of W, iii 3

I will betray Iawny finn'd fishes, my bended hook shall pierce Their slimy jaws Shak, A and C, ii 5

But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me Bonnell

Men of unquiet minds and violent ambition followed a fearfully eccentric course, served and betrayed all parties in turn Macaulay, Sir William Temple

4 To deceive, beguile, mislead, seduce

Far, far beneath the shallow maid He left believing and betrayed Byron, The Giaour

Our impatience betrays us into rash and foolish all antics which no God attends Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p 195

5 To reveal or disclose in violation of confidence, make known through breach of faith or obligation as, to betray a person's secrets or designs

Secrets are rarely betrayed or discovered according to any programme our fear has sketched out George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v 5

6 To show in true character, allow to be seen, permit to appear in spite of will or desire

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance Watts

And scarcely look or tone betrays How the heart strives beneath its chain Whittier, Mogg Megone, 1

My own too fearful guilt, Simpler than any child, betrays itself Tennyson, Guinevere

7 To indicate, give indication or evidence of said of something not obvious at first view, or that would otherwise be concealed

Yon azure smoke betrays the lurking town Wordsworth, Prelude, iv

All the names in the country betray great antiquity Bryant

A turned leaf, a broken twig, the faintest film of smoke against the sky, betrayed to him the passage or presence of an enemy J F Clarke, Self Culture, v

betrayal (bē-trā'al), *n* [*<* *betray* + *-al*] The act of betraying

Gained his freedom by the betrayal of his country's cause S Sharpe, Hist of Egypt, xii

He seldom lost his self control and shrank with the most sensitive pride from any notable betrayal of emotion George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi 7

betrayed (bē-trā'ed), *n* One who betrays, a traitor, a seducer

betrayment (bē-trā'ment), *n* [*<* *betray* + *-ment*] Betrayal, the state of being betrayed

Confessing him to be innocent whose betrayalment they had sought Udall, Com on Mat xxvii

betrend (bē-trend'), *v* *t* [*<* ME *betrenden*, *<* *be-* + *trend*.] To wind about; twist, turn round

About a tre with many a twiste Bytrent and wrythe the soote wodehynde Chaucer, Troilus, iii 1231

betrim (bē-trim'), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *betrimmed*, ppr *betrimming* [*<* *be-* + *trim*] To trim, set in order; decorate; beautify

Thy banks with ploned and twilled brims, Which spongy April at thy heat betrimms Shak, Tempest, iv 1

betroth (bē-trōth' or -trōth'), *v* *t* [Early mod E also *betrotte*, *betroath*, *betrouth*, *<* ME *betrouthen*, *betrouthen*, *betrouthen*, *betroth*, *<* *be-*, *be-* + *trouthe*, *trouthe*, *<* AS *trōth*, *trōth*, *truth* see *be-* and *trōth*, *truth*] 1. To contract to give in marriage to another, promise or pledge one's troth for the marriage of, affianced.

You, to remove that siege of grief from her, Betroth'd and would have married her perforce To County Parla Shak, R and J, v 3

2. To engage to take in marriage; pledge one's troth to marry

What man is there that hath betrothed a wife and hath not taken her? Deut xx 7

To her, my lord, Was I betroth'd ere I saw Hermina Shak, M N D, iv 1

3† To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration

If any person be consecrated to a bishop to that church whereunto he was not before betrothed Ayliffe, Parergon

betrothal (bē-trōth' or bē-trōth'al), *n* [*<* *be-*, *be-* + *trōth* + *-al*] The act of betrothing, betrothment

The feast of betrothal Longfellow, Evangeline, iv

betrothment (bē-trōth' or bē-trōth'ment), *n* [*<* *be-*, *be-* + *trōth* + *-ment*] A mutual and formal promise or contract made for or by a man and a woman with a view to their marriage, betrothal; the act or state of being betrothed, or promised in marriage

How the strange betrothment was to end Tennyson, Princess

betrust (bē-trust'), *v* *t* [*<* *be-* + *trust*] 1 To intrust, commit to another in confidence of fidelity

Whatsoever you would betrust to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method Watts

2 To confide in

To cast on themselves Maisters both of that great trust which they serve, and of the People that betrust the m Milton, Eikonoklastes, xlii

[Rare in both senses]

betrustment (bē-trust'ment), *n* [*<* *betrust* + *-ment*] The act of intrusting, the thing intrusted [Rare]

betsot, **betsat** (bet'sōt, -sa), *n* [*<* It *bizzo* (pron bet'so), further, piece of money, appar same as It *pizzo*, a piece, bit (see *pice*), but cf (i) *betz*, *butz*, also *batzen*, a small Swiss coin see *batz*] A small copper coin of Venice, current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries In the system established in 1750 it was equal to a quarter of a United States cent, being the fortieth part of a lira piccola, a bagattino

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa*, which is half a sol, that is, almost a farthing Coryat, Crudities (ed 1776), II 69

betti, **better**, *adv* Middle English forms of *better*

better (bet'er), *a* and *adv* [*<* ME *better*, *beter*, *<* AS *betera*, *beter* = OFries *beteri*, *beter* = OS *betera*, *betera* = D *beter* = OHG *bettero*, MHG *better*, G *besser* = Icel *betr* = Sw *bättre* = Dan *bette* = Goth *bata*, compar with weak inflection, with superl *beste*, *<* ME *bete*, *<* AS *betst*, *betst* = OFries *beste* = OS *betsto* = D *best* = OHG *bessito*, MHG *bessit*, *best*, G *best* = Icel *best*, older *bestr*, = Sw *bäst* = Dan *bæst* = Goth *bata*, with regular compar and superl suffixes from a positive not in use, Teut **bāt*, of which the compar, with loss of the suffix, appears in the AS, ME, and early mod E *bet* see *bet*] I *a* 1 As comparative of *good* (a) Of superior quality or excellence, whether personal, physical, mental, moral, or social, essential or acquired as, he is a better man than his brother, better times are at hand, a better position

Man's better nature triumphed the n Bryant, The Prairies

Our institutions had been so good that they had educated us into a capacity for better institutions Macaulay, Mirabeau

(b) Of superior value, use, fitness, acceptableness, etc., more profitable or suitable for a purpose, more useful, eligible, or desirable as, copper is a better conductor than iron

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith Sleep Prov xv 17

Doth, in my estimate of good, appear A better state than waking, with than sleep Wordsworth, I Kearsley, iii

(c) Larger; greater as, the better part of a day was spent in shopping

You are as a candle, the better part burnt out Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 2

How have we wandered, that the better part Of this good night is perished Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii 4

2 As comparative of *well* (a) More in accordance with one's wish or desire, more satisfactory (b) More healthy, having sounder health (c) More just, right, or proper — *Better arm* See *arm* — *Better half*, a wife [Colloq] To be better (a) To be improved, as in health (state, etc as, the patient is better (b) To be quite well again, be fully recovered [Scotland]

II. *n* 1 That which has superior excellence; that which is better

That ideal better, towards which both men and institutions must progress, if they would not retrograde Huxley, Universities

2 A superior, one who has a claim to precedence on account of rank, age, merit, skill, power, or office as, give place to your *better*s [In this sense generally used in the plural, and with a possessive pronoun]

In all England was non hys *beter* Rich C de L

Their *better*s would hardly be found Hooker

Thou poor shadow of a soldier, I will make thee know my master keeps servants thy *better*s in quality and performance Ford, His Pity, 1 2

The better (a) Improvement generally in the adverbial phrase for the *better* that is, in the direction of improvement

If I have altered him anywhere for the better Druden Preface to Fables

(b) Advantage, superiority, victory chiefly in the phrases to get, gain, or have the better of (a person or thing)

Dionysius, his countryman in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the better of Thucydides Su T Boume Vulg 11r

She took her leave, charmed with the prospect of finally getting the better of the only woman in London whom she acknowledged as her equal in subtlety and intrigue J Hawthorne, Dust, p 134

better (bet'er), *adv* (comparative of *well*, *adv*) [*<* ME *better*, *beter*, *beter*, *<* AS *betera*, *betera*, with superl *best*, *<* ME *best*, *<* AS *betst*, *betst*, prop neut ace of the *adv* see *better*, *a* The older *adv* was *bet* see *bet*] 1 In a more excellent way or manner as, to behave better, the land is better cultivated and the government better administered

The plays of Shakspeare were better acted, better edited, and better known than they had ever been Macaulay, Moore's Byron

2 In a superior degree as, to know a man better than some one else knows him

Which is the *better* able to defend himself a strong man with nothing but his fists, or a paralytic cripple encumbered with a sword which he cannot lift Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government

3 More, without any idea of superior excellence as, it is better than a mile to the town [Colloq]

Doth etc Mill has been in our family a hundred year and better George Eliot, Mill on the Floss

To be better off, to be in improved circumstances

The mechanic teaches us how we may in a small degree be better off than we were The Utilitarian advises us with great pomp to be as well off as we can Macaulay, West Reviewer's Def of Mill

Men had become Romans they were proud of the Roman name they felt that they were better off as members of a civilized community ordered by law than they could be under the domination of any barbarian E A Freeman, Amer Lects, p 126

To go one better See *go*, *n* *t*

better (bet'er), *v* [*<* ME *bethen*, *bethen*, *<* AS *beterian*, *beterian*, *intr*, be better, *ge-beterian*, *ge-beterian*, *trans*, make better (= OFries *betera* = Icel *betra* = Sw *battia* = Dan *bædre* = OHG *bessan*, MHG *bessen*, G *bessern*, cf OS *betan*, *<* *bet*, the older compar *adv*), *<* *betera*, *better* see *better*, *a*] I *trans* 1 To make better, improve, ameliorate, increase the good qualities of as, manure *better*s land, discipline may *better* the morals

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to better the quality, and to advance the condition thereof Hooker

2 To improve upon, surpass, exceed, outdo

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, he hath, indeed, bettered expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how Shak, Much Ado, 1 1

Still *better*s what is done Shak, W T, iv 3

3 To advance the interest of, support, give advantage to

Weapons more violent, when next we meet, May serve to better us and worse our foes Milton, P L, vi 440

= *Syn* 1 Amend, Improve, Better, etc (see *amend*), mellorate, promote

II. *intrans* To grow better, become better, improve as, his condition is *bettering* [Rare]

better (bet'er), *n* [*<* *bet* + *-er*] 1 One who lays bets or wagers Also *bettor*

Be able to give them the character of every bowler or better on the green B Tomson, Epitaph, i 1

bettering-house (bet'er-ing-hous), *n* A reformatory

Soldiers buried in this ground, from the hospital and the bettering house Annals of Phil and Penn, I 408

betterment (bet'er-ment), *n* [*<* *better*, *v*, + *-ment*] 1 A making better, improvement

2 In *American* law, an improvement of real property which adds to its value otherwise than by mere repairs generally used in the plural

bettermost (bet'er-mōst), *a* and *n*. [*< better* + *-most*] *I. a* Best, highest in any respect, as in social rank or mental qualities

It first became operative in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, at least among the bettermost classes.
Brougham

II n That which is best, especially, one's best clothes [Local in England and United States]

So Hepzibah and her brother made themselves ready in their faded bettermost, to go to church.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi

betterness (bet'er-nēs), *n* [*< ME betternes, < better + -ness*] *1* The quality of being better, superiority. *Sir P. Aubrey* — *2* In *mining*, the amount by which a precious metal exceeds the standard of fineness

bettet (bet'et), *n* [Native name] A name of an Indian parrot, *Palaeornis pondecannus*

betting (bet'ing), *n* [Native name] A species of the genus *Bettongia*, a group of small brush-tailed kangaroos

better (bet'or), *n* Another form of *better*²

betty (bet'ti), *n*, pl *bettes* (17) [From the fem name *Betty*, dim of *Bet* (cf equiv OF *Bete*, *Bete*, also *Betaine*, *Beton*, *Betonite*), abbr of *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*] *1* A man who interferes with the domestic duties of women, or engages in female occupations. Also called *cut-betty* [Used in contempt] — *2* A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. Also called *a boss*, *a jenny*, and now a *jimmy* or *jimmy* [Thieves' slang]

The powerful betty or the artful picklock.
Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*

3 A pear-shaped bottle, covered with maize-leaves or the like, in which olive-oil is exported from Italy, a Florentine flask — **Brown betty**, a baked pudding made of salted apples, bread crumbs, and molasses

Betula (bet'u-lā), *n* [L, the birch, also spelled *betulla* (> It *betula*, *betulla*, also *bedello*, = Pg *betulla* = Sp *abedul* = F *dim bouleau*), cf

Corn *betula*, *bezo* = Bret *bezo* = W *bedur* = Gael *beth* = Ir *beth*, *beit*, the birch] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions, the birches. It is the type of the order *Betulaceae* and is distinguished from the accompanying genus *Alnus* by a difference of habit and by its winged nutlet. There are about 30 species of *Betula*, of which 10 are North American



Betula
a branch of *B. pumila* with male and female catkins; b, simple seed of fertile nutlet with fruit. From *Le Moniteur des sciences*. *Truite* general de *Betula*.

Betulaceae (bet'-ū-lā'-sē-ē), *n* pl [NL, *< Betula + -acea*] A natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of which *Betula* is the typical genus, and containing besides this only the genus *Alnus*, with 60 species belonging to the two genera. See *cut* under *alder*

betulin, betuline (bet'ū-lin), *n* [*< Betula*, birch, + *-in*, *-ine*] An alkaloid (C₃₀H₄₀O₃) obtained from the bark of the white birch. It crystallizes in the form of long needles, which are fusible and volatile

betumble (bē-tūm'bl), *v t* [*< be-1 + tumble*] To tumble, disarrange the parts of

From her he tumbled down she started
Shak, *Lucifer*, 1 1037

betutor (bē-tū'tor), *v t* [*< be-1 + tutor*] To instruct, tutor. *Coleridge*

between (bē-twēn'), *prep* and *adv* [*< (1) ME between, bitwēnen, etc., < AS betwēnum, betwēnum, betwēnum, betwēnan, betwēnan, bitwēnum, etc. (orig separate, as in *be sām tuwum*, between the seas, lit 'by seas twain'), < be, prep, by, + *twēnum*, dat pl of **tuon*, (2) ME *betwēn, betwēn, bitwēn, etc. (mixed with preceding), < AS (ONorth) betwēnan, betwēn, bitwēn, etc., < be, prep, by, + **twēn*, acc of **tuon*, pl **twēne* (= OS OFries *tuōn* = OHG MHG *zweine, G zweien*), two, twain, orig distrib (= Goth *twēnna* = L *bin*, OL **duin*), two each, < *tuā* (*twā*), two, see *two*, and *etwān*, *twān*. The forms of *between* have always interchanged with those of *betwixt* (which see)]**

I. prep *1* In the space which separates (two points, places, objects, or lines), at any point of the distance from one to the other of as, be-

tween the eyes, *between* Washington and Philadelphia, the prisoner was placed *between* two policemen

The sea
Swallows him with his host, but the mists pass
As on dry land, *between* two crystal walls
Milton, *P L*, xii 137

2 In intermediate relation to, as regards time, quantity, or degree as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing, a baronet is *between* a knight and a baron, they cost *between* \$5 and \$6 each, *between* 12 and 1 o'clock

Bolus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double rap
Colman, *Broad Grins*

Her lips to mine how often hath she joined,
Between each kiss her oaths of true love swearing!
Shak, *Pass Pilgrim*, vii

3 In the mutual relations of as, discord exists *between* the two families

Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty
Hume, *Essays*, v

The war *between* Castile and Portugal had come to a close. The factions of the Spanish nobles were for the most part quelled.
Irving, *Granada*, p 26

Differences of relative position can be known only through differences *between* the states of consciousness accompanying the disclosure of the positions.
H Spencer, *Prin of Psychol*, § 93

4 From one to another of, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse

If things should go so *between* them

Thus graceless holds his disputation
Between frozen conscience and hot burning will
Shak, *Lucifer*, l 247

France has been the interpreter *between* England and mankind
Macaulay, *Horace Walpole*

5 In the joint interest or possession of as, they own the property *between* them

There is *between* us one common name and appellation
St F Brown, *Religio Medici* l 3

Custor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them
Locke

6 By the action, power, or effort of one or both of

Unless you send some present help
Between them they will kill the conjurer
Shak, *C of E*, v 1

7 In regard to the respective natures or qualities of as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong

There is an essential difference *between* a land of which we can trace the gradual formation from the sixth century onwards and a land whose name is not heard of till the eleventh century.
F A Freeman, *Eng Towns*, p 120

8 In regard to one or the other of, as, to choose *between* two things

Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth?
Shak, *1 Hen VI*, ii 4

[*Between* is literally applicable only to two objects, but it may be and commonly is used of more than two where they are spoken of distributively, or so that they can be thought of as divided into two parts or categories, or with reference to the action or being of each individually as compared with that of any other of all the others. When more than two objects are spoken of collectively or in divisibly *among* is the proper word.] **Between ourselves**, not to be communicated to others in confidence — **Between the beetle and the block**. See *beetle* — **To go between**. See *go* — **Syn** *Amidst*, *In the midst of*, etc. See *among*

II. adv In the intermediate space; in intermediate relation as regards time, etc with an object understood

Your lady seeks my life, — come you *between*,
And save poor me
Shak, *Pericles*, iv 1

between (bē-twēn'), *n* [*< betwēn, prep*] One of a grade of needles *between* sharps and blunts

between-decks (bē-twēn'deks), *adv* and *n* *I. adv* In the space between two decks of a ship, on any deck but the upper one

II n The space between two decks of a ship, or the whole space between the upper and the lowest deck

betweenity (bē-twēn'i-ti), *n* [*< between + -ity*, as in *extremity*] The state or quality of being *between*, intermediate condition, anything intermediate [Colloq]

To rejoin heads, tails, and *betweenities*

The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in
H Walpole, *Letters* (ed 1820), II 174

betweenwhiles (bē-twēn'hwilz), *adv*, *prop* *prep* *phr* At intervals

betwixt (bē-twixt'), *v t* [*< be-1 + twixt*] To twit

Strange how these men, who at other times are all wise men do now, in their drink, *betwixt* and reproach one another with their former conditions
Pepys, *Diary*, I 164

betwixt, *prep* and *adv*. See *betwixt*

betwixt, betwixen, *prep*. [Now only dial or archaic; *< ME betwix, betwixen, betwixen, bitwixen, etc., bitwix, bitwixen, etc., < AS *betwixan* (occurs once spelled *betwixan*), prob for earlier **betwexum* (= OFries *bitwixum, bitwixan*), *< be*, prep, by, + **wexum* for **twixum*, **twiscum*, dat pl of **twisc* = OS *twisk* = OHG *zusk, zwisk*, MHG *zwisc*, twofold, *< twā* (*twā*), two, + *-sc, -isc*, E *-ish*]. Forms with other prepositions appear in OS *undar twisk*, OFries *entwiska, ontwiska, atwiska*, abbr *twiska, twisk, twischa*, NFries *twische*, D *tuschen*, OHG *in zwiscen*, *unter zwiscen*, MHG *in zwiscen*, *unter zwiscen*, G *abwr zwiscen*, *betwixen*. This form was early mixed with *betwix, betwixt*] **Betwixt, between**

betwixt (bē-twixt'), *prep* and *adv*. [Also by aphesis *twixt*, *twixt*, Sc *betwixt*, *betwixt*, *< late ME betwixt, bytwixte*, earlier *betwix, betwixt, betwixte, betwix, betwix, bitwix*, etc., *< AS betwixt, betwixt* (with excremental -t), *betwix, betwix, betwix, betwix, betwix*, appar shortened from the dat form (or perhaps repr an orig acc form) **betwexum*, *> ME betwixen, betwixen*, q v. In ME the words were mixed.] *I. prep* *Between*, in the space that separates, in intermediate relation to as regards time, quantity, or degree, passing *between*, from one to another, etc., in most of the uses of *between* (which see)

Betwixt two aged oaks
Milton, *L Allegro*, l 82

The morning light, however, soon stole into the aperture at the foot of the bed, *betwixt* those faded curtains.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, v

There was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her
Shak, *M for M*, v 1

= **Syn**. See comparison under *among*

II. adv *Between*, in either space or time — **Betwixt and between**, in an intermediate position, neither the one nor the other a colloquial intensive of *betwixt* or of *between*

betylus, *n* See *batylus*

beudantite (bū'dan-tīt), *n* [After the French mineralogist *Beudant* (1787-1850)] A hydrous phosphate and arseniate of iron, occurring in small, closely aggregated crystals in Nassau, Prussia, and also near Cork, Ireland

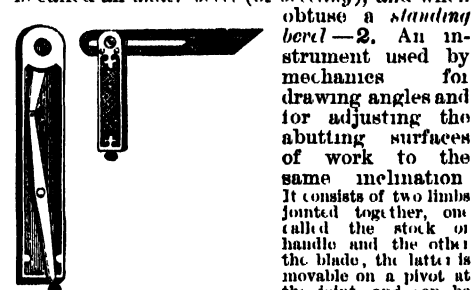
beuk (būk), *n* A Scotch form of *book*

My grandie she bought me a *beuk*,
And I held awa to the school

Burns, *The Jolly Beggars*

bevel (bev'el), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *bevell*, as a term of heraldry *bevill*, *bevill*, *< OF *bevill* or **burel* (not recorded), mod F *bureau*, also spelled *bureau, buveau, beveau, beaucan*, etc (cf Sp *bauch*), *bevel*, origin unknown] *I. n*

1 The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body, the angle contained by two adjacent sides of anything, as of a timber used in ship-building. When this angle is acute it is called an *under bevel* (or *beveling*), and when obtuse a *standing bevel* — *2*. An instrument used by mechanics for drawing angles and for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It consists of two limbs jointed together, one called the stock and the other the blade, the latter is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle *between* it



Mechanics' Bevels.

and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault. See *bevel square*.

3 A piece of type-metal nearly type-high, with a beveled edge, used by stereotypers to form the flange on the sides of the plates Worcester. — *4* Same as *bevel-angle* — *5*. In *her*, an angular break in any right line

II. a Having the form of a bevel, *aslant*, *sloping*, out of the perpendicular, not upright used figuratively by Shakespeare

I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel*
Shak, *Sonnets*, cxxi

Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*, without one right angle in any apartment
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iii 2

bevel (bev'el), *v*; *pret* and *pp* *beveled* or *bevelled*, *ppr* *beveling* or *beveling*. [*< bevel, n.*] *I.*



Heraldic Bevel (See *bevelled*, 3)

trans. To cut to a bevel-angle: as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

II. intrans. To incline toward a point or from a direct line, slant or incline off to a bevel-angle

bevel-angle (bev'el-ang'gl), *n* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse. Also called *bevel*

beveled, bevelled (bev'eld), *p a* 1. Having a bevel, formed with a bevel-angle—2 In *mineral*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge, having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid—3 In *her*, broken by an acute angle thus, in the cut under *bevel*, the blazon would be a chief vert, *beveled*—**Beveled bushing**, a bushing in which the sides are inclined to the ends—**Beveled double**, in *her*, beveled on either side—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing* (a) The tapering side sticks and foot-sticks used in imposing forms or locking up galley (b) Beveled pieces of wood less than type high—**Beveled gearing** See *gearing* **Beveled washer**, a washer having its two faces not parallel to each other, used to give a proper bearing to a head or nut when the rod or bolt is not perpendicular to the surface against which the washer presses

bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n* In *mach*, a species of wheelwork in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven

bevel-hub (bev'el-hub), *n* A hub or short connecting-pipe having a bend.

beveling, beveling (bev'el-ing), *n* Same as *bevel*, cl 1

It is evident from the preceding, that by applying the bevel in the workman's usual manner, viz., with the stock against the left hand side of the board and directed towards his body, all the *bevelings* will be under, that is, less than a right angle. We thus find that when the first futtock frames are on the amidship side of the joint, their *bevelings* are always standing, or greater than a right angle.

Thearle, Naval Architecture, p 53

beveling-board (bev'el-ing-bōrd), *n* 1 A board cut to any required bevel. It is used in adjusting frames or the parts of an angular construction, as in a ship—2 A flat board upon which the bevelings of the various portions of a construction, as the framework of a ship, are marked

beveling-frame (bev'el-ing-frām), *n* A wooden frame in which a beveling-board is placed to be marked. It consists of a wide board, on one edge of which is placed a fixed, and on the opposite a movable, battens. Across both battens parallel lines are marked

beveling-machine (bev'el-ing-ma-shēn'), *n* A machine for beveling or angling the outer edges of a book-cover, or of an electrotyped plate for printing

bevel-jack (bev'el-jak), *n* A device used in transmitting motion from a motor to a machine. It consists of a pair of bevel gears, one of which is connected with a tumbling shaft turned by the motor, while the other has a pulley which by a belt drives the machine

bevel-joint (bev'el-joint), *n* A miter or sloping joint having its faces dressed to an angle, generally of 45°

bevelled, bevelling. See *beveled, leveling*

bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n*

[*bevel + -ment*] In *mineral*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjacent planes

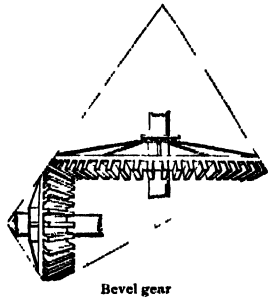
bevel-plater (bev'el-plā'tēr), *n*

A machine for rolling the bevel-edged plates of shining and veneering saws.

bevel-protractor (bev'el-prō-trak'tor), *n* A drafting instrument with a pivoted arm sliding upon a graduated sector, used in laying off angles.

bevel-rest (bev'el-rest), *n* A clamp for holding wood to a saw in making a bevel-ed cut

bevel-square (bev'el-skvär), *n* A try-square the blade of which can be adjusted to any angle with the stock, and held at such an angle by a set-screw. It is an artisan's instrument for trying his work to see if it has been made with the proper angle. Also called *angle-bevel*.



Bevel gear



Bevelment of the edges of a cube by planes of a tetrahedron



Bevel protractor

bevel-ways (bev'el-wāz), *adv*. Same as *bevel-wise*

bevel-wheel (bev'el-hwēl), *n* In *mach*, a cog-wheel of which the working-face is oblique to the axis. Such a wheel is commonly used in connection with another revolving with a shaft at right angles to that of the first. These wheels are often called conical wheels, as their general form is that of frusta of cones. See *bevel gear*

bevel-wise (bev'el-wīz), *adv* In *her*, in the form or direction of a bevel said of a ribbon or pennon charged thus upon the field. Also *bevel-ways*

bever¹, *n* An obsolete form of *beaver¹*

bever², *n* An obsolete form of *beaver²*

bever³ (bē'vēr), *n* [Now chiefly E dial, also written *beaver*, < ME *bever*, later also *bevon*, *boever*, < OF. *bevere*, *bovere*, mod F *boire* = It *bevère*, *bere* (ML *biber*), a drink, prop imp, drink, < L *bibere*, drink see *bibi*, *bibbi*. Hence *beverage*] 1 A collation or slight repast between meals.

Are What, at your *bever*, gallants?

Mor Will t please your ladyship to drink?

B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv 1

Some twenty mark a year! will that maintain

Scarlet and gold lace, play at th ordinay,

And *bevers* at the tavern?

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i 1

2 Formerly, at some colleges and schools, a slight meal which the students received at the buttery-hatch and took to their rooms

No scholar shall be absent above an hour at morning *bever* and half an hour at evening *bever*

Quincy, Hist Harv Univ, i 517

When I was at Fton—now more than thirty years ago—the boys on the foundation were supplied in the dining hall with an intermediate meal (if meal it could be called), which went under the name of *beaver*. According to my recollection it consisted of beer only, and the hour was 4 P M

N and Q, 7th ser, II 454

bever³ (bē'vēr), *v. i.* [*bever³*, *n*] To take a *bever* or slight repast between meals

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me

A Brewer, (b), Lingua, II 1

beverage (bev'e-rā), *n*. [Early mod E also *beveridge*, *beuvrage*, etc, < ME *beverage*, *beverage*, *bevrage*, etc (cf ML *beveragium*), < OF *beverage*, *beuvrage*, *bevrage*, mod F *beuvrage* (= Pr *beverage* = Sp *bevrage* = Pg *beveragem* = It *beveraggio*, ML as if **biberatium*), < *beire*, *boire* = It *bevire*, < L *bibere*, drink see *bibi³*, *n*, and *-age*] 1 Drink of any kind, liquor for drinking as, water is the common *beverage*, intoxicating *beverages*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepared before Of wine and honey mixed

Dryden, Pal and Arc, II

2 A name given specifically to various kinds of refreshing drinks (a) In Devonshire England water cider, a drink made by passing water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made (b) A liquor made by passing water through the pressed grapes after the wine has been expressed

Longing price and quality of a liquor or drink called in England *beverage* and in France *beverage*

Record Soc Lancashire and Cheshire, xi 117

(c) In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar cane juice and water

3 In Great Britain, drink-money, or a treat provided with drink-money, as on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor, a treat on first coming into prison, a garnish [Obsolete or dialectal]

bevery, *n* See *bevere*

bevile, bevile, *n* In *her*, same as *bevel*, 5.

bevort, *n* See *beaver²*

bevue (be-vū'), *n* [Formerly also *bevev*, < F *bevue*, OF *bevue*, < *bé*, *be* (< L *bis*, double), + *vue*, view see *vue*] An error of inadvertence, a slip. [Rare]

bevy (bev'i), *n*; pl *beves* (-iz) [Early mod E also *beavy*, *beavie*, < ME *bery*, *bercy*, *bere*, < OF *berce*, < *beuce* [printed *deuce*] < *de* heroniz, in a poem cited by Leo, Rect Sing Personarum, p 40], cf. It, "*beva*, a beavie," Florio applied esp to a flock of birds and thence to a company of ladies, orig, perhaps, a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place, being thus a particular use of OF *berce*, *beuce*, drink, drinking (cf It *bera*, a drink), < *beuce* = It. *bevere*, drink see *bever³*, *n*, and *beverage*] 1 A flock of birds, especially of larks or quails—2 A small company or troop, as of roebucks, heifers, etc—3 A group or small company of persons, especially of girls or women, but also used of the male sex as, "*a bevy of powdered excoombs*," Goldsmith, "*a bevy of renegades*," Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

A lovely *bevy* of faire ladies sate, Courted of many a jolly paramoure

Spenser, F Q, II ix 34

4. A small collection of objects; an assemblage of things [Rare or obsolete] = *syn*. 1.

bewail (bē-wāl'), *v* [*ME bewailen, bewailen, bewailen*, etc, < *be* + *wailen*, wail see *be-1* and *wail*] **I. trans** To mourn aloud for, bemoan, lament, express deep sorrow for as, to *bewail* the loss of a child

Go, give your tears to those that lose their worths

Bewail their miseries Fletcher, Valentinian, iv 4

The nightingale

Her ancient, hapless sorrow must *bewail*

William Morris Earthly Paradise, I 394

II. intrans To express grief

Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly

Holland, tr of Liv, p 70

bewailable (bē-wā'la-bl), *a* [*ME bewail + -able*] Capable or worthy of being bewailed

bewailer (bē-wā'ler), *n* One who bewails or laments

bewailing (bē-wā'ling), *n* Lamentation

bewailingly (bē-wā'ling-h), *adv* In a bewailing manner

bewailment (bē-wā'ment), *n* [*ME bewail + -ment*] The act of bewailing, a lamentation

bewaker (bē-wāk'), *v* t [*ME bewaken, watch*, "*wake*" a dead body, watch through (= I *bewaken* = G *bewachen* = Sw *bevakta*), < *be* + *waken*, wake see *be-1* and *wake¹*, and cf *be-rouse*] To watch, especially a dead body, observe funeral rites for Gower

beware (bē-wār'), *v*, prop *phr* [Formerly and prop written separately, *be ware*, a phrase composed of the impv or inf of the verb *be* and the ad, *ware*, as in AS *beo war* (*beo*, 2d pers sing. impv of *beon*), *beo the war* (*the*, thee, reflexive dative), *be war*, just like E *be careful* So ME "*be war theif*" (*Chaucer*); "*A ha! felawes! beth war of such a lapel*" (*Chaucer*), where *beth* is 2d pers pl impv, < AS *beoþ* (See other ME examples below) Like *be gone*, now *be gone*, *be ware* came to be written as one word, *beware*, and then was classed by some authors with the numerous verbs in *be-1*, and inflected accordingly, hence the erroneous forms *be-ware*s in Ben Jonson, and *bewared* in Dryden. This confusion may have been promoted by the existence of a ME verb *bewaren*, show, exhibit, descended, with some change of sense, from AS *bearian*, guard, keep, preserve (= OFries. *bearia* = D *bewaren* = OIG *bhearōn*, MHG. *bearan*, G *bewahren* = Sw *bewara* = Dan *beware*, keep, guard), < *be* + *warian*, guard, < *war*, cautious, observant, E *war*, as in *be ware* above In the quotation from Chaucer, below, both forms appear See *war¹*] To be wary or cautious, be on one's guard, exercise care or vigilance properly two words, *be ware*, consisting of the infinitive or imperative of *be* with the adjective *ware* followed by *of*, expressed or understood, with the force of 'against', 'in regard to' as, *beware of evil associations*, *beware how you sleep*, "*beware the bear*," Scott.

Thus oughte wise men *be ware* of folis

If thou do so thi witte is wel byward [shown]

Chaucer, Troilus, I 635

Be ware of false prophets Whitel, Mat vii 15

That no man no schold *war* of him beo

Life of Thomas Becket (ed Black), 1150

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man

Pope, it of the L, I 114

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle Locke

Beware the pine tree with red branch,

Be ware the awful avalanche Longfellow, Excelsior

bewash (bē-wosh'), *v* t [*be-1* + *wash*] To drench with water [Rare]

Let the maids *bewash* the men

Herrick, St Distaff a Day

bewEEP (bē-wēp'), *v*, pret and pp *bewEpt*, ppr *bewEeping* [*ME bewēpen, bewēpen*, < AS *bewēpan* (= OFries *bewēpan* = OS *bewēpan*), < *be* + *wēpan*, weep see *be-1* and *weep*] **I. trans** 1 To weep over, deplore

Old fond eyes,

BewEEP this cause again, I'll pluck ye out

Shak I an, I 4

2. To bedew or wet with tears, disfigure or mark with the signs of weeping

Fast by her side, cloth weep labour stand,

Pale for and sorrow all *bewEpt*

Su F Mor To Them that Trust in Fortune

II. intrans To weep, make lamentation. **bewest** (bē-west'), *prep* [*ME be west, be-westen*, < AS *be westan*, *be*, prep, by, *westan*, *adv*, west, from the west Cf *be-east*, *benorth*, *besouth*] To the west of [Scotch.]

bewet¹ (bē-wet'), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *bewetted*, *bewet*, ppr *bewetting* [*< ME. beweten, < be- + weten, wet see be-1 and wet*] To wet, moisten
His napkin with his true tears all *bewet*
Shak, Tit And, III 1

bewet², **bewit** (bū'et, -it), *n.* [*< late ME bewitte, dim. of OF beue, buie, earlier buie, boue, a collar, chain, fetter, < L boua, a collar for the neck, whence also ult E buoy, q v*] In *fulconry*, the leather with which the bell was attached to a hawk's leg [Commonly in the plural]

bewhisper (bē-hwis'pēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + whisper*] To whisper. *Fairfax* [Rare]

bewhore¹ (bē-hor'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + whore*] 1 To make a whore of *Beau and Fl*—2 To call or pronounce a whore *Shak*

bewield (bē-wēld'), *v. t.* [*< ME bewelden, < be- + welden, wield see be-1 and wield*] To wield, handle, or control, manage *J Harrison* [Rare]

bewigged (bē-wigd'), *p. a.* [*< be-1 + wigged*] Wearing a wig
Ancient ladies and *bewigged* gentlemen seemed hurrying to enjoy a social cup of tea
L M Alcott Hospital Sketches, p 20

bewilder (bē-wil'dēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + wilder see wilder*] 1 To confuse as to direction or situation, cause to lose the proper road or course as, the intricacy of the streets *bewildered* him, to be *bewildered* in the woods
Can this be the bird to man so good,
That after this *bewildering*
Covered with leaves the little children,
So patiently in the wood?
Woodcock Its Broadcast Chasing the Butterfly

2 To lead into perplexity or confusion, perplex, puzzle, confuse
bewildering odors floating, dulled her sense,
And killed her fear
William Morris, Faithful Paradise, I 250

We have elementary disturbances of consciousness in diseases of the mind, such as epileptic states, ecstasy, and the *bewildered* state of the mind in paralytic dementia
J C Mann, Psychol Med, p 35
= *Syn* To confound, confuse, mystify, nonplus

bewilderedness (bē-wil'dēr-dēd-nēs), *n.* The state of being bewildered, bewilderment

bewilderingly (bē-wil'dēr-ing-lī), *adv.* In a bewildering manner, so as to bewilder

bewilderment (bē-wil'dēr-ment), *n.* [*< bewilder + -ment*] The state of being bewildered
I thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*
Goun 1 Sat, Silas Marner, II

bewimple (bē-wim'pl), *v. t.* [*< ME bewimpen, (= D bewimpen), < be- + wimpen, wimple see be-1 and wimple*] To cover with a wimple, veil *Gower*

bewinter (be-win'tēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + winter*] To make like winter
Icars that *bewinter* all my year
Cowley, Sleep

bewit, *n.* See *bewet*²
bewitch (bē-wich'), *v. t.* [*< ME bewechen, bewechen, < be- + wicchen, witch see be-1 and witch, v*] 1 To subject to the influence of witchcraft, affect by witchcraft or sorcery, throw a charm or spell over
Look how I am *bewitched*, behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling, withered up
Shak, Rich III, III 4

2 To charm, fascinate, please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance
Love doth *bewitch* and strangely change us
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 408
The charms of poetry on souls *bewitch*
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires

His [Tennyson's] verses still *bewitch* youths and artists by their sentiments and beauty, but their thought takes hold of thinkers and men of the world
Stedman, Vict Poets, p 160

bewitchedness (bē-wicht'nes), *n.* [*< bewitched, pp of bewitch, + -ness*] The state of being bewitched or fascinates

bewitcher (bē-wich'ēr), *n.* One who bewitches or fascinates

bewitchery (bē-wich'ēr-ē), *n.* [*< bewitch, in imitation of witchery*] Witchery, fascination, charm [Rare]

There is a certain *bewitchery* or fascination in words
South, Works II 11

bewitchful (bē-wich'fūl), *a.* [*< bewitch + -ful (irregularly suffixed to a verb)*] Alluring, fascinating [Rare]

Ill more *bewitchful* to cuttle away
Milton, Letters
bewitching (bē-wich'ing), *a.* [Ppr of *bewitch*] Having power to bewitch or fascinate; fascinating, charming as, "*bewitching* tenderness," *Addison, Spectator, No 223*.

The more he considered it, the more *bewitching* the scene appeared to him. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II 5*

bewitchingly (bē-wich'ing-lī), *adv.* In a bewitching manner

bewitchingness (bē-wich'ing-nes), *n.* The quality which makes a person or thing bewitching

bewitchment (bē-wich'ment), *n.* [*< bewitch + -ment*] Fascination, power of charming; the effects of witchcraft

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the dealers *Shak, Cor, II 3*
To wash in May dew guards against *bewitchment*
Keary, Prim Bellef, p 378

bewith (bē-wīth), *π* [*< be-1 + with-1 what one can be with or do with*] A makeshift; a substitute [Scotch]

bewonder (bē-wun'dēr), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + wonder, = D bewonderen = G bewundern, admire*] 1 To fill with wonder, amaze
Seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered* was
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, x 17

2 To wonder at, admire
bework¹ (bē-wēr'k'), *v. t.* [*< ME bewurken, < AS bewegan (= D bewerken = G bewirken = Dan bevirke), work, work in, adorn, < be- + wycan, work see be-1 and work*] To work, as with thread, embroider

The mantle and the gyrdle both
That richly was *beworkt* *Sir T Glamour, I 1152*
Smocks all *beworkt* *B Jonson, Masque of Owls*
bewpers, *n.* See *bewapers*

bewrap (bē-rap'), *v. t.*, pret and pp *bewrapped*, *bewrapt*, ppr *bewrapping* [*< ME bewrappen, also bewerchen (with var bewrappen), < be- + wrappen, wrap see be-1 and wrap*] To wrap up, clothe, envelop
His sword,
Bewrapt with flowers, hung idly by his side
Fairfax, tr of Tasso, xvi 30

bewray¹ (bē-rā'), *v. t.* [*< ME berayen, bewrigen, disclose, reveal (= OFries bewrōga = OIIG bruogan, MHG beruogen), < be- + wasen, wrecen, obs E wray, disclose, reveal, < AS wrēgan, accuse (= OFries wroga, wrā = OS wrogan = D wroegen, accuse, = OHG ruogan, MIIG rugen, G rügen, censure, = Icel rugga, slander, = Sw röpa, betray, = Goth wrōhan, accuse), from a noun repr by Goth wrōhs, an accusation, = Icel rög, a slander. Somewhat affected in sense by betray, a quite different word*] 1 To accuse, malign—2 To reveal, divulge, make known, declare
Write down thy mind, *bewray* thy meaning
Shak, I of A, II 5

Whoso is partner with a thief hateth his own soul he heareth curling and *bewrayeth* it not *Prov xxix 24*

3 To disclose or reveal (the identity or the secrets of a person) perfidiously or prejudicially, betray, expose
Thou *bewrayest* all as a renegade
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I 675

For fears to be enforced by torments to *bewray* his confederates
Kneller, Hist Turks, p 7 (N F D)
Like slaves you sold your souls for golden dross,
Bewraying her to death
Masinger, Virgin Martyr, II 3

Hide the outcast, *bewray* not him that wandereth, is the simplest lesson of common humanity
W Phillips, Speeches, p 97

4 To reveal or disclose unintentionally or incidentally, show the presence or true character of, show or make visible
The ointment of his right hand which *bewrayeth* itself
Prov xxvii 16

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee
Mat xxvi 78
[*Bewray* is still sometimes used, especially in poetry, as an archaic word]

bewrayert (bē-rā'ēr), *n.* A betrayer or divulger
A *bewrayer* of secrets *Addison, Spectator, No 225*

bewrayingly¹ (bē-rā'ing-lī), *adv.* In a manner to bewray

bewrayment¹ (bē-rā'ment), *n.* [*< bewray + -ment*] The act of bewraying

bewreak¹ (bē-rēk'), *v. t.* [*< ME bewreken, < be- + wreken, wreak (cf AS bewrecan, exile, send forth see be-1 and wreak)*] To avenge, revenge
Thus much am I *bewreke*
Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale (d Spoght), I 800

bewreck¹ (bē-rēk'), *v. t.* [*< be-1 + wreck (cf AS bewreccan, drive or bring to, of ships see be-1 and wreck)*] To ruin, destroy
Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt* *Mir for Magn*

bewrought¹ (bē-rōt'). Obsolete past participle of *bework*

bey¹ (bā), *n.* [= F. Sp. *bey*, < Turk. *bey*, *beg* = Pers *baig*, a lord see *beg*², *beglerbeg*, and *begum*.] 1 The governor of a minor province or sanjak of the Turkish empire.—2. A title of respect given in Turkey to members of princely families, sons of pashas, military officers above the rank of major, the wealthy gentry, and, by courtesy, to eminent foreigners

We therefore rode out of Beyrout as a pair of Syrian *Bey*s
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 33

3 The title usually given by foreigners to the former Mohammedan rulers of Tunis
Frequently written *beg*

bey², *v.* A Middle English form of *buy*
beyet¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *beget*
beylerbey (bā'lēr-bā'), *n.* [*< Turk. beylerbey, beglerbeg, prince of princes, lit. 'bey of beys'*] The title of the governor-general of a province of the Turkish empire, ranking next to the grand vizir, and so called because he has under him the *bey*s at the head of the several sanjaks or districts composing his province Also written *beglerbeg*

beylerbeylik (bā'lēr-bā'hk), *n.* [*< beylerbey + -lik, a common noun formative; cf beylik*] The territory governed by a beylerbey Also *beglerbeglik* or *beglerbeglie*

beylik (bā'lik), *n.* [*< Turk. < bey, a bey, + -lik, cf beylerbeylik*] The district ruled by a bey

beyond (bē-yond'), *prep* and *adv.* [*< ME beyonde, beyende, etc, < AS begeondan, < be, by, + geondan, from the further side, < geond, prep, across, over, beyond (= Goth jāns, yonder), + -an, adv suffix see be-2 and yon, yonder*] 1. *prep.* 1 On or to the other side of as, *beyond* the river, *beyond* the horizon, "*beyond* that flaming hill," *G Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph*

We send our best commendations *beyond* the seas
Burton, Anat of Mel, To the Reader, p 59

2 Further on than, more distant than as, a mile *beyond* the river, a hundred miles *beyond* Omaha, he never could get *beyond* simple equations

So far your knowledge all their power transcends,
As what should be *beyond* what is extends
Dryden, Prolog to Univ of Oxford, I 89

It is not necessary to look *beyond* Nature or *beyond* experience in order to find that unique Object of which theology speaks
J R Scler, Nat Religion, p 52

3 Past in time, later than as, a day *beyond* the proper time—4 At a place or time not yet reached by, before, ahead or in advance of.

What's fame? A fancied life in others' breath,
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death
Pope, Essay on Man, IV 238

5 Out of reach of, outside of the capacity, limits, or sphere of, past as, *beyond* our power, *beyond* comprehension, that is *beyond* me

We bring a welcome to the highest lessons of religion and of poetry out of all proportion *beyond* our skill to teach
Emerson, Success

That the Antarctic continent has a flat and even surface, the character of the icebergs shows *beyond* dispute
J Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p 74

6 Above, superior to, in or to a degree which rivals, exceeds, or surpasses, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind

Beyond any of the great men of my country
Sir P Sidney

Dangle Egad, we were just speaking of your tragedy—Admirable, Sir Fretful, admirable!
Sneer You never did anything *beyond* it, Sir Fretful—never in your life
Sheridan, The Critic, I 1

She is beautiful *beyond* the race of women
Steele, Spectator, No 118

7. More than; in excess of; over and above
O, I've been vexed
And tortured with him *beyond* forty fevers
B Jonson, Poetaster, III 1

He [Pitt] refused to accept one farthing *beyond* the salary which the law had annexed to his office
Macaulay, William Pitt

Beyond all See *all*—**Beyond seas**, out of the country, abroad—**To go beyond**, to exceed in operation, ability, attainment, or the like, hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent
That no man go *beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter
1 Thes IV 6

The king has gone *beyond* me, all my glories
In that one woman I have lost for ever
Shak, Hen VIII, III 2

To go beyond one's self, to be much excited by anything, be beside one's self *Nares*

II. adv. At a distance; yonder
Beyond he lyeth, languishing *Spenser, F Q, III 1 88*
beyond (bē-yond'), *n.* That place or state which lies on the other side, an experience or

life beyond our present life or experience. as, the great beyond.

They are the All, with no beyond

J. Martineau, *Eth. Theory*, I 281. (N E D)

The back of beyond, a very distant or out-of-the-way place [Colloq.]

beyond-sea (bē-yond'sē), *a* From beyond the sea, foreign; outlandish as, beyond-sea words

Nay, my beyond-sea sir, we will proclaim you You would be king! Beau. and Fl., Philaster, V 4

beyship (bē'ship), *n* [*bey* + *-ship*] The office of a bey; incumbency of such office

Those small political offences, which in the days of the Mamelukes would have led to a beyship or a bowstring, receive four fold punishment by deportation to Faizoghli, the local Cayenne R F Burton, *El Medinal*, p 51

bezant (bez'an), *n* [= F *bezant*, prob of E Ind origin] A white or striped cotton cloth from Bengal.

bezant (bez'ant or bē-zant'), *n*. [*ME bezant*, *besant*, *besan*, < OF *besant*, *besan*, *besan* = Pr *bezant* = Sp *bezante* = Pg *besante* = It *bisante*, < ML *Bezantius*, L *Byzantius* (see *nummus*), a Byzantine coin, < *Byzantium*, < Gr *Βυζάντιον*, older name of Constantinople Cf *storn*] 1 A gold coin (the proper name of which was



Obverse
Bezant (solidus) of Romanus III — British Museum
(Size of the original)

solidus) issued by the emperors at Constantinople in the middle ages. Bezants had a wide circulation in Europe till the fall of the Eastern Empire, more especially during the period from about A D 800 to the middle of the thirteenth century, when European countries, except Spain, had no gold currencies of their own. Also called *byzant*, *byzantine*.

And who that did best should have a rich chisel of gold worth a thousand bezants. Sir T. Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*

2 In *her*, a small circle or, a gold roundel. It is a common bearing, and is supposed to have originated from the coins of Constantinople, assumed as bearings by crusaders.

Also spelled *besant*

White bezant, a silver coin of Byzantium, worth about 70 cents

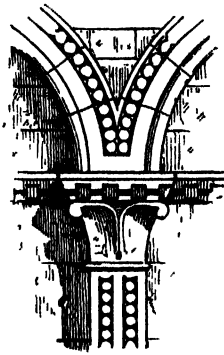
bezanté, bezantée, bezanted (bez-an-tā', bē-zan'ted), *a* In *her*, same as *bezant*

bezantée (bez-an-tā'), *n* [OF *bezantée*, *bezantée* see *bezant*] A molding ornamented with roundels or small disks resembling bezants, of frequent occurrence in Norman architecture *Encyc Brit.*, II 461

bezantier (bez-an-ti-er), *n*. [Also *besantier* and *bay-antier*, < OF *bez-, bes-*, secondarily, inferior (prob < L *bis*, twice), + E *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow-antler, the bay-antler. See *antler*

bezanty (bē-zan'ti), *a* [Also *bezante*, *bezantia*, < F. *besanté*, < *besant*, *bezant*.] In *her*, strewn or studded with bezants, said of the field, or of any charge. Also *bezanted*

bezel (bez'el), *n* [Also *bezel*, *basil*, and formerly *beazel*, *bazil*, *beze*, etc., < OF **bezel*, *bazel* (F *biseau*), sloping edge, a bevel, = Sp Pg *bisel*, origin unknown, perhaps (a) < L *bis*, double, + dim suffix *-el*, or (b) < ML *bisalus*, a stone with two angles or slopes, < L *bis*, twice, + *ala*, a wing. Cf *axil* and *axile*] 1 The slope at the edge of a cutting-tool, as a chisel or plane. It is generally single, but sometimes double. [In this sense commonly *basil*] 2 The oblique side or face of a gem, specifically, one of four similarly situated four-sided facets on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called *templets*. See cut under *brilliant*. Bezel is also sometimes used to denote the space between the table and the girdle, that is, the "crown," with the exception of the table



Bezantée — Tower of Church of La Charité sur Loire France
(From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*)

3. In *jewelry*. (a) That part of the setting of a precious stone which incloses it and by which it is held in place. (b) A flat surface of gold engraved with any device to serve as a seal, when a stone is not used. See *chaton* [Rare]

4. In *watch-making*, the grooved flange or rim in which the crystal of a watch is set

bezel (bez'el), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *bezeled* or *bezelled*, ppr *bezeling* or *bezzeling* [Also *basil*, < *bezel*, *n*] To grind to an edge, cut to a sloping edge, bevel

bezeleen (bez'es-tēn), *n* [Also written *bezeleen*, *bezeleen*, < Turk *bazilān*, orig Pers, a clothes-market] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East. N E D

bezetta (bē-zet'ā), *n* [A corruption of It *pezzetta*, red paint, prop a piece of cloth dyed red used for rouging, lit a little piece, dim of *pezza*, a piece, esp. of cloth see *pice*] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are prepared thus for exportation; the pigment itself. Red bezetta is colored with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue bezetta is prepared from the juice of some euphorbiaceous plants, treated with dung and urine, and is used to color the rind of Dutch cheese

Béziers (bē-zī-ā'), *n* A sweet wine, named from the town of Béziers in the department of Hérault, France.

bezique (be-zēk'), *n* [Also *bazique*, < F *basique*, *bezique*, *bézy*, of obscure origin. Some compare Pers *bāzīch*, sport, a game, < *bāzi*, play, sport, but the resemblance is apparently accidental] 1 A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons, with two packs from which the cards having from two to six spots have been removed. The object of the game is to win the *aces* and *tens*, and to secure various combinations of cards which when shown or declared entitle the player to score a certain number of points

2 The queen of spades and knave of diamonds, one of the counting combinations in the game of bezique — Double bezique, the two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, the highest counting combination in bezique

bezoar (bē-zōr'), *n* [Also *bezoard*, early mod E *bezor*, *bezor*, *bezer*, *bezar*, *bezer* = F *bezoard*, formerly *bezar*, *bezar*, = Sp *bezoar*, *bezar*, *bezar*, = Pg *bezoar* = NL *bezoar*, *bezoar*, *bezoar*, < Ar *bāzār*, *bādzār*, < Pers *bādzār*, *pūdzār*, the bezoar-stone, < *pūd*, expelling, + *zār*, poison, so called because it was considered an antidote to poison] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some eastern countries. They are used in China both as a pigment and as a drug. Such calculi are generally formed around some foreign substance, as a bit of wood, straw, hair, etc. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the bezoar from the East Indies and that from Pers — Bezoar mineral, an oxid of antimony, or antimonial acid especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid — Fossil bezoar, a formation like animal bezoar, consisting of several layers around some extraneous body which serves as a nucleus — Vegetable bezoar. Name as *calyptra*

bezoardic (bez-ō-ārd'ik), *a* and *n* [*F bezoardique* (NL *bezoardicus*, *bezoardicus*), < *bezoard*, *bezoar*] 1 *a* Of the nature of or pertaining to bezoar; compounded of or possessing the supposed antidotal properties of bezoar, serving as an antidote — Bezoardic acid. Same as *lame acid* (which see, under *lague*)

II. *a* Medicine having the properties of bezoar, an antidote

bezoar-goat (bē-zōr-gōt), *n* A name given to the wild goat, *Capra agagrus*, from the fact that it produces the bezoar. See *agagrus*

bezoartict, bezoartical (bez-ō-ārt'ik, -tī-kal), *a* [*NL bezoarticus* see *bezoartid*] Same as *bezoardic*

The healing bezoartical virtue of grace

Chillingworth, *Works*, p 37b

bezonian (bē-zō-ni-an), *n* [Also *besonian*, *besonian*, < *besonio*, *besonio*, *besonio*, etc., a beggar see *besonio*.] An indigent wretch, a beggar or scoundrel

Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die

Shak. 2 Hen IV, v 3

Bezoutian (be-zō'ti-an), *a* Belonging to the French mathematician Étienne Bezout (1730-83) — Bezoutian method of elimination, a method published by Bezout in 1766

bezoutiant (be-zō'ti-ant), *n* [*Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-iant*] In *math*. (a) The homogeneous quadratic function of *n* variables, whose discriminant is the resultant of two equations, each of the *n*th degree (b) Incorrectly used for *bezoutoid*

bezoutoid (be-zō'toid), *n*. [*Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-oid*] In *math.*, the bezoutiant to two homogeneous functions obtained by differentiation from one homogeneous function of two variables

bezzle (bez'l), *v*, pret and pp *bezzled*, ppr *bezzling* [Now only E dial, early mod E, also *bezzel*, *bezel*, *bzle*, *biszel*, < late ME *bezzel*, < OF *bezzel*, *bezzel*, *bezzel*, by aphesis for *embezzel*, waste, embezzle see *embezzle*] I. *trans*. 1 To purloin or make away with, embezzle

I must be shut up and my substance bezzled

Fletcher, *Woman's Prize*, iv 1

2. To consume a large quantity of, as food or drink, waste or squander, as money [Prov Eng]

II. *intrans*. To drink to excess. Dekker

bezzlet (bez'l), *n* [*bezzle*, *v*] A debauchee; a sot. Nash

bezzler (bez'ler), *n* Same as *bezzle*, *n*

bezzling (bez'ling), *n* [*bezzle*, *v*] Dissipation, excessive drinking.

From haughty Spayne, what broughtst thou els beside But lofty looks and their Luciferian pride? From Belgia, what but their deep bezzling, Their boote carouse, and their beere buttermilking?

Marston, *Satires*, II

I have proposed and determined with myself to leave the bezzling of those knights and return to my village

Shelton, tr of Don Quixote, fol 108

bhadoo (ba'dō-ō), *n* [*Hind bhādū* or *bhādū*, *adj*, relative to the month *Bhādou*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of rice, maize, etc. It is laid down during the rainfall in April and May, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one fourth of the food supply in a normal year

bhainsa (bin'sā), *n* [*Hind bhainsā* (masc), *bhains* (fem)] A name of the domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalis*

bhang, bang' (bung), *n* [Also *bhang*, and formerly *bhang*, also (after Ar) *bang*, < *Hind* etc *bhang*, *bhang*, *bhang* (= Pers *bang*, > Ar *bang*, *bang*), *bhang*, < Skt *bhangā*, hemp] The dried leaves of the hemp-plant, *Cannabis indica*, which as grown in India contain a powerfully narcotic resin and a volatile oil. In India bhang is used for smoking, either with or without tobacco, and is also made up with flour, sugar, etc., into a kind of sweet meat called *majun* (majun). An intoxicating drink is prepared by infusing the pounded leaves in cold water. As prepared and used by the Arabs it is known as *hashish* (see *hemp*). It is also employed in medicine for its anodyne, hypnotic, and antispasmodic qualities

bharadar (bar'ā-dār), *n* [*Hind bharadār*] One of the Gorkha chiefs who invaded Nepal in 1768, and parceled out the land among themselves. The bharadars form a kind of feudal aristocracy, and in times of emergency act as a council of state

bharialah (bār'sā-lā), *n* [E Ind] The native name of an East Indian badger-like quadruped, *Urocyon naivitus* of Hodgson

bhat (bat), *n* [*Hind bhāt*, also *bharata*] In India, a man of a tribe of mixed descent, the members of which are professed genealogists and poets, a bard. These men in Rajputana and Gujarat had also extraordinary privileges as the guarantors of travelers, whom they accompanied, against attack or robbery. *Idle and Burnell*, Gloss

Bheel, *n* See *Bhil*

bheesty, bheestie (bēs'ti), *n*. [Anglo-Ind, also written *bheesty*, *bheesty*, *bheesty*, *bheesty*, < *Hind bhisti*, *bhisti*, Pers *bhisti*, a water-carrier, lit heavenly, < *bhist* (> *Hind bhist*), paradise, heaven] An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir, carrying it in a sheepskin bucket or bag

In particular there is a creature like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a *bheesty* or *bhisti*, whose special calling is to fill the baths in that refreshing apartment attached to every Indian bedroom. *MacLeod*

bhel (bel), *n* See *Bil*

Bhil (bēl), *n* [Also spelled *Bheel*, repr *Hind Bhil*] 1 A member of the aboriginal tribes of India which occupy the valleys of the Ner, budda and Tapti, and the slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains

The language of the *Bhils* in the Bombay province, Rajpootana, and central India, is understood to be a dialect of Hindi. *R. N. Cust*, *Mad Lungs* I Ind, p 49

2 The language of the *Bhils*

bhogal (bō'gāl), *n* [E Ind] An inferior cotton made in India

Bhotanese (bō-tā-nēs' or nēs'), *a* and *n* See *Bhutanese*

Bhutanese (bo-tā-nēs' or nēs'), *a* and *n* [*Bhutan*, the country (*Bhutā*, a native of Bhutan), + *-ese*] 1 *a* Pertaining to Bhutan, its people, or their language

In reality the *Bhutanese* authorities did not want to receive a mission at all

J T Wheeler, *Short Hist India*, p 674

II. n 1 *sing* or *pl* A native or the natives of Bhutan, a mountainous state in the Himalayas, having Tibet on the north, Bengal and Assam on the south, and Sikkim on the west. The Bhutanese have flat faces, high cheek bones, brown complexion, almond eyes, and black hair. They profess a corrupt form of Buddhism, and are subjects of a dual government under a pontiff and a prince.

2 The language of Bhutan

Also written *Bhotanese* and *Bootanese* (*Bhotan*, *Bootan*)

bhyree (bi'rē), *n* [E Ind] A kind of falk on used in hawking in India. Also *bheer*

bit, *prep* [ME, < AS *bi*, in comp. with nouns *bi* = *by*, *be*] A common Middle English form of the preposition *by*

Bi The chemical symbol of bismuth

bi-1 A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *be-1* or *be-2*

bi-2 [L *bi-*, combining form of *bis* (= Gr *dis-*, *di-* = Skt *dis-* = OHG *MIH* *zwei*, G *zwei* = AS *twi-*, E *two-*), orig. **dus*, twice, doubly, two-, < *duo* = E *two* see *two*, *twi-*, *di-2*] A prefix of Latin origin, cognate with *di-* and *twi-*, meaning two, two-, twice, double, twofold, as in *bi-axial*, *bi-cornous*, *bimanous*, *biped*, *bifurcate*, etc. especially in chemical terms, where it denotes two parts or equivalents of the ingredient referred to, as in *bicarbonate*, *bichromate*, etc. Such words are properly adjectives, to be analyzed as *bi* + noun + adjective suffix (for example, *bicarbonate*, *bifurcate* two forked, *bimanous*, two handed, etc.) but may also be briefly treated as *bi* + adjective (*bicardine*, *bifurcate*, etc.) Words in *bi-* root actually or theoretically upon Latin or New Latin forms, **biacutus*, **biacuminatus*, **biangulatus*, **biarticulatus*, etc., but it is often convenient to refer them to English elements

biacid (bi-ā'sid), *a* [*< bi-2 + acid*] In chem., capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions said of a base

biacuminate (bi-ā-kū'mi-nāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + acuminate*] In bot., having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some *Mulpighiaceae*, which are attached by the middle and taper toward the ends

bialar (bi-ā'lar), *a* [*< bi-2 + alar*] Having two wings — **Bialar determinant**, in math., one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros

bialate (bi-ā'lat), *a* [*< bi-2 + alate*] Having two alae or wings, two-winged

bianco secco (biang'kō sek'ō) [It, lit dry white *bianco* = F *blanc*, white, < OHG *blanch*, shining (see *blank*), *secco*, < L *seccus*, dry see *sec*, *sack*] A white pigment used in fresco-painting. It consists of lime and pulverized marble, the former before mixing being macerated in water until its causticity is removed

Lomazzo observes (Frattato, p 194) that Perino del Vaga invented a colour formed of verdaccio and *bianco secco*, that is, limewhite in powder

Mrs Merrifield, *Art of Fresco Painting*, III

biangular (bi-ang'gū-lār), *a* [*< bi-2 + angular*] Having two angles or corners [Rare]

biangulate, **biangulated** (bi-ang'gū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a* [*< bi-2 + angulate*] Same as *biangular*

biangulous (bi-ang'gū-lus), *a* [*< bi-2 + angulous*] Same as *biangular*

biannual (bi-an'ū-āl), *a* [*< bi-2 + annual* Cf *biennial*] Occurring twice a year arbitrarily distinguished from *biennial* (which see)

biannually (bi-an'ū-āl-i), *adv* Twice a year

Not even an aspiration toward a change in the fashion of her clothes *biannually*, at least

The Century, XXIII 647

biannulate (bi-an'ū-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + annulate*] In zool., having two encircling rings, generally of color

biantheriferous (bi-an-the-rif'e-rus), *a* [*< bi-2 + antheriferous*] In bot., having two anthers

biarchy (bi-ār-ki), *n*, *pl* *biarchies* (-kīz) [*< bi-2 + Gr* *archia*, < *αρχή*, rule, after *monarchy*, etc Cf *diarchy*] Dual government or sovereignty

biarcuate, **biarcuated** (bi-ār-kū-āt -ā-ted), *a* [*< bi-2 + arcuate*] Twice curved as, a *biarcuate* margin, one having a convex curve passing into a concave one

Biar glass. See *glass*

Biarmian (bi-ār'mi-an), *n* and *a*. [*< Biarmia*, Latinized from Icei *Byarmaland*, the land of the *Byarmar*, = AS *Beormas*, now called *Permanians* see *Perman*] *I. n* One of the Finnish inhabitants of Irm in Russia, a *Perman* (which see)

II. a Of or pertaining to the Biarmians or Permians.

biarritz (bi-ār'its), *n*. [Named from *Biarritz*, a town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France] A thin corded woolen cloth

biarticulate (bi-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + articulate*] Having two joints, as the antennae of some insects

bias (bi'as), *n*, *a*, and *adv*, *pl* *bias*es, *improp* *bias*es (-er) [Early mod E also *bias*, *byas*, *bace*, *bass*, < F (and OF) *bais*, a slant, a slope, = Pr *bais* = OCat *bais*, Cat *biaz* = It *s-biescio*, dial *basciu*, *sbias*, *bias* (cf also It *bieco*, squinting, oblique, *bias*), origin unknown, hardly < L *bifacem*, acc of *bifaz*, squinting (cf ML *bifacius*, two-faced), < L *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face] *I. n* 1 An oblique or diagonal line, especially, a cut which is oblique to the texture of a fabric, hence, in *dressmaking*, a seam formed by bringing together two pieces thus cut, specifically, one of the front seams of a close-fitting waist sometimes called a *dart* — 2. In *bowling*, a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl, a difference in the shape and weight of the two sides or poles of a bowl, causing it to curve in its course toward the lighter and less bulged side, hence, the curved course of such a bowl — 3 A one-sided tendency of the mind, undue propensity toward an object, a particular leaning or inclination; bent, specifically, in *law*, prejudice, as of a witness used most frequently to denote prejudice and habits of thought which prevent the fair or dispassionate consideration of any subject or question

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions

Locke

Alas! what years you thus consume in vain,

Ruled by this wretched *bias* of the brain!

Cicero, *The Newspaper*

One cannot mistake the prevailing *bias* of her mind

Barham, *Ingoldby Legends*, I 202

The *bias* of education, the *bias* of class relationships, the *bias* of nationality, the political *bias*, the theological *bias* — the *bias*, added to the constitutional sympathies and antipathies, have much more influence in determining beliefs on social questions than has the small amount of evidence collected

II. a 1 Oblique, slanting, diagonal to the outline or to the texture now used only or chiefly of fabrics or dress as, a *bias* line (in former use) in a drawing, a *bias* piece in a garment — 2 Loaded or swelled on one side, like a biased bowl

Blow, villain, till thy spheroid *bias* cheek

Out swell the coil of puff d Aquilon

Shak, T and C, IV 5

III. adv [*< bias*, *a*] In a slanting manner, obliquely

Trial did draw

Bias and thwart, not answering the aim

Shak, T and C, I 3

bias (bi'as), *v. t*, *pret* and *pp* *biased* or *biased*, *ppr* *biasing* or *biasing* [Early mod E also *bias*, *bace*, *byas* (cf F *baiser* = Pr *baisar*), from the noun] 1 To give a *bias* to, as a bowl, furnish with a *bias* See *bias*, *n*, 2

To give you the Moral of it [game of bowls] It is the Emblem of the world or the world's ambition, where most are short, or over, or wide or wrong *Bias*, and some few justle in to the Mistris Fortune

By Earle Minto *Cosmographie*, XII

2 To incline to one side, give a particular direction to the mind of, prejudice, warp, prepossess as, the judgment is often *biased* by interest

My judgment of desert hath not been *biased* by personal being of my own particular judgment, in matters of disputation, among the Churches of God

C Mather, *Mag Chris*, Int

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause, he cause his interest will certainly *bias* his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity

Madison, *Federalist*, No 10

bias-drawing (bi'as-drā'ing), *n* A turning awry, hence, partiality, prepossession

Shak, T and C, I 3

biasness (bi'as-nes), *n* [*< bias* + *-ness*] The state of being *biased*, inclination to a particular side, partiality

Sherwood

Biatora (bi-ā-tō'rā), *n* [NL] An extensive genus of lichens which have a crustaceous thallus adhering closely to the substance on which it grows, and sessile apothecia, of which the example is colored or blackening

biatorine (bi-ā-tō'rīn), *a* [*< Biatora* + *-ine*] In lichens, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Biatora*, having a proper exiple, which is not coal-black, but colored or blackening, as in many species of the tribe *Lecleraceae*

biatoroid (bi-ā-tō'rōid), *a*. [*< Biatora* + *-oid*] Same as *biatorine*

biauriculate (bi-ā-rik'ū-lāt), *a*. [*< bi-2 + auriculate*] 1 In zool. and anat., having two auricles, in any sense of that word, especially applied to the heart of the higher vertebrates. — 2 In bot., having two ear-like projections, as a leaf

Also *biaurite*

biaxial (bi-āk'sal), *a* Same as *biaxial*

The great majority of non isotropic substances are doubly refracting, and in general are *biaxial*, i. e. have two equally important optic axes, whose mutual inclination may have any value from 0 to 90

Tau, *Light*, § 290

biaxial (bi-āk'sal), *a*. [*< bi-2 + axial*] Having two axes as, a *biaxial* crystal See *optic biaxiality* (bi-āk-si-āl'i-ti), *n* [*< biaxial* + *-ity*] The quality of being *biaxial*, *biaxial* character

biaxially (bi-āk'si-āl-i), *adv* With two axes

biaz (bi'az), *n* [Native name] A cotton cloth resembling linen, manufactured in central Asia for home use and for export to Russia

McElrath, *Com Diet*

bib1 (bib), *v. t* and *i*, *pret* and *pp* *bibbed*, *ppr* *bibbing* [= North E *beb*, < ME *bibben*, tuppel, drink, cf freq *bibbe*, nearly = OD *biboren*, drink frequently ME *bibben* "must have been borrowed directly from L *bibere*, to drink, and may be imagined to have been used jocularly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin" (Skeat), but perhaps of natural origin See *imbibe*, *bibulous*, *bever*, and *beverage*] To sip, tuppel, drink frequently

This meller [miller] hath so wylly *bibbed* ale

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I 242

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did

Locke, *Education*, § 18

bib2 (bib), *n* [Supposed to be derived from the verb *bib1*, because it absorbs moisture Cf *barette* and *beaver*] 1 A cloth worn by children under the chin to keep the front of the dress clean, especially when eating — 2 A similar article worn by adults, especially as forming the upper part of an apron

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of thy doublet

Beau and Fl, *Captain*, III 5

3 A curved vent or nozzle used to alter the direction of the flow of liquids — 4 *Naut*, same as *bibb*, the usual spelling in this sense

bib3 (bib), *n* [So called from a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, and which, when inflated, may be compared to a *bib*, < *bib2*] The most common name of the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*, a fish of the family *Gadidae* See *biceps*, 2

bibacious (bi-bā'shūs), *a* [*< L bibax* (*biba-*), given to drink (< *bibere*, drink), + *-ous*] Addicted to drinking, disposed to imbibe [Rare]

bibacity (bi-bā'si-ti), *n* [Formerly *ibacitie*, < L as if **bibacitas*, < *bibax* see *ibacitious*] The quality of being *bibacious*, or addicted to drink

Blount [Rare]

bibasic (bi-bā'sik), *a* [*< bi-2 + basic*] Literally, having two bases in chem., applied to acids (such as sulphuric acid, H₂SO₄) which have two hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base or bases See *monobasic*, *tribasic*, *diabasic*, and *polybasic*

bibation (bi-bā'shon), *n* [Irreg for **bibaton*, < ML *bibitu* (-n) Cf *imbibition*, and see *bib1*] The act of drinking, a drink or draught

Royal cheer and deep *bibation*

S Naylor, *Reynard the Fox*, 4

bibativeness (bib'ā-tiv-nes), *n* [*< bib1* + *-ativeness*] Fondness for liquor, tendency to drink a term used in phrenology

bibb (bib), *n* [A particular use of *bib2* A somewhat similar comparison appears in the case of *beaver*, originally a *bib*.] *Naut*, a bracket of timber bolted to the hound of a lower mast for the purpose of supporting the trestletree

bibber (bib'ēr), *n* [*< bib1* + *-er*] Cf OD *biberer*, a *bibber* See *bib1*] A tuppel, a person given to drinking: chiefly used in composition as, a wine-bibber

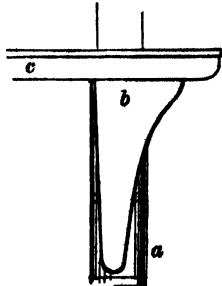
Ah! Zephyrus! art here, and Flora too?

Ye tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew

Keats, *Endymion*, IV

bibblet, *r* [Early mod E. also *bible*, *bibil* (cf equiv. OD *biberen*), freq of *bib1*] *I. trans* To drink, drink of or from

II. intrans. 1. To drink often. — 2. To sip.



bibble-babble (bib'l-bab'l), *n.* [Early mod. E also *bible-bable*, a varied redupl. of *babble*. Cf. *tittle-tattle*, *shilly-shally*, etc.] Idle talk, prating to no purpose

Thy wits the heavens restore I endeavour thyself to sleep and leave thy vain *bubble bubble* Shak., 1 N, iv 2

bibblert (bib'lér), *n.* One who lubbles; a bibber

Rare ye well, *bibbler* Udall, Roister Doister, III 5

bib-cock (bib'kok), *n.* [Cf. *bib* (in reference to the bent-down nozzle) + *cock*, 3] A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozzle E H Knight

bibelot (bib'lô), *n.* [F] A small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity, especially, an object of this kind which can be kept in a cabinet or on a shelf See *curio*

biberon (bib'ron), *n.* [F, artificially formed, < L *bibere*, drink, and F suffix -on] 1 A vessel having a spout through which to drink, designed for the use of sick persons and children — 2 An infant's nursing-bottle



Biberon — Oiron falence (France) in South Kensington Museum, London (From 'L'Art pour tous')

Bibio (bib'i-ô), *n.* [NL, < LL *bibio*, a small insect said to be generated in wine, < L *bibere*, drink] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Bibionidae*. The sexes are colored differently. *B. tabanus* is an example, the male is black, the female brick red with a black head

Bibionidae (bib'i-on'-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Bibio* (n) + -idae] A family of numerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Bibio*, having the prothorax much developed, no transverse thoracic suture, 7 abdominal segments, 6 to 11 antennal joints, 3 ocelli, wings without a discal cell, and the coxae not prolonged. There are about 800 described species. The family formerly included the genus *Simulium*, now separated as the type of another family

bibiru (bi-bê'rû), *n.* See *bebeeru*

bibitory (bib'i-tô-rî), *a.* [NL *bibitorius*, < LL *bibitor*, a drinker, toper, < L *bibere*, drink] Pertaining to drinking or tipping [Rare]

Bible (bi'bl), *n.* [Cf. ME *bible*, *bibel*, < OF *bible* (F *bible* = Pr *bibla* = Sp *Pg biblia* = It *bibbia* = D *bybel* = MIIG and G *bibel* = Icel *biblia*, old form *bubla* = Sw *Dan bibel*), < LL *biblia* (usually *biblia sacra*) (prop neut pl, but in ML taken also as fem sing), < Gr *βιβλίον* (ra *βιβλία τὰ ἅγια*, 1 e, *biblia sacra*, the holy books), pl of *βιβλίον*, often spelled *βιβλίον*, a little book, a book as a division of a large work, dim of *βιβλος*, also *βιβλος*, a book, writing, scroll, lit. paper, same as *βιβλος*, the Egyptian papyrus, of the inner bark of which paper was made Cf. L *liber*, a book, < *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, F *book*, < AS *boc*, a book, as related to *boc*, a beech-tree; and of *paper*. The orig sense of LL *biblia*, the books, is made prominent in ML *bibliotheca*, the Bible, lit a library see *bibliotheca*] 1 The Book, or rather the Books (see etym), by way of eminence, the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The word *bible* is not found in the English version, but the Greek word occurs frequently, being always translated "book" or "books," sometimes indicating the books of the Old Testament. The Bible consists of two parts: the Old Testament, written in Hebrew, containing the Law, the Prophets, and the sacred writings, or Hagiographa, and the New Testament, written in Greek, consisting of the four Gospels, the Book of Acts, the Epistles of Paul and other apostolic writers, and the Apocalypse or Book of Revelation, the only strictly prophetic book which it contains. Roman Catholic writers accept, in addition to these, most of the books contained in the Apocrypha of the King James version, which occur in the Septuagint (see below) and Vulgate, distributed among the other books of the Old Testament. The principal ancient versions of the Bible, or of portions of it, are the *Targums*, a Chaldee or Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the more ancient Hebrew Scriptures, the *Samaritan Pentateuch*, a Hebrew version of the first five books of the Old Testament, ancient in its character, and preserved with jealous care among the Samaritans, the *Synagoga*, a Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by Jewish scholars at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, principally in the third century B C, the *Vulgate*, a Latin version of both Old Testament and New Testament prepared by Jerome at the close of the fourth century A D, and the *Peshito*, a Syriac version of the Old Testament

and the major part of the New Testament, probably prepared in the second century A D. Translations were early made into the principal languages of Christendom. The first complete translation into English was that of Wyclif and Nicholas Hereford, about 1382, and the first printed English version was those of Tyndale and Coverdale, 1524-1535. Other important versions are the *Lutheran*, in the German, by Martin Luther, 1521-34, the basis of the Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Dutch, and Finnish versions, the *Authorized* or *King James*, prepared by a special commission of scholars in England under James I, 1604-11, the *Douay*, a popular name given to a translation into English prepared by Roman Catholic divines, the Old Testament at Douay (1609-10) the New Testament at Reims (1582) and the *Revised*, a revision of the King James Bible prepared by a committee of British and American Protestant divines, the New Testament appearing in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885. The number of minor versions is indicated by the fact that, since 1804, translations of the Bible or portions of it have been published in upward of 225 languages. Roman Catholics and Protestants differ in the degree of authority which they attach to the Bible. The Roman Catholic Church "receives with piety and reverence all the books of the Old and New Testaments since one God is the Author of each (Council of Trent) but "at the same time it maintains that there is an unwritten word of God over and above Scripture (Cath. Dict.) Protestants generally hold that "the Supreme Judge, by which all controversies of religion are to be determined, and all decrees of councils, opinions of ancient writers, and private spirits are to be examined and in whose sentence we are to rest can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in Scripture (Westminster Conf. of Faith)

Hence—2 Any book or collection of religious writings received by its adherents as a divine revelation as, the *Koran* is the *Bible* of the Mohammedans, the *Mormon Bible*—3† [l c] Any great book

To tellen all wold passen any *bible*, that owhei [anywhere] is Chaucer, Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, l 354

4 [l c] A medieval military engine for throwing large stones *Grove Bible* Christian, one of a religious sect in England and Wales, sometimes called *Branwyls* from their founder, William Bryan, a Welshman local preacher, who separated from the Wesleyans in 1815. In doctrines and forms of worship they do not differ widely from the Arminian Methodists — *Bible Communist*. Same as *Perfectionist* (which see) — *Bible Society*, an association for the purpose of printing and circulating the Bible — *Breeches Bible*. See *Geneva Bible* — *Geneva Bible*, an English translation of the Bible issued from Geneva in 1560 by several English divines who had fled thither to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary. It was the first complete Bible to appear in Roman type, the first to omit the Apocrypha, and the first to recognize the division into verses. This translation was in common use in England till the version made by order of King James was introduced in 1611. The Geneva Bible has also been called the *Breeches Bible*, because Gen III 7 is translated, "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made them selves breeches." "Breeches" occurs in previous translations, though the name is given especially to this one — *Mazarin Bible*, an edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mainz in 1450-55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It was so called because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1780 — *Vinegar Bible*, an edition printed at the London press, Oxford, in 1717, with the heading to Luke xx as the "Parable of the Vinegar," instead of the "Parable of the Vineyard" — *Wicked Bible*, an edition printed in 1632 in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh commandment

Bible-clerk (bi'bl-clêrk), *n.* 1 In English universities, a student whose duty it originally was to read the Bible during meals, now often required to note absences from chapel — 2 The holder of a certain scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, established in 1473

Bible-oath (bi'bl-ôth), *n.* An oath on the Bible, a sacred obligation

So long as it was not a *Bible Oath*, we may break it with a safe conscience Congress, Way of the World, v 2

I doubted the correctness of your statement, though backed by your lordship's *Bible oath* Thackeray, Virginians, xii

bible-press (bi'bl-pres), *n.* [Cf. *bible*, appar with thought of 'a large book bound in heavy boards,' + *press*] *Naut.*, a hand-rolling board for cartridges, and for rocket- and port-fire cases [Eng.]

biblic (bib'lik), *n.* [Cf. ML *biblicus*, < LL *biblia*, Bible] In the medieval universities, the lowest grade of bachelor of theology. The ordinary *biblic* read and expounded the Bible on the days of the ordinary lectures, the *curator biblic* did so in extraordinary courses See *bachelor* 2

biblical (bib'h-kal), *a.* [Cf. ML *biblicus*, < LL *biblia*, Bible, + -al] 1 Pertaining to the Bible

or to the sacred writings as, *biblical learning*; *biblical criticism* — 2 In accord with the teachings of the Bible, scriptural Hence—3. Authoritative, true

First and foremost, eloquence must still be at bottom a *biblical* statement of fact Emerson, Eloquence

[Often written with a capital, as a proper adjective]

Biblical geography See *monophy* **Biblical hermeneutics** See *hermeneutics* — *Syn.* See *scriptural*

biblicality (bib'h-kal'i-ti), *n.* [Cf. *biblical* + -ity] 1 The quality of being biblical — 2 That which has the quality of being biblical [Rare]

biblically (bib'h-kal-i), *adv.* In a biblical manner, according to the Bible

Biblicism (bib'h-iz-izm), *n.* [Cf. ML *biblicus*, biblical, + -ism] 1 Adherence to the letter of the Bible — 2 Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature *Eclectic Rev*

Biblicist (bib'h-ist), *n.* [Cf. ML *biblicus*, biblical, + -ist] 1 A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible, specifically, in the twelfth century, one who adhered to the Bible as the sole rule of faith and practice, as opposed to a *scholastic*, who professed to bring all the doctrines of faith to the test of philosophy — 2 A biblical scholar

Also *Biblist*

bibliochresis (bib'i-l-ô-kre'sis), *n.* [NL, < Gr *βιβλίον*, a book, + *χρησις*, use, < *χρησθαι*, use] The use of books

The public librarian may soon derive the additional title of Master of *Bibliochresis* The Nation XXVI 297

bibliognost (bib'i-og-nost), *n.* [Cf. F *bibliographe*, < Gr *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γνωσις*, one who knows see *gnosis*, *gnostic*] One versed in bibliography or the history of books I D'Istach, Curious of Lit, IV 251

bibliognostic (bib'i-og-nos'tik), *a.* [Cf. *bibliognost* + -ic] Of or pertaining to a bibliognost, or to a knowledge of bibliography

bibliogony (bib'i-og'o-ni), *n.* [Cf. Gr *βιβλίον*, book, + *γονα*, production see -gony] The production of books *Southey*

bibliograph (bib'i-ô-graf), *n.* [Cf. Gr *βιβλίον*, book, + *γραφω*, see *bibliography*] Same as *bibliographer*

A thorough librarian must be a combination of the trio, *bibliographe*, *bibliogonista*, and *bibliophile* J C Van Dyke, Books and How to Use Them, p 132

bibliographer (bib'i-og'ra-fêr), *n.* [Cf. Gr *βιβλίον*, book, + *γραφω*, see *bibliography*] 1† One who writes or copies books — 2 One who writes about books, especially in regard to their authorship, date, typography, editions, etc., one skilled in bibliography

bibliographic, bibliographical (bib'i-ô-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *bibliography* + -ic, -ical] Pertaining to bibliography

bibliographically (bib'i-ô-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner

bibliography (bib'i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F *bibliographie*, < Gr *βιβλίον*, book, the act or habit of writing books, < *βιβλίον*, a writer of books, < *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γραφω*, write see *Bible*] 1† The writing of books — 2 The science which treats of books, their materials, authors, typography, editions, dates, subjects, classification, history, etc

Bibliography being the knowledge of books, which now is not confined to an "erudition of title pages, but embraces the subject-division of all the branches of human learning J C Van Dyke, Books and How to Use Them, p 113

3 A classified list of authorities or books on any theme as, the *bibliography* of political economy

biblioklept (bib'i-ô-klept), *n.* [Cf. Gr *βιβλίον*, book, + *κλέπτω*, a thief] A book-thief, one who purloins or steals books [Rare]

bibliokleptomania (bib'i-ô-klep'tô-mă'-ni-ak), *n.* [Cf. Gr *βιβλίον*, book, + *kleptomania*] One affected by a mania for stealing books [Rare]

bibliolater (bib'i-ol'a-têr), *n.* [See *bibliolatory*, cf. *idolater*] 1 A book-worshiper, one who pays undue regard to books Specifically—2 One who is supposed to regard the mere letter of the Bible with undue or extravagant respect, a worshiper of the Bible De Quincey

The mistaken zeal of *Bibliolaters* Hazen, 1 iv Sermons, p 278

bibliolatrism (bib'i-ol'a-triz-izm), *n.* [Cf. *bibliolater* + -ism] Same as *bibliolater*

bibliolatrous (bib'i-ol'a-trus), *a.* [Cf. *bibliolater* + -ous] Given to or characterized by bibliolater

bibliolatriy (bib'li-ol'-a-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λατρεία, worship Cf. idolatry.*] 1. Worship or homage paid to books.—2. Specifically, excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible

It was on account of this exclusive reference to Scripture that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the Church of Rome, and that the Protestants were accused of bibliolatriy

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v

bibliolite (bib'li-ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λίθος, stone*] A name sometimes given to certain laminated schistose rocks, otherwise called book-stones

bibliological (bib'li-ō-log'i-kal), *a* [*< bibliology + -ical*] Relating to bibliography

bibliologist (bib'li-ol'-ō-jist), *n* [*< bibliology + -ist*] One versed in bibliography

After so much careful investigation by the most eminent bibliologists

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xviii

bibliology (bib'li-ol'-ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λογία, < λόγος, speak see -ology*] 1. Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.—2. A treatise on books, bibliography

bibliomancy (bib'li-ō-man-ē), *n* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + μαντεία, divination*] A kind of divination performed by means of a book, specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning the future

Another kind of bibliomancy consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures

Encyc. Metropolitana

bibliomane (bib'li-ō-mān), *n* Same as bibliomaniac

bibliomania (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-ā), *n* [NL (*> F. bibliomane*), *< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + μανία, madness, mania*] Book-madness, a rage for collecting and possessing books, especially rare and curious ones Also bibliomaniac

bibliomaniac (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-ak), *n* and *a* [*< bibliomania, after maniac*] 1. *n* One affected with bibliomania

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well bred gentleman and a most hearty bibliomaniac

Dublin, Bibliographical Tour, i 155

II. a Affected by or pertaining to bibliomania, book-mad

Also bibliomaniac

bibliomaniacal (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-ā-kal), *a* [*< bibliomania, after maniac*] Of or pertaining to bibliomania or bibliomaniacs

bibliomaniacian (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-an), *n* and *a* [*< bibliomania + -ian*] Same as bibliomaniac [Rare]

bibliomaniacism (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-an-izm), *n* [*< bibliomaniac + -ism*] Book-madness, bibliomania [Rare]

bibliomaniac (bib'li-ō-mā-ni-ak), *n.* [As bibliomaniac + -ist] A bibliomaniac

Not bibliomaniac enough to like black letter

Lamb, Letter to Ainsworth

bibliomany (bib'li-ō-mā-ni), *n* [*< F. bibliomane, < NL bibliomania see bibliomania.*] Same as bibliomania

bibliopegic (bib'li-ō-pej'ik), *a* [*< bibliopegy + -ic*] Of or pertaining to bookbinding [Rare]

A magnificent specimen of bibliopegic art

N. Y. Tribune, April 21, 1884

bibliopegist (bib'li-ō-pej'ist), *n* [*< bibliopegy + -ist*] A bookbinder [Rare]

bibliopegistic (bib'li-ō-pej'is'tik), *a* [*< bibliopegist + -ic*] Of or pertaining to a bibliopegist or to bibliopegy as, bibliopegistic skill

bibliopegy (bib'li-ō-pej'ē), *n* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + πηγία, < πηγνύω, fasten, fix, bind see part*] The art of binding books [Rare]

During the 16th and 17th centuries bindings were produced in England which suffer no disgrace by comparison with contemporary masterpieces of French Italian, and German bibliography

Fuchs Brit, IV 42

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fil), *n* [*< F. bibliophile, < Gr. βιβλίον, book, + φίλος, loving*] A lover of books Sometimes written bibliophil

bibliophilic (bib'li-ō-fil'ik), *a* [*< bibliophile + -ic*] Of or pertaining to a bibliophile or book-fancier

A bibliophile curiosity is a copy of the first American play, 'The Contrast, from the library of George Washington

Art. Am., III 200

bibliophilism (bijb'li-ōf'i-lizm), *n* [*< bibliophile + -ism*] Love of books

bibliophilist (bijb'li-ōf'i-list), *n* [*< bibliophile + -ist*] A lover of books, a bibliophile

bibliophily (bijb'li-ōf'i-li), *n* [= *F. bibliophilie, as bibliophile + -y.*] Love of books

bibliophobia (bib'li-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, book, + φόβος, fear: see -phobia.*] A dread or hatred of books.

bibliopoesy (bib'li-ō-pō'ē-zi), *n.* [*< Gr. βιβλίον, a book, + ποίησις, making see poetry*] The making of books. *Carlyle*

bibliopolar (bib'li-ō-pō'lār), *a.* [*< bibliopole + -ar*] Bibliopole. [Rare]

bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n* [*< L. bibliopola, < Gr. βιβλιοπώλης, a bookseller, < βιβλίον, book, + πωλεῖν, sell*] A bookseller, now, especially, a dealer in rare and curious books

bibliopolic, bibliopolical (bib'li-ō-pol'ik, -i-kal), *a* [*< bibliopole + -ic, -ical.*] Relating to bookselling or booksellers

bibliopolically (bib'li-ō-pol'i-kal-i), *adv.* By bibliopoles, as a bibliopole

bibliopolism (bib'li-ō-pō'lizm), *n* [*< bibliopole + -ism*] Bookselling; the business of a bibliopole

bibliopolist (bib'li-ō-pō'l-ist), *n* [*< bibliopole + -ist*] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a bibliopolist, the young Fure stands not in need of parental aid for the prosperity of his business

Dublin, Bibliographical Tour, i 149

bibliopolistic (bib'li-ō-pō'lis'tik), *a* [*< bibliopolist + -ic*] Relating to a bookseller or to bookselling [Rare]

bibliotaph (bib'li-ō-taf), *n* [*< F. bibliotaphic, < Gr. βιβλίον, a book, + ταφός, a tomb (cf. ταφής, a burier), < θάττω, bury*] One who hides or buries books, or keeps them under lock and key

A bibliotaph buries his books by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases

J. D. Israel, Curios of Lit., IV 252

bibliotaphist (bib'li-ō-tā-fist), *n.* [As bibliotaph + -ist] A bibliotaph

bibliothec (bib'li-ō-thēk), *n* [*< L. bibliotheca see bibliotheca, bibliotheca*] A library

bibliotheca (bib'li-ō-thē'kā), *n* [Cf. AS *biblotheca*, the Bible, = *F. bibliothèque* = *Pg. bibliotheca* = *Sp. It. biblioteca* = *G. Dan. biblothek*, a library, < *L. bibliotheca*, a library, collection of books, in LL and ML esp the Bible, < *Gr. βιβλιοθήκη*, a library, a bookcase, < *βιβλίον*, book, + *θήκη*, case, place to put things, < *τίθημι*, put see *Bible* and *theca*] 1. A library, a place to keep books, a collection of books

Also was once celebrated for its magnificent collection of books Besides private libraries, each large mosque had its bibliotheca

R. F. Buxton, El Medinah, p 79

2. The Bible

From the circumstance of the Bible filling many rolls it acquired such title as pandects and *bibliotheca*, the latter of which remained in use down to the 14th century

Fuchs Brit, XVIII 144

It is a bibliotheca, or a copy of the Bible of the large folio size, and now bound up into several large volumes

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i 284

bibliothecal (bib'li-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [*< L. bibliotheca, < bibliotheca see bibliotheca*] Belonging to a library

bibliothecarian (bib'li-ō-thē-kā-rī-an), *a* [*< bibliotheca + -ian*] Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary or librarian

We confess a bibliothecarian avarice that gives all books a value in our eyes

Louell, Study Windows, p 292

bibliothecary (bib'li-ō-thē-kā-rī), *n* and *a* [*< L. bibliothecarius, a librarian, prop. adj., < L. bibliotheca see bibliotheca, and cf. apothecary*] 1. *n* 1. A librarian.—2. [*< L. *bibliothecarium*] A library

II. a Of or pertaining to a library or librarian

bibliothecal (bib'li-ō-thēk), *n* [Also written *bibliothek*, *-thec*, *-thecue*, < *F. bibliothèque*, < *L. bibliotheca see bibliotheca*] A place for books

The king asked him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his bibliotheca

Donne

Biblist (bib'list), *n* [= *F. bibliste*, < *ML. biblista see Bible* and *-ist*] Same as *Biblist*

biblos (bib'lus), *n.* [*< Gr. βιβλος, also βιβλος, papyrus see Bible*] Same as *papyrus*.

Bibos (bi'bos), *n* [NL, < *bi-* (either for *bi-*, twice, here in sense of secondary, or short for *bison*) + *Bos*, *q v*] A genus or subgenus of bovine ruminants, of the family *Bovidae* and subfamily *Bovina*, with prominent front and depressed horns directed outward It contains the Indian gayal or gaur and the banteng or Sonda ox See cut under *gayal*

bracteate (bi-brak'tē-āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + bracteate*] In bot., having two bracts.

bracteolate (bi-brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + bracteolate*] In bot., having two bractlets.

bibulose (bib'ū-lōs), *a* Same as *bidulous*, 1.

bidulous (bib'ū-lus), *a* [*< L. bibulus, < bibere, drink see bibl.*] 1. Having the quality of

absorbing or imbibing fluids or moisture; absorbent; spongy.

The soul that ascends to worship the great God is plain and true, having become porous to thought and bidulous of the sea of light

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p 264

The carbon is replaced by bidulous paper

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p 527

2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; addicted to drink, proceeding from or characterized by such tendency. as, *bidulous* propensities.

—3. Relating to drink or drinking: as, *bidulous* lore [Rare]

bidulously (bib'ū-lus-lī), *adv* In a bidulous manner, by drinking in or absorbing.

bicalcarate (bi-kal'ka-rāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + calcarate*] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limbs of some animals and the anthers of some plants.

bicallose (bi-kal'ōs), *a.* [*< bi-2 + callose*] In bot., having two callosities or hard protuberances

bicallous (bi-kal'us), *a.* Same as *bicallose*

bicameral (bi-kam'e-ral), *a* [*< bi-2 + L. camera, a chamber see camera*] Two-chambered, pertaining to or consisting of two chambers as, a bicameral legislature.

An increase of the number of Houses beyond two gives no advantage which the bicameral plan does not afford

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p 179

bicamerist (bi-kam'e-rist), *n* [As *bicamer-al* + *-ist*] One who advocates the bicameral system of legislation

Not only as to the mode in which their senate is to be elected are the *Bicamerists* at fault

Contemporary Rev., XVII 322.

bicapitate (bi-kap'i-tāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + capitate*] Having two heads, two-headed

bicapitated (bi-kap'i-tā-ted), *a.* Furnished with two heads

bicapsular (bi-kap'sū-lar), *a* [*< bi-2 + capsular*] In bot., having two capsules

bicarbonate (bi-kār'bō-nāt), *n* [*< bi-2 + carbonate*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base, one of the supercarbonates

bicarbureted, bicarburetted (bi-kār'bū-ret-ed), *a* [*< bi-2 + carburated, carburetted*] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon as, *bicarbureted hydrogen*, C_2H_2

bicarinate (bi-kār'i-nāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + carinate*] 1. In bot. and zool., two-keeled, doubly carinate, having two keel-like projections, as the upper palca of grasses.—2. In entom., having two carinae or sharp longitudinal raised lines

bicarpellary (bi-kār'pē-lār-i), *a* [*< bi-2 + carpellary*] In bot., formed of two carpels or seed-vessels, whether distinct or united, dicarpellary (the more common word)

bicaudal (bi-kā'dal), *a* [*< bi-2 + caudal*] Cf. *L. bicaudus*, having two tails [Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities

bicaudate (bi-kā'dāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + caudate*] In entom., having two cerci or jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen, or two tail-like posterior processes, as the posterior wings of some insects

bicavitary (bi-kav'i-tār-i), *a* [*< bi-2 + cavity + -ary.*] Consisting of or possessing two cavities

bicchedi, *a.* [ME, also written *bicched*, *byched*, *becched*, *bicche*, a word of uncertain meaning, applied to the basilisk, to a body, to dice, and later to the conscience, a burden, etc., in a vaguely opprobrious sense, appar 'cursed,' and hence taken by some to be a contraction of ME *biwicked*, bewitched; but *biwicked* is not found in such a sense, and the contraction is improbable

Prob at first *bicche*, being, in this view, an attrib use (and hence soon with added pp adj formative -ed) both readings occur in different MSS in the first instance quoted of *bicche*, a bitch, used opprobriously. Cf *shrewed*, earlier *shrewed*, in sense of 'cursed,' 'curst,' similarly formed (but supported by a verb) from the earlier attrib. *shrewed* see *shrew*. In the alliterative phrase *bicched bones*, dice, the word has evidently the same sense (the 'cursed bones'), there is no connection with D. *bikkel* = G. *bickel*, astragalus, ankle, ankle-bone, a die [Cursed an opprobrious word of uncertain meaning.

This fruit cometh of the bewched bones two, Forswering, ire, falsnesse, and homicide

Chaucer, Parsoner's Tale, l. 194

bice (bis), *n.* [Also written *bise*, < ME. *bise*, *bys*, *bis*, < OF. (and F.) *bis*, fem. *bise*, brown,

formerly dusky, dark (cf OF *azur bis*, dark blue, *vert bis*, dark green, F *bis blanc*, white brown), = Pr *bis* = It. *bigno*, grayish, prob = Pg *buzio*, brown, dusky; cf. ML "*bustus*, fealu," i e, fallow, in an AS glossary. The same word (F. *bise* = Pr *bisa* = It dial *bisa* = Bret *biz* = Swiss *bise*, *buse*) was applied to the north or northeast wind, from the accompanying darkness, like L *aquilo*, < *aquilus*, dark, dusky see *bise*. The origin of the word is uncertain. A name given to two colors used in painting, one blue, the other green, both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain blue, the latter mountain green, mala (hite green, etc. Also called *badetto*).

Ground smalta, blue verditer, and other pigments have passed under the name of *bico*, which has therefore become a very equivocal pigment and its name nearly obsolete. It is not at present to be found in the shops, although much commended by old writers on the art.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (Davidson & Co., 1877), p. 61.

Bicellaria (bi-sel-lā-ri-ā), *n* [NL, < L *bi-*, two-, + *cella*, cell, + *-aria*] A genus of chilo-stomatous gymnomatous polyzoans, typical of the family *Bicellariidae*.

Bicellariidae (bi-sel-lā-ri-ā-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bicellaria* + *-idae*] A family of Chelostomata.

bicellular (bi-sel-'u-lar), *a* [*bi-* + *cellular*] Having two cells, consisting of two cells.

Bicelluli (bi-sel-'ū-li), *n* pl [NL, < L *bi-*, two-, + NL *cellula*, dim of L *cella*, cell] A group of heteropterous hemipterous insects containing bugs of the division *Geocoris* or *Luro-coris*, which have two basal cells of the mem-branous hemelytra. [Not in use.]

bicensal (bi-sen-'sal), *a* [*bi-* + *census* + *-al*] In geom., consisting of two ovals, real or imagi-nary, finite or infinite.

bicentenary (bi-sen-'te-nā-ri), *a* and *n* [*bi-* + *centenary*] *I. a* 1 Relating to or consisting of two hundred, especially two hundred years, bicentennial as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

II. n 1 That which consists of or compre-hends two hundred (commonly the space of two hundred years) — 2 A two hundredth an-niversary.

Part of the enthusiasm of a *bicentenary*.

The American, VI 23.

bicentennial (bi-sen-'ten-ā-ri), *a* and *n* [*bi-* + *centennial*] *I. a* 1 Consisting of or last-ing two hundred years as, a *bicentennial* pe-riod — 2 Occurring every two hundred years.

II. n The two hundredth anniversary of an event, a bicentenary.

bicephalic (bi-se-'fal-ik or bi-sef-'a-lik), *a* [*bi-*, two-, + Gr *kephalē*, head see *cephalic*] Having two heads, bicephalous, specifically, ornamented with two heads or busts, as an engraved gem or the like *Jour. Archæol.*, XXIX 311.

bicephalous (bi-sef-'a-lus), *a* [As *bicephalic* + *-ous*] Having two heads.

biceps (bi-'seps), *a* and *n* [*bi-*, two-, + Gr *kephalē*, head see *cephalic*] *I. a* Two-headed, or having two distinct origins specifically, in anat., applied to certain muscles.

II. n 1 In anat., a muscle having two heads or origins, specifically, the biceps brachii — 2 Figuratively, strength or muscular develop-ment — 3. Muscular strength of the arm, ability to use the arm effectively from such strength or ability depending on the devel-opment of the biceps muscle — **Biceps brachii**, or **biceps humeri**, the two headed muscle of the arm, arising by its long head from the glenoid fossa, and by its short head from the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. It is a strong, flexor and supinator of the forearm and a guide to the brachial artery in surgical operations upon that vessel. See cut under *muscle* — **Biceps femoris**, the two headed muscle of the thigh, arising by its long head from the tub-erosity of the ischium, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur, and inserted into the head of the fibula. Its tendon forming the outer hamstring. Its action is to flex the leg upon the thigh.

bicessis (bi-ses-'is), *n* [L, < *bico*, a reduced form of *vignis*, = E *twenty*, + *as* (ass-), an as, a unit see *as*] In Rom metrology, twenty asses.

biche, *n*. [*F. biche*, OF also *bise* = Wal-loon *bik* = mod Pr *bicho* = It dial *becia*, a hind or roe, of uncertain origin] A kind of fur, the skin of the female deer.

bichir (bich-'er), *n* [Native name] A re-markable living ganoid fish, *Polypterus bichir*, of the family *Polypteridae* and order *Crosso-ptyrygii*, inhabiting the Nile and other African rivers, attaining a length of 18 inches, and esteemed as food. See *Polypterus*.

In the system of Cuvier, the *bichir* was placed among the bony fishes, in the vicinity of the harrings. One of

the most interesting features in connection with the fish is that, in the young, external gills are present. Two other species, *P. senegalensis* and *P. endlicheri*, are known. All live in the deeper pools, and apparently bury themselves in the slime and ooze on the bottom, where they feed on fishes and other aquatic animals.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III 95.

bichlorid, **bichloride** (bi-'klō-'rid, -rid or -rid), *n*. A compound in which two equivalents of chlo-rine are combined with a base as, a *bichlorid* of mercury.

bicho-do-mar (bē-'chō-do-mar'), *n* [Pg, lit worm of the sea, sea-slug] Same as *biche-de-mar*.

bichord (bi-'kōrd), *a* and *n* [*bi-* + *chord*] *I. a* Having two chords.

II. n In music, a general name for an in-strument having two strings tuned in unison for each note, as the mandolin and several other instruments of the lute or guitar class.

bichromate (bi-'krō-māt), *n* [*bi-* + *chrom-* + *-ate*] A compound containing twice as much chromic acid, combined with the same amount of base, as the normal chromate contains — **Bichromate** or **bichromic battery**.

bichromate (bi-'krō-māt), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bichromated*, ppr *bichromating* [*bi-* + *chromat-*, ppr *bichromating*] [*bi-* + *chromat-*, *n*, + *-ize*] To treat with a bichro-mate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromate*.

The gelatine mass may be *bichromated* after it is set by soaking it in a solution of bichromate of potassium or ammonium. See *Amer. N. S.*, LVI 161.

bichromatic (bi-'krō-mat-'ik), *a* [*bi-* + *chromatic*] Same as *dichromatic*.

bichromatize (bi-'krō-mā-tīz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bichromatized*, ppr *bichromatizing* [*bi-* + *chromat-*, *n*, + *-ize*] To treat with a bichro-mate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromate*.

The film of a *bichromatized* gelatine, used as a photo-graphic negative.

bichromic (bi-'krō-mik), *a* [*bi-* + *chromic* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or using a bichromate.

In the construction of the induction balance a *bichro-mic* battery is used. See *Sci.*, IX 190.

bichy (bich-'i), *n* [Appar a native name] A name sometimes given to the *Cola acuminata*, a tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceae*. See *cola-nut*.

biciliate (bi-sil-'i-ūt), *a* [*bi-* + *ciliat-*] Hav-ing two cilia.

The *biciliate* swarmspores that escaped were observed for some hours under the microscope.

Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII 507.

bicipital (bi-sip-'i-tal), *a* [*bi-*, two-, + *caput*, head see *cephalic*] *I* Having two heads, two-headed [Rare] — 2 In anat. (a) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *biceps*. (b) Pertaining to the biceps mus-cles — 3 In bot., dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Also *bicipitous*.

Bicipital fascia, an expansion of the tendon of the bi-ceps brachii into the deep fascia of the forearm. **Bicipi-tal groove**, a furrow along the upper part of the humerus in which the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle lies. See cut under *humerus* — **Bicipital ridges**, the tips of the bicipital groove.

bicipitosus (bi-sip-'i-tō-sus), *n*, pl *bicipitosi* (-si) [NL, < L *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed see *biceps*] The bicipital muscle of the thigh, the biceps femoris.

bicipitous (bi-sip-'i-tus), *a* Same as *bicipital*.

Bicipitous serpents. See *T. Breue*, Vulg. Err., iii 15.

bicircloid (bi-'sēr-'klōid), *n* [*bi-* + *circ-* + *-oid*] A curve generated by the uniform mo-tion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly de-scribes a circle.

bicircular (bi-'sēr-'kū-lār), *a* [*bi-* + *circu-lar*] Composed of or similar to two circles — **Bicircular oval**, a real branch of a bicircu-lar quartic — **Bicircular quartic**, a quartic curve which passes twice through each of the circular points at infinity having thus

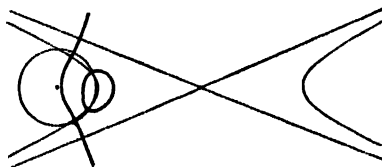


Fig 1

Curve of first genus, first division, two real ovals with focal circle and central hyperbola.

an essential analytical similarity to a pair of circles, which it also somewhat resembles to the eye. For the purpose of tracing it, it may be defined as the envelop of all the circles having their centers on a fixed ellipse or hyper-

bola, and cutting a fixed circle orthogonally. This circle is called the *focal circle*, because its intersections with the fixed conic are foci of the quartic.



Fig 2

First genus, second division, one real oval. The latter has, besides, two double foci which are the foci of the conic. The perpendiculars from the center of the focal circle to the asymptotes of the conic are tangents of the quartic (See fig 1). The intersec-tions of the focal circle with the quartic are *cyclic points* of the lat-ter. There are three genera of bi-circular quartics. The first embraces all the biserial forms, and these are curves of the eighth class. For these there are two real focal circles and two imaginary ones. The two real conics of centers are an ellipse and a confocal hyperbola. There are four real foci and four real cyclic points. This genus has two divisions. In the first, the four real foci are con-cyclic, and the real curve consists of two ovals one of which lies without or within the other, accord-ing as the four real foci are on a central ellipse or hyperbola. Fig. 1 shows the latter case, and fig. 2, modified so as to make the upper part like the lower, would show the former. Bicircular quartics of this division have the prop-erty that three points can be taken so that the distances r_1, r_2, r_3 of any point of the curve therefrom shall be express-ible by an equation $r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = 0$. The second division of the first genus embraces curves whose four real foci lie in two pairs on two focal circles. These real curves consist of single ovals, as in fig. 2. The second genus comprises unicursal curves with one node (besides those at the circular points). They are of the sixth class. There is one real and one imaginary focal circle. The node may be a cuspoid with an outloop (shown by slightly modifying fig. 2 in the upper part) or with an in-loop as in fig. 3 or it may be an ac-node without or within the oval. The third genus contains curves with an ordinary cusp. The size of the fourth class. There is but one focal circle and but one focus. The cusp may point out-ward as in fig. 4 or inward, as in a modification of fig. 3.

bicker (bik-'er), *v* [Early mod E also *becker*, < ME *bickeren*, *bakkeren*, *bekeren*, *bikeren*, appar a freq m *-en*, origin unknown. The W *bica*, fight, is appar from the E.] *I. intrans* 1t. To exchange blows, skirmish, fight off and on said particularly of the skirmishing of archers and slingers.

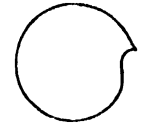


Fig. 4

Third genus, cuspidal curve.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together. *Holland* in of *Swinton*, p. 248.

2 To quarrel, contend in words, engage in petulant altercation, wrangle.

Those petty things about which men *enak* and *bicker*.

Barrow.

The men may *bicker* with the things they love.

Fennyson, *Grain*.

Hence — 3 To make a bawling sound, make any repeated noisy action, clatter.

Unnumbered ditty ring strumlets played, that as they *bickered* under the sunny shade, though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made. *Thomson*, *Castle of Indolence*, iii 25.

4 To run rapidly, move quickly, quiver, be tremulous, like flame or water.

I make a sudden sally And sparkle out among the fern, To *bicker* down a valley.

Fennyson, *The Brook*.

There is a keen relish of contrast about the *bickering* flame as it gives an emphasis beyond *Gharrido della Notta* to loved faces. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 38.

5 To make a short rapid run. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

II trans To strike repeatedly.

bicker¹ (bik-'er), *n* [*ME biker*, *beker* see *biker*¹, *v*] 1 A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell*.

2 A quarrel; an angry dispute, an alterca-tion.

If thou say nay, we two shal make a *bycker*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2660.

3 A confused or rapid succession of sounds; a rattling or clattering noise.

A *bicker* of musketry fire rattled down in the valley, in-termingled with the wild yells and defiance of the hill men, who were making a *chupao* or night attack on the camp. *Arch. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 194.

4 A short rapid run or race, a staggering run, as from loss of equilibrium. [Middle Eng and Scotch.]

Leeward whiles against my will, I took a *bicker*.

Burns, *Death* and Dr *Hornbook*.

bicker² (bik-'er), *n* [Var of *beaker*, q v.] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood, a drinking cup, also, specifi-cally, in many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for hold-ing food. [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

bickerer (bik-'er-er), *n* One who *bickers*, or engages in petty quarrels.

bickering (bik'ér-ing), *n* [*< ME bikerīng, verbal n of bikerēn see bicker¹, v*] 1. A skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and bickering. *Milton, Hist Eng (ed 1851), II 55*

2. Petulant contention, altercation.

There remained bickering, not always carried on with the best taste or with the best temper, between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*

bickermēt (bik'ér-mēt), *n* [*< bicker¹, v, + -ment*] Contention, conflict. *Spenser*

bickern (bik'érn), *n* [Also by popular etym *bickhorn*, and *bickron*, *beak-iron*, *q v*, also *pick-iron*, prop *bicorn*, early mod *E byckorne, by-corne*, *< F bigorne, a bickern (cf OF bigorne, < ML bicorna, bicornus, a two-handled cup), = Sp Pg bigorna = It buccina, a bickern, < L bicorna, neut pl of bucornis, two-horned see bicorn*] 1. An anvil with two projecting, tapering ends, hence, one such end, a beak-iron — 2. Medieval milit, a name for the martial-defer, in allusion to its double head, of which one side was made pointed and the other blunt, any similar double-headed weapon or tool — 3. Any iron implement ending in a beak as if a contracted form of *beak-iron* (which see).

Also *bickern*

bickiron (bik'í'rn), *n* Same as *bickern*, *beak-iron*

biclavate (bi klá'vat), *a* [*< bi-² + clavate*] Doubly clavate, consisting of two club-shaped bodies.

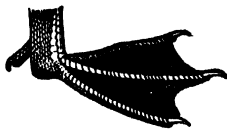
Bicoca (bi-sé'kn), *n* [NL, *< Gr βίος, a drinking-bowl (see bicat), + αἶκος, house*] A genus of infusorians, typical of the family *Bicocidae*. Previously written *Bicosca*.

Bicocidae (bi-sé'si-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Bicoca + -idae*] A family of sedentary animalcules.

bicolateral (bi-kol-lá't-er-al), *a* [*< bi-² + col-lateral*] In bot, having the two sides alike applied to a fibrovascular bundle in which the woody portion lies between two layers of liber, or vice versa.

In *Cucurbita*, *Solanum*, and others the bundles are bicolateral. *Fuchs, Brit VII 18*

bicolligate (bi-kol'í-güt), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + colligate*] Bound together, see *bi-²* and *colligate, v*. In ornith palmate, but not totipalmate, having the three front toes united by two webs.



Bicolligate foot. — 1 foot of a duck

bicolor (bi'kul-or), *a* [*< L bicolor, of two colors, < bi-, two-, + color, color*] Same as *bicolored*.

bicolored (bi'kul-ord), *a* [*< bi-² + colored*] Cf *L bicolor, of two colors*. Of two colors, as a flower.

bicolorous (bi-kul'o-rus), *a* Same as *bicolored*. **biconcave** (bi-kon'kāv), *a* [*< bi-² + concave*] Hollow or concave on both sides, doubly concave, as a lens. See *lens*.

biconic, biconical (bi-kon'ík, -i-kal), *a* [*< bi-² + conic, conical*] Doubly conical, resembling two cones placed base to base.

[The eggs of the Grubs which also have both ends nearly alike but pointed are so wide in the middle as to present a biconical appearance. *Fuchs, Brit III 775*

biconjugate (bi-kon'jo-güt), *a* [*< bi-² + conjugate*] 1. In pairs, placed side by side — 2. In bot, twice paired, as when each of the divisions of a forked petiole bears a pair of leaflets.

biconsonantal (bi-kon-só-nan'tal), *a* Composed of or containing two consonants.

biconvex (bi-kon'veks), *a* [*< bi-² + convex*] Convex on both sides, doubly convex, as a lens. See *lens*.

Of the various forms of lenses we need only consider the *biconvex* and *biconcave*. *Loom, Light, p 89*

bicoquet, *n* Same as *bycocket*. *Fairholt* **bicorn** (bi'körn), *a* [*< L bicornus, two-horned, < bi-, two-, + cornu = E horn Cf bickern*] Having two horns; bicornous.

bicorned (bi'kórnd), *a* [*< bicorn + -ed²*] Bicornate.

bicornous (bi-kór'nus), *a* [*< bicorn + -ous*] Having two horns or antlers, crescent-shaped, especially, in anat, having two prolongations likened to horns.

The letter Y, or bicornous element of Pythagoras

Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, v 19.

bicornuate (bi-kór'nú-át), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + cornu = E horn, + -ate¹*] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornueus (bi-kór'nú-us), *a*. [*< L bi-, two-, + cornu = E horn, + -ous*] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornute (bi-kór'nút), *a* [*< bi-² + cornute*] (*cf bicorn*) Two-horned; bicornous, specifically, in bot, having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

bicorporal (bi-kór'pó-rál), *a* [*< L bicorpor, later bicorporeus, double-bodied, < bi-, two-, + corpus (corpor-), body*] In her, same as *bicorporate*. **Bicorporal sign**, in anat, a zodiacal sign whose figure represents two animals, namely, Pisces, Gemini, or Sagittarius.

bicorporate (bi-kór'pó-rát), *a* [*< bi-² + corporate, a*] In her, having two bodies said of a beast or bird used as a bearing.

Bicosca (bi-kó-sé'kk), *n* [NL, irreg *< Gr βίος, a wine-jar, a bowl, + αἶκος, a house*] Same as *Bicoca*.

bicrenate (bi-kre'nát), *a* [*< bi-² + crenate*] In bot, doubly crenate applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

bicrescentic (bi-kre-sen'tik), *a* [*< bi-² + crescentic*] Having the form of a double crescent.

bicrural (bi-kró'ral), *a* [*< bi-² + crural*] Having two legs, or two elongations resembling legs.

bicuspid (bi-kús'pid), *a* and *n* [*< NL bicuspid (-pid-), < L bi-, two-, + cuspis (cuspid-), a point*] 1. *a* Having two points, fangs, or cusps. Specifically applied - (a) in geom to a curve having two cusps. (b) In human anat, (1) to the premolar teeth or false molars of which there are two on each side, above and below in placing the milk molars. (2) to the mitral valve guarding the left auriculoventricular orifice of the heart, the corresponding right orifice being guarded by the tricuspid valve. (c) In entom, to a claw or mandible having two pointed processes or teeth. Also *bicuspidal, bicuspidate*. **Bicuspid forceps**, dentists forceps with curved beaks for extracting bicuspid teeth.

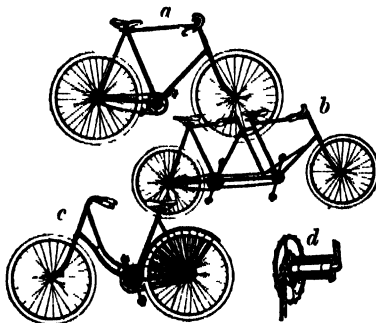
II. *n* One of the premolars or false molars in man, of which there are in the adult two on each side, above and below, between the canines and the true molars. They are the teeth which succeed and replace the milk molars of the child. Also *bicuspid*.

bicuspidal (bi-kús'pi-dal), *a* Same as *bicuspid* the usual form of the word in geometry.

bicuspidate (bi-kús'pi-dát), *a* [*< bi-² + cuspidate*] (*cf bicuspid*) Same as *bicuspid*.

bicuspis (bi-kús'pis), *n*, *pl bicuspides* (-pi-dēz) [NL see *bicuspid*] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicycle (bi'si-kl), *n* [*< L bi-, two-, + cyclus, < Gr κύκλος, a circle, a wheel see cycle*] A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede (which see). The velocipede of 1869 was worked by treadles operating on the axle of the front wheel. This was modified in the earliest form of the bicycle by



a, man's bicycle; b, tandem bicycle; c, woman's bicycle; d, sprocket wheel with pedal crank shaft.

greatly increasing the relative size of the driving wheel and bringing the rider directly over it. Later the "safety" bicycle was introduced, in which the wheels were made of equal or nearly equal size, and for the direct action upon the front wheel was substituted indirect action upon the rear wheel, by means of a chain and sprocket-wheels, the diameters of the sprocket wheels being so proportioned as to compensate the decrease in size of the driving wheel. Bicycles having seats and driving gear for several riders placed one behind the other are called *tandems* — a name often restricted to such a bicycle for two riders. A bicycle for three riders is called a *tripler*, one for four a *quadruplet*, one for five a *quintuplet*, one for six a *sextuplet*, etc. **Chainless bicycle**, a bicycle in which the power is transmitted to the rear wheel by beveled gears instead of by a chain and sprocket-wheels. **Duplex bicycle**, a bicycle designed for two riders sitting side by side.

bicycle (bi'si-kl), *r s*, pret and pp *bicycled*, ppr *bicycling* [*< bicycle, n.*] To ride on a bicycle.

bicycler (bi'si-klér), *n* [*< bicycle + -er*] One who rides a bicycle.

bicyclist (bi-sik'lik), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + cy-*

clus (see *cycle*) + *-ist*] Consisting of or having two circles; specifically, in bot, in two whorls, as the stamens of a flower. — *Bicyclis chnuk*. See *chnuk*.

bicyclis (bi-sik'lik), *a*. [*< bicycle + -is*] Relating to or connected with bicycles.

bicycling (bi'si-kl-ing), *n* [*< bicycle + -ing*] The art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclism (bi'si-klizm), *n* [*< bicycle + -ism*] The habit or art of riding the bicycle. *N and Q, 7th ser, I 200*

bicyclist (bi'si-klíst), *n* [*< bicycle + -ist*] One who rides on a bicycle. *The Century, XXVIII 44*

bid (bid), *v*, pret *bade, bad*, or *bid*, pp *bidden* or *bid*, ppr *bidding*. [Under this form two verbs, orig distinct in form and sense, have been confounded from the 12th century or earlier. (1) *Bid¹*, ask, pray, *< ME bidden* (pret *bād*, pl *biden*, *buden*, pp *beden, biden*), ask, pray, invite, wish, and also (by confusion with *bid²*) command, *< AS biddan* (pret *bæd*, pl *bædon*, pp *biden*), ask, pray, invite, in some cases equiv. to command, = OS *biddian* = OFries *bidda* = D *bidden* = OHG *bittan*, MHG *G bitten* = Icel *bíðja* = Sw *bedja* = Dan. *bede* = Goth *bíðjan* (pret *bath*, pl *bedum*, pp *bíðans*) (cf Goth *bíðagwa*, a beggar, and AS *bedecian*, beg see *beg¹*), perhaps = Gr *βίβω* (orig. **βίβω*) in *πείθεω, πείθω*, persuade, move by entreaty, mid *πείθεσθαι, πείθεσθαι*, be persuaded, obey, trust, = L *fidere*, trust. Hence, from the AS, E *bead*, from the L, E *fath, fidelity, affy, affidavit, confide, confident, infidel, perfidy*, etc. (2) *Bid²*, command, order, direct, propose, offer, etc., *< ME beden, biden* (which would regularly give E **bed* or **bead*), command, order, offer, announce, also invite (pret *bæd*, *bed*, *bæd*, pl *beden, biden*, pp *boden*), *< AS bēdan* (pret *bēdd*, pl *būdon*, pp *boden*), command, order, offer, announce, threaten, etc., = OS *būdan* = OFries *būda* = D *bieden* = OHG *būtan*, MHG *G bieten* = Icel *bíðha* = Sw *hyda* = Dan *hyde* = Goth *būdan* (pret *bauth*, pl *budum*, pp *budans*, only in comp, *anabūdan*, command, *farbūdan* = E *forbid*), command, offer, announce, etc., = Gr *βίβω* (orig **βίβω*), in *πείθεσθαι, πείθεσθαι*, learn by asking, ask, = Skt *√ budh* (orig **bhudh*), be awake, understand (see *Buddha*), cf Obulg *budeti*, be awake. From AS *bēdan* come *boda*, E *bode*, a messenger, *bodian*, E *bode*, announce, portend, AS *býðe*, E *beadle*, see *bodel¹*, *bode²*, *beadle*. While some senses of *bid* are obviously those of AS *biddan*, and others obviously those of AS *bēdan*, no formal separation can conveniently be made. The mod forms correspond to those of AS *biddan*, the senses chiefly to those of AS *bēdan*. I. trans

1. To ask, request, invite.

Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find bid to the marriage. *Mat xxii 9*

Provide the feast, father and bid the guests. *Shak, I of the M, II 1*

2. To pray, wish earnestly or devoutly, hence, to say by way of greeting or benediction. as, to bid good-day, farewell, etc.

Neither bid him God speed. *2 John 10*

3. To command; order or direct, enjoin.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water. *Mat xiv 28*

I was bid to come for you. *Shak, As you Like it, I 2*

Because God his Father had not bidden him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God. *Kingalee*

[Occasionally a simple infinitive follows as, "the lady bade take away the fool, *Shak, T N, I 5*]

4. To offer, propose as, to bid a price at an auction.

The king will bid you battle presently. *Shak, I Hen IV, v 2*

Four guineas! Gad's life, you don't bid me the price of his wig. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 1*

In buying Books or other Commodities, it is not always the best way to bid half so much as the seller asks. *Selden, Table Talk, p 30*

5. To raise the price of in bidding, increase the amount offered for with up as, to bid up a thing beyond its value — 6. To proclaim, make known by a public announcement, declare as, "our bans thrice bid," *Gay, What d'ye Call it? — To bid beads*, to pray with beads. See *bead*.

All night she spent in bidding of her *bodes*. *Spenser, F Q, I x 3*

To bid defiance. See *defiance*. — To bid the banners. See *banner*. — To bid the or a base. See *base²* — Syn.

1. *Invite, Summon*, etc. See *call*.

II. *intrans*. To make an offer; offer a price: as, to bid at an auction.

Antagonisms between different powers in the State, or different factions, have caused one or other of them to bid for popular support, with the result of increasing popular power. *H. Spencer, Prin of Sociol., § 498*

To bid fair, to open or offer a good prospect, seem likely bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made or the price offered at an auction as, to increase another's bid

bidactyl (bi-dak'til), *a* [*< L. bi-, two-, + Gr. daktylos, finger, toe*] Same as didactyl

bidagova (bid-a-gō'vā), *n* [Braz.] The name given in Brazil to a substitute for coffee prepared from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis* *McElraith*

bidale (bid'al), *n* [*< bid, invite, + ale*] An entertainment to which persons were invited for the purpose of contributing to the relief of some one in distress [Prov. Eng.] Also written butall

There was an ancient custom called a Bid Ale or Bid der Ale, from the Saxon Bidden (biddan), to pray or supplicate, when any honest man decayed in his estate, was set up again by the liberal Benevolence and Contributions of Friends at a Feast, to which those Friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a Help Ale. *Brand's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 339, note*

bidarkee (bi-dār'kē), *n.* [Also written bidarka, native name] A boat of skins used by the Aleutian Islanders

There are three miles to traverse to reach the nearest river, and here I trusted myself to one of the far famed bidarkes. *Ponticourtly Rev., xlii. 309*

biddable (bid'a-bl), *a* [*< bid + -able*] Obedient to a bidding or command, willing to do what is bidden, complying, docile

She is exceedingly attentive and useful, indeed, I never saw a more biddable woman. *Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii*

A more gentle, biddable invalid than the poor fellow made can hardly be conceived. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xlii*

biddance (bid'ans), *n* [*< bid + -ance*] Bidding, invitation [Rare]

biddar (bid'er), *n* [*< ME. bidder, bidder, < bid, ask, offer, + -er*] One who bids, specifically, (a) one who begs, (b) one who commands or orders, (c) one who asks or invites, (d) one who offers to pay a specified price for an article, as at a public auction

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke*

biddery-ware (bid'e-ri-wär), *n* Same as bidri bidding (bid'ing), *n* [ME. bidding, biddinge, verbal *n* of bid in both the original senses]

1 Invitation, command, order, a proclamation or notifying

At his second bidding darkness fled. *Milton, P. L., iii. 712*

They had chalked upon a slate the psalms that were to be sung, so that all the congregation might see it without the bidding of a Clerk. *Earlyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641*

Henry nominated Richard Henry Lee and Grayson for the two senators from Virginia, and they were chosen at his bidding. *Bancroft, Hist. Const., ii. 354*

2 The act of making an offer at an auction as, the bidding was lively

bidding-prayer (bid'ing-prär), *n* [See below] In England, the prayer before the sermon. As directed in the 56th canon of the Church of England, this is a form in which the preacher calls on the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign, and different estates of men. A similar form of prayer preceding the sermon has been in use since long before the Reformation. At first it was called bidding of the beads (literally, praying of the prayers) after the Reformation bidding of the common prayers bidding (of) prayers or prayer (the last word being object of the first), but after the sixteenth century the word bidding came to be popularly regarded as an adjective, or the phrase bidding prayer as a quasi compound, a prayer which bids or directs what is to be prayed for. A collect is now generally substituted for the bidding prayer (and sometimes called by the same name), but on special occasions, and in cathedrals and at university sermons, the bidding prayer is always used. Liturgicologists often designate the deacon's litanies of the primitive and the Greek Church as bidding prayers. *See eccl. na and litany*

Our people, as of yore, may all join their priest and say along with him, before he begins his sermon, the truly Catholic petitions of the bidding prayer. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 354*

biddy¹ (bid'i), *n*, pl. biddies (-iz) [E. dial and U. S., perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. chicka-biddy] A familiar name for a hen

Biddy² (bid'i), *n*. [Dim. of Bridget, a fem. proper name, usually given in honor of St. Bridget (Ir. and Gael. Brigid gen. Brighide, Bride, whence the form St. Brude), < brigh, strength, who lived in Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries] An Irish female domestic, a servant-girl [Colloq., U. S.]

bide (bid), *v*; pret. and pp. bode, ppr. biding [*< ME. biden, < AS. bīdan (pret. bād, pl. bīdon, pp. bīden) = OS. bīdan = OFries. bīda = D. bet-*

den = OHG bītan, MHG bīten, G. dial. beiten = Icel. bīða = Sw. bida = Dan. bide = Goth. bēdan, wait. Cf. Ir. fēthim, I wait, = Gael. fēth, wait. See abide¹ and abide.] I. *intrans.* 1. To remain in expectation, wait — 2. To be or remain in a place or state, wait

In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides. *Shak., 9 Hen. VI., i. 1*

Safe in a ditch he bides. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4*

3 To dwell, reside

All knees to thee shall bow of them that bide In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton, P. L., iii. 321*

And Lancelot saw that she withheld her wish, And bode among them yet a little space Till he should learn it. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*

II. *trans.* 1 To wait for, await

He has the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently bides his time. *Prescott*

I will bide you at King Trygvæ's hill Outside the city gates. *William Morris Earthly Paradise, i. 9*

2 To endure, suffer, bear

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are, That bide the pulling of this pitiless storm. *Shak., Lear, iii. 4*

Oh, humble me! I cannot bide the joy That in my Saviour's presence ever flows. *James Fennel, Poems, p. 68*

Bidens (bi'denz), *n* [NL, < L. bidens, having two teeth see bident] 1 A genus of herbaceous composite plants, closely related to *Dahlia* and to *Corcopsis*, having achenes armed with two or more rigid, persistent, retroscissely barbed awns. They are coarse, weedy plants, but some of the species have conspicuous yellow flowers and are known as bur marigolds. The persistence with which the achenes adhere to clothing and the coats of animals has given rise to the common name of beggar's lice. The root and seeds of *B. bipinnata*, known as Spanish needles, have had an ill-founded reputation as emmenagogues and as a remedy for acute bronchial affections

2 In *zool.*, a genus of hawks with two-toothed beak, same as *Diodon* or *Harpagus* (which see) *Spix, 1834*

bident (bi'dent), *n* [*< L. bident(-)s, OI. duden(-)s, with two teeth, < bi-, two-, = E. two-, two-, + den(-)s = E. tooth ('trident)*] 1 In *archaeol.*, an instrument or a weapon with two prongs. Hence — 2. Any two-pronged instrument

The conversion of the bident into a trident by which, instead of two, you chalk three for one. *Keats, in Jon Bee's Samuel Keats, cv*

bidental (bi-den'tal), *a*. [*< L. bident(-)s, with two teeth (see bident), + -al*] Same as bidentate

bidental (bi-den'tal), *n* [L, so called from the animal sacrificed at its consecration (< bident(-)s, an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete), or from the forked lightning (a sense of bidental in ML), < bident(-)s, with two teeth or prongs see bident] In *Rom. antiq.*, a monument marking a place that had been struck by lightning. It consisted of a wall, not roofed, carried around the site, which was considered to be sacred and neither to be trodden nor looked upon, and often resembled a raised well curb. Such monuments were consecrated by the pontiffs, or, later, by the haruspices, by the sacrifice of a sheep or other victim and were probably given in charge of guardians, the *menores* called bidentales

bidentate (bi-den'tāt), *a* [*< L. bident(-)s, having two teeth (see bident), + -ate*] Having two teeth or processes like teeth, two-toothed. Other forms are bidentated, bidental, bidental, and (rarely) bidented

bidental (bi-den'shal), *a* Same as bidentate

bidenticulate (bi-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + denticulate Cf. bidentate*] Having two minute teeth

bidery (bid'e-ri), *n* See bidri

bidet (bi-det'), *F* pron. be-dā'), *n* [*< F. bidet (> prob. It. bidetto), a small horse, of unknown origin*] 1 A small horse, formerly, in the British army, a horse allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage

For joy of which I will mount my bidet in a dance, And curvet upon my curial. *B. Jonson, Chloridia*

2 The basin of a water-closet so made that, in addition to the ordinary places of entrance of water- and discharge-pipe, there is a contrivance for washing or administering injections, sometimes made as a separate article of bedroom furniture

bid-hook (bid'hūk), *n* [A variant of bead-hook] *Naut.*, a small kind of boat-hook

bidigitate (bi-di-jit'āt), *a*. [*< bi-2 + digitate*] Having two digits, or two finger-like processes.

biding (bi'ding), *n* [*< ME. biding, bydyng, verbal *n* of bide*] 1 An awaiting, expectation. — 2 Residence, habitation

At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Rome, Jane Shore, i. 2*

bidiri, *n* See bidri

bidogyn (bi-dō'gin), *n* [W, a dagger see under bodkin] *Lu. Celtic antiq.*, a dagger

bidri, bidry, bidree (bid'ri, bid'ri'), *n* [Anglo-Ind., also bidery, bidri, < Hind. bidri, < Budar, a town in the state of Hyderabad, India] A kind of ornamental metal-work of India, consisting essentially of damascening of silver upon some metal ground which is made black by coating it with certain chemicals. The alloy used as the basis of the damascene work varies in composition in different localities. It may be either bronze or brass, in the latter case sometimes containing a very large percentage of zinc. Also called bidery ware

bidri-ware, bidri-work, *n* Same as bidri

bid-stand (bid'stand), *n* A cant term for a highwayman

Why, I tell you, sir, he has been the only Bid stand that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury plain, Hockley in the Hole, Gads hill, and all the high places of any request. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4*

biduous (bi-dū'us), *a* [*< L. biduus, < bi-, two-, + dū-, day*] Lasting two days only, as some flowers

bieberite (bē'bēr-it), *n* [*< Bieber (see def.) + -ite*] Native cobalt sulphate or cobalt vitriol, a decomposition-product of other cobalt minerals found at Bieber, near Frankfort-on-the-Main

bielaga, *n* The Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*

bield (bield), *n* [Now only North E. and Sc., in Sc. also written beild, beil, early mod. E. beild, beild, etc., < ME. beild, beild, beide, < AS. byldo (= OIht baldi, MHG. bide = Goth. balthei), boldness, courage, < beald, bold see bold] 1 Boldness, courage, confidence, feeling of security — 2 Resource, help, relief, means of help or relief, support, sustenance

For fild thou get this name, either bield, But let the beilds upon the field. *Sir D. Lindsay, The Monarchie, i. 1087*

3 Shelter, refuge, protection

This bosom soft shall be thy bield. *Keats, l. of Isabella, xvi. 49*

The random bield o' clod or stone Burns folk mairn bow to the bush that they seek bield frae. *Hogg, Brownie, ii. 197*

4 A place of shelter

These evil showers make the low bush better than no bield. *Scott, Monastery, i. iii*

bield (bield), *v*. [Now only North E. and Sc., in Sc. also written beild, beil, etc., early mod. E. beild, beild, etc., < ME. beilden, beilden, < AS. bealdan, bylden (= OS. bealdan = OIht balden, MHG. beilden = Goth. balthan, mtr), make bold, < beald, bold see bold, a, and cf. bold, v.] I *trans.* 1 To make bold, give courage or confidence to — 2 To defend, protect, shelter

Scorn not the bush that beilds you. *Scott, Monastery, i. xiv*

II *intrans.* To be bold or confident, grow bold or strong

bieldy (bield'i), *a* [Sc., also written beildy, < bield + -y] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter

His honour being under bielding lies a day and whiles a night, in the cove in the den hag. *Scott, Waverley, ii. xviii*

biemarginate (bi-ē-mar'jū-nāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + emarginate*] In *entom.*, having two emarginations or concavities in the margin

bien, bienly, bienness. See bien, etc.

biennial (bi-en'i-āl), *a* and *n* [*< L. biennium, a space of two years, < biennus, lasting two years (> biennalis, adj.), < bi- + annus, year see bi-2 and annual*] I. *a* 1 Happening or taking place once in two years as, biennial games

I consider biennial elections as a security that the sober second thought of the people shall be law. *America (1798)*

2 Continuing or lasting for two years, changed or renewed every two years said especially of plants

II. *n.* 1 A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next — 2 An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years.

Sometimes also biannual

biennially (bi-en'i-āl-i), *adv* Once in two years, at the return of two years

bienséance (F. pron. byan-sā-ōns'), *n* [F., < bienséant, becoming, seemly, < bien (< L. bene), well, + seant, becoming, seemly, lit. sitting,

ppr of *seotr*, sit, befit, < L *sedore* = E *st*] Decency, decorum, propriety, seemliness

The rule of observing what the French call the *bien sance* in an allusion has been found out of later years, and in the colder regions of the world

Addison, *Spectator*, No 100

He [4th Robert Peel] scarcely ever offended against either the conventional or the essential *bien-sance* of society

W R Greg, *Minor Essays*, 2d ser., p 219

bienvenue (bi-pron byan-vé-nü'), *n* [Early mod E also *benvenur*, ME *bicvennu*, < OF (and F) *benvenue*, < *bun*, well, + *venu*, coming, pp of *venir*, < L *venire*, come] 1 Welcome

They by this have met him,
And given him the *benvennu*

Marston, *The Tenth*, ll 2

2 A fee exacted from a new workman by his fellows, especially in printing-offices

A new *ben venu* or sum for drink was demanded of me by the compositors. I thought it an imposition, as I had paid it below to the pressman

Trotter, *Autobiography*

bier (bër), *n* [The present spelling is perhaps in imitation of the F *bier*, early mod E reg *beer*, < ME *becer*, *bec*, *ber*, < AS *bar* (= OFries *bar* = OS *bära* = D *baar* = OHG *bära*, MHG *bäre*, G *bähe* > Pr *bera* = F *bière*) = Ice *biar*, mod *biar*, pl, = Sw *bär* = Dan *baare*, a *bier*, < *bian* (pret *bar*, pl *baron*), bear (L *ferre*, < Gr *φερρον*, and E *barrow*?, from the same ult root. See *beer*] 1 A frame usually of wood, on which to carry a load, a burrow, a litter, a stretcher. Specifically—2 A framework on which a corpse, or the coffin containing it, is laid before burial, also, one on which it is carried to the grave by hand

After Mass was done the priest walked down and stood by the *bier* whereon lay stretched the corpse

Rock Church of our Fathers ll 306

3 A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth

Imp Dict

bier-balk (bër'balk), *n* [*bier* + *balk*, a ridge, a path] A balk left in a field for the passage of funerals

A broad and sufficient *bier balk*

Hourly for Rotation Week, iv

bier-right (bër'rit), *n* An ancient ordeal, in which those who were suspected or accused of murder were required to approach and touch the corpse of the murdered person as it lay on the bier. If when touched the corpse bled this was supposed to indicate the guilt of the person touching it

biest, biestings, *n* See *beestings*

bietle (be'tl), *n* [Amer Ind] A kind of jacket, made of an entire deer-skin, worn by the women of the Apaches

L Hamilton, *Mex Handbook*, p 49

bifacial (bi-fa'shal), *a* [*bi*-2 + *facial*] 1 Having the opposite surfaces alike—2 In bot, having the opposite faces unlike as, the *bifacial* arrangement of the parent hyma or green pulp upon the two faces of a leaf. Also *dorsal-ventral*—3 Having two fronts or principal faces, specifically, having two human faces turned in opposite directions, as a medal or an image

bifara (bi-fa-rä), *n* [It, also *biffara*, *pifara*, *piffero*, a pipe—see *pipe*] In organ-building, a stop the pipes of which are either two-mouthed or sounded in pairs, and are so tuned that the two tones emitted differ slightly in pitch, thus producing a wavy tone. Also called *piffero*, *unda maris*, *celestina*, etc

bifarious (bi-fa'ri-us), *a* [*bi*-2 + *farius* (= Gr *φάρμακον*), twofold, < *bi*- + *-farius*, < *fa-ri* (= Gr *φάρμακον*), speak Cf *multifarious*] Divided into two parts, double, twofold. Specifically—(a) In bot, pointing in two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. (b) In zool, two-rowed, two-ranked, ditrichous or dichotomous, as the hairs of a squirrel's tail, or the webs of a feather

bifariously (bi-fä'ri-us-li), *adv* In a bifarious manner

bifasciate (bi-fas'ä-tä), *a* [*bi*-2 + *fasciate*] In zool, having two transverse or encircling bands of color

Bifaxaria (bi-fak-sä'ri-ä), *n* [NL, < LL *bifax*, two-faced, < *bi*-, two-, + *facies*, face] A genus of polyzoans with two rows of cells facing in opposite directions, typical of the family *Bifaxariidae*

Bifaxariidae (bi-fak-sä'ri-ä-dä), *n* pl [NL, < *Bifaxaria* + *-ida*] A family of chelostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Bifaxaria*. The colony or zoarium is rigid biserial, and variously branched; the cells or zoecia are alternate, closely connate back to back and facing in opposite directions. Eleven existing species are known

biferous (bi-fë-rus), *a* [*bi*-2 + *ferre*, bearing twice (< *bi*-, twice, + *ferre* = E *bear*), + *-ous*] In bot, bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants in warm climates

biffin (bi-fün), *n* [Also spelled *berfin*, *breffen* (and, by a false etym, *beufin*, as if < F *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine), a dial corruption of *beefing*, < *beef* + *-ing* so called from the red color of the apple] 1 An excellent cooking-apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk. It is often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—2 A baked apple crushed into a flat round cake

bifid (bi-fid), *a* [*bi*-2 + *fidus*, forked, < *bi*-, two-, + *fidere* (fid-), cleave, divide, = E *bif*, q v] Cleft or divided into two parts, forked, as the tongue of a snake, specifically, in bot, divided half-way down into two parts, opening with a cleft, divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins

It will be observed that each of the simple cells has a bifid wart like projection of the cellulose wall on either side

W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 261

Bifid circle, a circle cut at the extremities of a diameter by another circle. In regard to which it is said to be *bifid*—**Bifid substitution**, in math, a substitution relating to pairs of 8 letters as elements, and proceeding by the rule that the whole 8 are to be distinguished into 2 sets of 4, and that every pair both members of which belong to the same set of 4 is to be replaced by the other pair of the same set of 4, while the rest of the pairs remain unchanged

bifidate, bifidated (bi-fid'ä-tä, -dä-ted), *a* [*bi*-2 + *fidatus*, equiv to *bifidus* see *bifid*] Same as *bifid* [Rare]

bifidity (bi-fid'ä-ti), *n* [*bi*-2 + *-ity*] The quality or state of being bifid

bifilar (bi-fil'ar), *a* and *n* [*bi*-2 + *filar*, < L *filum*, thread—see *fil*] 1. *a* Two-threaded, having two threads. **Bifilar magnetometer**, an instrument invented in 1847 by the mathematician Gauss, depending on the use of the bifilar suspension—**Bifilar suspension**, an important contrivance for measuring horizontal couples or forces of rotation first used in the bifilar magnetometer. The needle, bar, disk, or other body which the couple to be measured is to turn is suspended at equal distances from and on opposite sides of its center of gravity by two equally long threads from two fixed points on one higher level. Thus under the influence of gravity alone, the suspended body comes to equilibrium with the two threads in a vertical plane. When it is turned through any angle about a vertical axis through its center, its weight tends to restore it to its original position, and the moment of this force of restitution can be accurately calculated from the lengths of the threads, the distances of their attachments, and the weight of the suspended body. This moment increases with the angle of displacement up to 90°, consequently if the force to be measured is not too great, it will, when it is applied, bring the suspended body to equilibrium in a new position, the inclination of which from the old position being observed affords the means of calculating the magnitude of the force

II. *n* A micrometer fitted with two threads

bifilarly (bi-fil'ar-li), *adv* In a bifilar manner, by means of two threads as, "supported bifilarly," S P Thompson, *Elect and Mag*, p 208

bifistular, bifistulous (bi-fis'tü-lär, -lus), *a* [*bi*-2 + *istular*, *istulous*] Having two tubes or channels

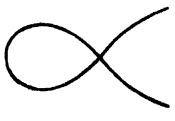
biflabellate (bi-flä-bel'ät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *flabellate*] In entom, having short joints, as an antenna, each provided on two opposite sides with a very long, somewhat flattened process, the processes lying close together, so that the whole organ is somewhat fan-like. It is an extreme modification of the bipennate type

biflagellate (bi-flä-jel'ät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *flagellum* + *-ate*] Having two whip-like appendages or flagella as, a *biflagellate* infusorian

The hooked Monad is another *biflagellate* form

W B Carpenter, *Micros*, § 420

biflexnode (bi-flek'nöd), *n* [Irreg < L *bi*-, twice, + *flex* (terc), bend, + *nodus*, node] In math, a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which is at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves



Biflexnode

biflorate (bi-flö-rät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *florate*] In bot, bearing two flowers

biflorous (bi-flö-rus), *a* [*bi*-2 + *florus*, < L *bi*-, two-, + *flos* (flor-), flower] Same as *biflorate*

bifocal (bi-fö-kal), *a* [*bi*-2 + *focal*] Having two foci

bifoil (bi-föil), *n* [*bi*-2 + *foil*, leaf] An old and synonymous name of the British plant *Wuyblade*, *Lastera ovala*

bifold (bi-föld), *a* [*bi*-2 + *-fold*] Twofold, double, of two kinds, degrees, etc

O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against itself!
In fold authority! Shak, T and C, v 2

bifolia, *n*. Plural of *bifolium*

bifoliate (bi-fö'h-ät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *foliate*] In bot, having two leaves

bifoliolate (bi-fö'h-lät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *foliolate*] In bot, having two leaflets: applied to a compound leaf

bifolium (bi-fö'h-um), *n*, pl *bifolia* (-ä). [NL, < L *bi*-, two-, + *folium*, leaf] In math, a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under *bitangent*

bifollicular (bi-fö-lik'ü-lär), *a*. [*bi*-2 + *follicular*] In bot, having a double follicle, as apocynaceous plants

biforate (bi-fö-rät), *a* [*bi*-2 + *foratus*, perforated, pp of *forare* = E *bore*] In bot, having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron. Also *biforous*

biforine (bi-fö-rin), *n* [*bi*-2 + *foris*, two-doored, < *bi*-, two-, + *foris* = E *door*] In bot, a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled

Biforipalla (bi-fö-ri-päl'ä), *n* [NL, < L *bi*-, two-, + *foris* = E *door*, + *palla*, mantle] An order of bivalve mollusks, supposed to be distinguished by having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for excrement. It was thus based on a misconception. Its constituents were the *Mytilacea* and *Nayades* Latrull

biforked (bi-förkt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *forked* Cf *bifurcate*] Having two forks or prongs, two-forked as, "a biforked beam," Southey

biform, bifirmed (bi-form, -förm), *a* [*bi*-2 + *formis*, < *bi*-, two-, + *forma*, shape] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes, double-bodied

biformity (bi-för'mi-ti), *n* [*bi*-2 + *form* + *-ity*] The state of being biform, a doubleness of form

biforous (bi-fö-rus), *a* Same as *biforate*

bifoveolate, bifoveolated (bi-fö-vä-ö-lät, -lä-ted), *a* [*bi*-2 + *foveolate*] In entom, having two round shallow pits or foveae on the surface

bifrons (bi-fronz), *a* [L see *bifront*] Same as *bifront*

bifront (bi-frunt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *fron* (t)-s, having two foreheads (an epithet of Janus), < *bi*-, two-, + *fron* (t)-s, forehead, front] Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus

bifronted (bi-frun'ted), *a* [As *bifront* + *-ed*] Same as *bifront*

bifurcate (bi-fër'kät), *v* i, pret and pp *bifurcated*, ppr *bifurcating* [*bi*-2 + *furcatus*, pp adj, two-forked (cf L *bifurcus*, two-forked), < L *bi*-, two-, + *furca*, forked—see *furcate*] To divide into two forks or branches

The central trunk which runs up the foot-stalk *bifurcates* near the centre of the leaf

Darwin, *Insectiv Plants*, p 247

bifurcate, bifurcated (bi-fër'kät, -kä-ted), *a* [*bi*-2 + *furcatus*—see the verb] Two-forked, divided into two branches

bifurcately (bi-fër'kät-li), *adv* In a bifurcate manner

bifurcation (bi-fër-kä'shon), *n* [*bi*-2 + *furcat* + *-ion*] 1 A forking or division into two branches, separation into two parts or things, in optics, same as *double refraction*. See *refraction*—2 A point at which forking occurs; one or both of the bifurcating parts—3 Specifically, in geog, the division of a stream into two parts, each of which connects with a different river system as, the *bifurcation* of the upper Orinoco

bifurcous (bi-fër'kus), *a* [*bi*-2 + *furcus*, two-forked, < *bi*-, two-, + *furca*, a fork] Same as *bifurcate*

big (big), *a* [*bi*-2 + *big*, *biggo*, *bygg*, etc, powerful, strong, large, origin unknown. The E dial *bug*, *bog*, proud, important, self-sufficient, agrees partly in sense, but appears to be unrelated—see *boggy*, *buggy*] 1 Of great strength or power—2 Having great size; large in bulk or magnitude, absolutely or relatively

Moethinks he seems no bigger than his head

Shak, Lear, iv 6

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes big and little

W Black

3 Great with young, pregnant, ready to give birth, hence, figuratively, full of something important, ready to produce; teeming.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as *big* with consequences to man as any that ever struck in his history

Everett, *Orations*, p 81

4. Distended; full, as of grief, passion, courage, determination, goodness, etc.

Thy heart is *big*, get thee apart and weep

Shak., J. C., III, 1

For myself, I find my heart too *big*, I feel I have not patience to look on, whilst you run these for bidden courses

Deau and Fl., King and No King, III, 1

5. Tumid, inflated, as with pride, hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness, pompous, proud, boastful as, *big* looks, *big* words.

He began to look *big*, and take mightily upon him

Swift, Tale of a Tub, IV

6 Great as regards influence, standing, wealth, etc. [Colloq.] — **Big game** See *game* 1 — **Big tree**, the mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, central California, particularly in the "big tree grove" in Calaveras county = *Big 2* *Larar*, etc. (see *oread*), bulky, huge, massive — 5 Lofty, pompous, arrogant, important

big², bigg² (big), *v* [ME *biggen*, *byggen*, < Icel. *byggja*, older form *byggja* (= Sw *byggja* = Dan *bygge* = AS *bysan*), build, dwell in, inhabit, a secondary form of *būa* (pret pl *byggju*) = AS *būan*, dwell see *bel*, *bower*, *boo*] I. *trans* 1† To inhabit, occupy — 2† Reflexively, to locate one's self — 3 To build, erect, fashion [Scotch and North Eng.]

(I) *bigged* has they a bigly hour
Fast by the roaring stroud

Rose the Red, and White Lily, in Child's Ballads, V 174

II.† *intrans* To dwell, have a dwelling

big³, bigg³ (big), *n* [Se and North E, more commonly *bigg*, early mod E also *bigg*, *bygge*, late ME. *byge*, < Icel. *bygg* = Sw *bygg* = Dan *bygg*, barley, = AS *bēow*, grain, ult., like the remotely related *bigg², bigg²*, < √ *bū*, grow, be, Skt. √ *bhu*, be, Gr. *phōsai*, grow see *be* 1] A kind of winter barley cultivated in northern Europe, especially in Scotland, properly, four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, inferior to but harder than *H. hexastichon*, of which it is sometimes called a variety. See *bea* 3

biga (bi'gə), *n* [L, sing from earlier pl *bigas*, a pair of horses, a chariot or car drawn by them, contr of *byuga*, fem pl of *byugus*, yoked two together, < *bi-*, two-, + *jugum* = E *yoke*] In *Rom antiqu*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast

bigam¹ (big'am), *n* [ME *bigam*, < OF *bigame*, < LL *bigamus*, twice married see *bigamy*] A bigamist

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest

Bp. Peck, in his Life by J. Lewis p. 286

bigamist (big'a-mist), *n* [< *bigamy* + *-ist*] One who has committed bigamy, or had two or more wives or husbands at once

Lamech the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 202

bigamous (big'a-mus), *a* [LL *bigamus* see *bigamy*] Of or pertaining to bigamy, guilty of bigamy, involving bigamy as, a *bigamous* marriage

And very good reading they [the novels of our grand mothers] were too in their way, though it was not the way of the *bigamous* and murderous school that has come after them

N. A. Rev., XXXIII 223

bigamy (big'a-mi), *n* [ME *bigamie*, < OF *bigamie*, < ML *bigamia*, bigamy, < LL *bigamus*, twice married, a bigamist (equiv to Gr *dyapora*, > *dyapula*, bigamy), < L *bi-* (= Gr *di-*), twice, + *γᾰμος*, marriage] 1 Literally, double marriage, remarriage during the existence of a former marriage, in law, the offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time. To constitute the offense, which by statute law is a felony, it is necessary by the law of many jurisdictions, that the accused should have actual or constructive knowledge that the first wife or husband was still living when the second one was taken, and that the second marriage should have been one solemnized under the forms of law, and not merely an informal marriage resting on the contract of the parties, or their holding out each other to the world as husband and wife. Where these elements of knowledge and of formality are wanting, the second marriage is still generally invalid, but not bigamous in the criminal sense

2†. Second marriage; remarriage of a widow or widower. In the early church, before the establishment of clerical celibacy, such remarriage on the part of a man was generally regarded as an impediment to holy orders. Marriage with a widow is called *bigamy* by Shakspere in Richard III., III, 7

bigarade (big'a-rād), *n*. [F.] The bitter or Seville orange, *Citrus Aurantium*, variety *Bigarada*

bigarone (big-a-rōn'), *n* [With term altered in E., < F. *bigarreau*, white-heart cherry (cf. *bigarrure*, motley, medley, mixture), < *bigarrer*, streak, checker, variegated, of disputed origin]

The large white-heart cherry, red on one side and white on the other

bigaster (bi-gas'ter), *n* [L *bi-*, two-, + Gr *γαστήρ*, belly] Same as *bicenter*

big-bellied (big'bel'id), *a* 1 Having a large or protuberant belly

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big bellied*

Scott, Hist. Eng.

2 Advanced in pregnancy [Vulgar]

big-boned (big'bond), *a* Having large bones, stout, very strong

Big boned, and large of limb with sinews strong

Dryden, Pal and Arc, III 45

big-corned (big'kōrned), *a* Having large grains

The strength of *big corn* d. powder

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis II 110

Bigelovia (big-o-lō'vī-ā), *n* [NL, named after Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879), a physician and botanist of Boston, U. S. A.] A genus of *Compositae*, nearly related to *Solidago*, containing over 30 species, natives of western North America. They are mostly suffrutescent or shrubby with narrow entire leaves, and small rayless heads of yellow flowers. *B. veneta*, from the borders of Mexico, is one of the sources of a drug called *daman*

bigemina, *n* Plural of *bigeminum*

bigeminate, **bigeminated** (bi-jem'i-nat, -nated), *a* [< *bi-* + *geminare* Cf. *L. bigeminus*, doubled] Twin-forked, doubly paired, bi-conjugate in bot., said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with a pair of leaflets at the end of each division

bigeminum (bi-jem'i-num), *n*, pl *bigemina* (-nā) [NL, neut of *L. bigeminus*, doubled, < *bi-*, twice, + *geminus*, twin] One of the corpora bigemina or twin bodies of the brain, one of the anterior pair (nates cerebri) of the corpora quadrigemina, one of the optic lobes, when there are only two, instead of four as in the higher mammals. *Wulder*

big-endian (big-en'di-an), *n* and *a* I. *n* A member of the Lilliputian party in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" who maintained, in opposition to the *little-endians*, that boiled eggs should be cracked at the big end, hence, one of any corresponding set of disputers about trifles

II. *a* Pertaining or relating to the big end of an egg, or any equally foolish matter, as a subject of controversy

bigener (bi-je-nei), *n* [L, hybrid, mongrel, < *bi-*, two-, + *genus* (*genet*), kind see *genus*] A cross between two species of different genera, a mule

bigeneric (bi-je-nei'ik), *a* [As *bigener* + *-ic* see *bi-* and *generic*] Having the characters of two different genera, having the character of a bigener

bigential (bi-jen'shal), *a* [ML *bigent* (*te*), of two nations, < *bi-*, two-, + *gent* (*te*), a nation] Comprising two tribes or peoples

big-eye (big'i), *n* A fish of the genus *Praetianthus* and family *Praetianthidae* so called from its very large round eyes

big-foot (big'fut), *n* [Tr of the generic name *Meqapodus*] A book-name of a mound-bird of the genus *Meqapodus*

bigg¹, *a* An obsolete spelling of *big¹*

bigg², *i* See *big²*

bigg³, *i* See *big³*

biggah, *n* See *bigga*

biggen (big'n), *i* [< *big¹* + *-en*] I. *trans* To make big, increase

II. *intrans* 1 To grow big, become larger [Dialectal] — 2 To gain strength after confinement [North Eng.]

The gossip regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*

Brockett, North Country Words, p. 16

bigger (big'ēr), *n* [< *bigg²*, *bigg²*, + *-er*] A builder [Scotch]

biggin¹ (big'm), *n* [Also written *biggen*, *biggon*, early mod E also *biggen*, *bigun*, < OF *bigun*, mod F *bequin* = It *bequina*, a cap so named from that worn by the nuns called *Bequines*, ME. *bequine*, *biggin* (early mod E *bigun*, *biggayne*, etc.) see *Bequin*] 1 A child's cap — 2. A nightcap

Brow with homely *biggin* bound

Shak. 2 Hen IV., iv 4

An old woman's *biggin* for a nightcap

Mansel, The Picture IV 2

3 In England, the coat of a serjeant at law —

4 A head-dress worn in the latter middle ages, and throughout the seventeenth century, by both men and women. That worn by women was broad at the top, with projecting corners, like ears.

biggin² (big'in), *n*. [Another form of *biggin*, q. v.] A small wooden vessel, a can

biggin³ (big'in), *n* [Named from the inventor, Mr. Biggin, about 1800] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion. V. L. D.

bigging (big'ing), *n* [Also *biggin*, < ME *bigging*, a building, < *biggin* build see *bigg²*] A building, a habitation, a home [Scotch and North Eng.]

biggont, *n* An obsolete spelling of *biggin¹*

biggonet (big'o-net), *n* [Also *bigonit*, after equiv OF *bequinet* dim of *biggon*, *biggin¹*, q. v.] A cap or head-dress, a *biggin* [Scotch and North Eng.]

And gie to me my *biggonet*

My bishop's satin gown

For I mun tell the bulle's wife

That Colin's come to town

John Adams There's nae Iuck

bigga (big'gə), *n* Same as *bigga*

bighead (big'hed), *n* A local name of a Californian species of sculpin, *Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*, a fish of the family *Cottidae*. Also called *cabezon*

bighorn (big'hörn), *n* 1 The Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana* so called from the immense size of the horns, which resemble those of the argali, but are shorter and comparatively stouter and not so spiral. The animal in other respects resembles and is closely related to the argali, of



Bighorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Ovis montana*)

which it is the American representative. In color it is grayish brown, with whitish buttocks like the other wild sheep. It stands about 3 feet high at the withers, and is very stoutly built. It inhabits the higher mountain ranges of the western United States from New Mexico and southern California northward, down nearly or quite to sea level in the higher latitudes, and is abundant in suitable localities in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, etc. It is much hunted for its flesh, which makes excellent mutton. Like other wild sheep it is gregarious

2 The great fossil fish (cl. of the peat-bogs, *Ceratodus megaceros* [Rare])

bight (bit), *n* [ME *bicht*, *byzt*, < AS *byht*, a bend, a corner (= D *bucht* = G *bucht*, a bay, *bight*, = Sw *Dan* *bugt*, bend, bight of a rope, a bay), cf. *byge*, a bend, angle, < *būgan* (pp *buqun*), bend, bow see *bowl*, and cf. the ult identical E *bought*, *bowl*, and the related *bas*, a ring, hoop see *bowl*] 1† A bend or bending, an angle, especially in a living body, as of the elbow, or the inward bend of a horse's chamber, or the bend of the fore knees — 2 A loop of a rope, in distinction from the ends, any bent part or turn of a rope between the ends

They put the *bight* of a rope round Ben's neck and slung him right up to the yard arm

S. O. Jewett, Deception, p. 96

3 A narrow bay or recess in a sea-coast between comparatively distant headlands, a long and gradual bend of a coast-line used especially in the names *Bight* of Benin and of Biafra in Africa, and the Great Australian *Bight* (on the south coast)

The swanlike dances in *bight* and bay

Tranquon, Sea Fairies

On the warm *bights* of the Florida shores

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, III

4 A similar bend in the shore of a river or a bay, or recess in a mountain, a bay-like indentation [Rare]

In the very *bite* or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water

De Fur, Voyage around the World (N. E. D.)

Bowline on a bight See *bowline*

bight (bit), *i* t [t < *bight*, *n*] To fold or double so as to make one or more bights

biglandular (bi-glan' dū-lār), *a* [< *bi-* + *glandular*] Having two glands

biglot (bi'glot), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + Gr γλῶττα, tongue*] In two languages; bilingual. *N. E. D.* [Rare]

bigly (big'ly), *adv* [*< ME bigly, powerfully, bravely, < bigl + -ly*] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner, haughtily, arrogantly
He brawlieth *bigly* *Sir T. More, Works, p. 701*

bigmouth (big'mouth), *n* A fish of the family *Centrarchida*, *Channobryttus gulosus*. Also called *armouth*. See cut under *Centrarchida*

bigness (big'ness), *n* [*< bigl + -ness*] The state or quality of being big, largeness of proportions, size, whether large or small, bulk, absolute or relative

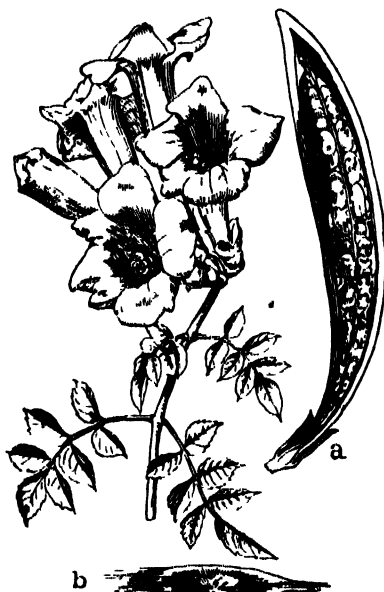
Hayle of such *bigness* that it slew both men and beasts *Labuan 1 238*

Their legs are both of a *bigness* *Shak, Hen IV, 11 4*
The *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel *Su R T T strange*

Large oak, walnut, hickory, ash, beech, poplar, and many other sorts of timber, of surprising *bigness* *Berkeley Virginia, 11 2*

Bignonia (big-nō'm-i), *n* [*NL, named after Bignon, librarian to Louis XV*] A genus of plants of many species, natural order *Bignoniaceae*, natives of the warmer portions of the new world. The species are characterized by a twining or climbing stem frequently in the tropics reaching the tops of the highest trees, with divided leaves and often magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers. In the stems of some species the wood is so arranged as to have a cross like appearance in section. The most northern species, *B. capitata* of the southern United States, is frequently cultivated in gardens and others are ornaments of greenhouses. *B. China* of South America yields an orange red coloring matter called *china* (which see)

Bignoniaceae (big-nō-m-i-ā-sē-ē), *n pl* [*NL, < Bignonia + -acea*] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants with irregular



Flowering branch of Trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*) a opened follicle of same showing seeds. b seed of *bilabiate legume* (from Le Maout and Decaisne's *Traité général de Botanique*)

flowers, a pod-like fruit, and winged seeds without albumen. They are trees or shrubby climbers or twining natives chiefly of warm regions, and are especially abundant in South America. Of the many genera the best known are *Bignonia*, *Tecoma* (the trumpet creeper) including some trees that furnish hard and close grained woods (*Crotalaria* (the calabash tree), and *Catalpa* of the United States)

bignoniaceous (big-nō-m-i-ā-shi-us), *a* In bot., pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bignoniaceae*

bigold (bi'göld), *n* The yellow oxeye or corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* *Gerard*

bigot (big'ot), *n*, and *a* [First at end of 18th century, < *F bigot*, a bigot, a hypocrite, < *OF bigot*, of disputed origin. Under this form two or more independent words appear to have been confused, involving the etym in a mass of fable and conjecture. Whatever its origin, *bigot*, as a vague term of contempt, came to be confused with *Beguin* and *Beghard*. This confusion appears in *ML. Biqutth, Biqutte*, used in the 15th century as equivalents of *Beghards* and *Beguine*. See *Beghard* and *Begun*] *I. n* 1. A hypocritical professor of religion, a hypocrite, also, a superstitious adherent of religion. *N. E. D.*—2. A person who is obstinate-

ly and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious or other creed, opinion, practice, or ritual, a person who is illogically attached to any opinion, system of belief, or party organization, an intolerant dogmatist.

In philosophy and religion the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive *Watts*

The *bigots* of the iron time

Had called his harmless art a crime

Scott, L. of L. M., Int

The existence of genuine piety amid serious errors is forgotten, or rather rejected, by certain illiberal minds, the *bigots* of exclusive ecclesiastical hypothesis, who, in maintaining that "out of the church there can be no salvation, would have us believe that there is none out of their own *Is Taylor, Spiritual Despotism, § 10*

II. a Same as *bigoted*

In a country more *bigot* than ours

Dryden, Ded. of Limberham

bigoted (big'ot-ed), *a* [*< bigot + -ed*] Having the character of a bigot, obstinately and blindly wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual, unreasonably and intolerantly devoted to a system of belief, an opinion, or a party. Also rarely spelled *bigotted*

A more abject, slavish, and *bigoted* generation *Steele*

So nursed and *bigoted* to stifle *Byron*

A *bigoted* Tory and High Churchman *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii*

bigotedly (big'ot-ed-ly), *adv* In a *bigoted* manner, with irrational zeal

bigotical (bi-got'i-kal), *a* [*< bigot + -ical*] *Bigoted*

Some *bigotical* religionists

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 18

bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n*, *pl* *bigotries* (-riz) [*< F bigoterie, < bigot*] The character or mode of thought of a bigot, obstinate and unreasonable attachment to a particular creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or party organization, excessive zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion, intolerance of the opinions of others

Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise *Popr*

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel *Watts*

James was now a Roman Catholic. Religious *bigotry* had become the dominant sentiment of his narrow and stubborn mind *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii*

= *Syn* *Credulity* *Pantheism*, etc. (see *superstition*), narrow-mindedness, prejudice, intolerance

bigroot (big'rōt), *n* The name in California of species of *Megarrhiza*, a cucurbitaceous vine the roots of which grow to an immense size

big-sounding (big'soun'ding), *a*. Having a pompous sound

Big sounding sentences and words of state

Sp. Hall, Satires, i

big-swollen, big-swoln (big'swō'len, -swōln), *a* Greatly inflated, swelled to great bulk, turgid, ready to burst

My *big swollen* heart *Shak, Hen VI, 11 2*

biguttate (bi-gut'āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + guttate*] In zool., marked with two small spots

bigwig (big'wig), *n* [*< bigl + wig*, in reference to the large wigs worn in Great Britain by judges and others in authority] A great man, a person of consequence, one high in authority or rank [Slang]

Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a *Conseiller d'Etat*, or other French *big wig* *Thackeray, Newcomes xvi*

bigwigged (big'wigd), *a* Pompous, solemnly authoritative

Towards nightfall comes the chariot of a physician and deposits its *bigwigged* and solemn burden *Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, I*

bihamate (bi-hā'māt), *a* [*< bi-2 + hamate*] Doubly hooked, having two hooks

The *bihamate* "spicules of the sarcodae" so characteristic of the genus *Eupheria* and its allies *Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 113*

bihourly (bi-our'h), *a*, and *adv*. [*< bi-2 + hourly*] Every two hours, once every two hours as, *bihourly* observations

bihydroguret (bi-hi-drog'ū-ret), *n*. [*< bi-2 + hydrog(en) + -ure*] A compound of hydrogen with a non-metallic or negative element or radical, in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom or group of the other member of the compound

bijou (bē-zhō'), *n* [*F., of unknown origin*] 1. A jewel, specifically, a jewel of gold richly wrought in the metal itself without the aid of precious stones. See *bijouterie*. Hence—2.

An object of beauty of small size; something delicately pretty; any relatively small charming object.

bijouterie (bē-zhō'trē), *n*. [*F., < bijou*] Jewellery; small ornaments for personal decoration, specifically, jewelry of gold richly adorned in the metal itself, with little or no use of precious stones

bijoutry (bē-zhō'tri), *n* Same as *bijouterie*.

bijugate (bi-jō'gāt), *a*. [*< bi-2 + jugate*] 1. In *numus*, bearing two profile heads, one of them overlapping the other. See cut under *accolated*—2. In *bot*, having two pairs of leaflets or pinnae used of pinnated leaves

bijugous (bi-jō'gus), *a* [*< L. bijugus, yoked two together* see *biga*] Same as *bijugate*

bijugue (bi-jō'g), *n* [*< L. bijugus, yoked two together* see *bijugous*] A double bottle consisting of two complete vessels attached to each other by strips of the same material, so that they form one piece

bike (bik), *n* [*Sc, also written byke, < ME bik, byke, a hive*] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps

A field with flouris, or hony *bike*

Towneley Mysteries, p. 43

bike (bik), *n* and *v* A corruption of *bicycle*

bikh (bik), *n* The name given by the natives of Nepal to a most virulent poison derived from the roots of *Aconitum ferox* and probably other species of aconite, and to the roots themselves, Nepal aconite. Also called *bish*, *bushma*, or *bish*

bikos (bi'kos), *n*, *pl* *bikos* (-koi) [*Gk βίκος, see beaker*] In *Gr antiq*, a form of earthenware vase, usually of large size, used, like other large vases of similar character, for storing provisions, liquids, etc. It was shaped like a stamnos with handles, and is mentioned also as made of small size, sometimes in glass, to serve as a drinking-vessel or a perfume jar

bikahu (bik'sho), *n* [*Skt bhikshu*] A Buddhist mendicant monk

bikshuni (bik'shō-nō), *n* [*Skt bhikshuni*] A Buddhist nun

bil (bil), *n* [Also called *billard* and *billet*, origin obscure, perhaps connected with *billet*, a stick or club] A local English name of the coal-fish, *Pollachius virens*

bilabe (bi'lāb), *n* [*< L. bi-, two-, + labium, lip*] In *surg*, an instrument for removing small foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra

bilabiate (bi-lā'bi-āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + labiate*] 1. Possessing, or having the appearance of possessing, two lips in *bot*, applied to an irregular corolla or calyx whose lobes are so arranged as to form an upper and a lower lip. This character prevails in the natural order *Labiata*, and is frequent in some other orders

2. In *conch*, having the outer lip doubled by a thickening behind the margin or true lip

bilabiation (bi-lā-bi-ā'shon), *n* [*< bilabiate + -ion*] The quality or condition of being two-lipped, or having two lips, a bilabiate formation *Ames Jour Sci, 3d ser, XXIX 319*

bilacinate (bi-lā-sin'i-āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + lacinate*] In *bot*, doubly lacinate

bilalo (bi-lā'lō), *n* [Also written *gulala*, a native name] A two-masted passenger-boat, about 65 feet long and 10 feet broad, peculiar to Manila bay. It carries an outrigger for use when the wind blows fresh, and has a large cabin behind the mainmast

bilamellate (bi-lam'e-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + lamellate*] Doubly lamellate, having two lamellae, specifically, in *bot*, composed of two plates and as many stigmas and placenta, or bearing two plates, as the lip of some orchids

bilamellated (bi-lam'e-lā-ted), *a* Same as *bilamellate*

bilaminar (bi-lam'i-nār), *a*. [*< bi-2 + laminar*] Consisting of two thin plates or laminae; two-layered

bilaminate (bi-lam'i-nāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + laminate*] Having two plates or laminae

bilan (F pron bē-lon'), *n* [*F, < LL. bilan* (see *libra*), a balance see *balanc*] A balance-sheet the name given in Louisiana to a book in which merchants keep account of their assets and liabilities

biland, *n* See *byland*

bilander (bi'an-dér or bi'lan-dér), *n*. [Also *bylander* (cf. *F. délandre*), < *D. bylander*, < *bijou*, =



Bilabiate Calyx and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage)

E *by*¹, + *land* = E. *land*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, and the mainsail bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of about 45 degrees, the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or *sheet*,



Bilander

to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep?

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, l. 128

bilateral (bi-lat'e-ral), *a* [*<* NL, *bilateralis*, *<* L *bi-* + *latus* (later-), side see *lateral*] 1 Having two sides, of or pertaining to two sides, two-sided

The bilateral movements escape in cases of hemiplegia in spite of destruction of some of the nervous arrangements representing them. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXV 175

2 In bot, having the sides different

The vegetation in all Hepaticae is bilateral that is, differently developed on the upper and under sides.

Bull of Ill State Laboratory, II 6

3 In biol, having the sides symmetrical. **Bilateral contract**, in law, a contract which binds the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other. *Kaplan and Lawrence*. **Bilateral restriction**, in logic, the restriction of a proposition at once in its subject and in its predicate, as in the following example: All triangles are trilateral, some triangle is some trilateral. **Bilateral symmetry**, the symmetry of right and left halves or other parts of the body, in contradistinction to transverse antitypy. Also called *lateral symmetry*.

In both the foregoing cases it is the bilateral symmetry which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power.

W B Carpenter, *Prin of Physiol*

Bilateralism (bi-lat'e-rā'l-i-zm), *n* pl [*<* NL, neut pl of *bilateralis* see *bilateral*] 1 A collective name of those animals which exhibit bilaterality or bilateral symmetry, as of right and left sides. *J A Ryder*. 2 A division of *Amphibolus* represented by *Balanoglossus* alone, contrasted with other echnoderms which are called *Radiata*. *Metschnikoff*.

bilateralism (bi-lat'e-rā'l-izm), *n* [*<* *bilateral* + *-ism*] The state or quality of being bilateral, bilateral symmetry.

bilaterality (bi-lat'e-rā'l-i-ti), *n* [*<* *bilateral* + *-ity*] Same as *bilateralism*.

bilaterally (bi-lat'e-rā'l-i), *adv* In a bilateral manner, on both sides as, a *bilaterally* symmetrical larva.

bilateralness (bi-lat'e-rā'l-nes), *n*. [*<* *bilateral* + *-ness*] The state or quality of being bilateral, bilateralism, in zool, bilateral symmetry.

In the Sycamore and the Vine we have a cleft type of leaf in which a decided *bilateralness* of form coexists with a decided *bilateralness* of conditions.

H Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 229

bilberry (bil'ber'ē), *n*; pl *bilberries* (-iz) [Formerly also spelled *bull-berry* and *bull-berry*. The last form, if not simulated, is prob right, *<* *bull*¹ + *berry*¹. Another species, the red whortleberry, is named *cowberry*, and the NL name of the genus, *Vaccinium*, means 'cowberry'. The word *bull* enters into the names of several other plants, as *bullweed*, *bullwort*, *bulrush*. Cf. *hartberry*, another name for *bilberry*. But the relation of the equiv *Dan bollt-bær*, also simply *bolle*, whortleberry, to *Dan boll*, a castrated bull (cf *Isel boh* = Norw *bol* = E *bull*), is not clear. The usual *Dan* term for bull is *tyr* = Sw. *tyr* = Isel *stjör* = E *steer*. The name *blueberry* is of different origin see *blueberry*]. 1 A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. In Scotland the bilberry is usually called *blueberry*, from its blue or dark blue color. See *Vaccinium* and *whortleberry*. 2 A name sometimes given in the United States to the fruit of the shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis*. **Bog-bilberry**, *Vaccinium uliginosum* of the United States and Europe. **Dwarf bilberry**, *V. cespitosum*. **Jamaica bilberry**, *V. meridionale*.

bilbo¹ (bil'bō), *n*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz) [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, *bilboa*, prop a sword of *Bilbao* (in E. formerly *Bilboa*) in

Spain, such swords being, like those of Toledo (see *Toledo*), held in high esteem for their temper.] 1 Formerly, a sword or sword-blade, famous for extreme elasticity, made in Bilbao in Spain.

Compass d like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

Shak M W of W, III 5

Hence—2 Any sword. [Poetical]

At Polliers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood.

Drayton Polyolbion xvi 72

bilbo² (bil'bō), *n*, pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz) [Early mod. E. also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, usually in pl, prob so named, like *bilbo*¹, from *Bilbao* in Spain, but direct evidence is lacking.] A



Bilboes, from the Tower of London

long bar or bolt of iron having sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ship usually in the plural.

Ma thought I lay

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.

Shak Hamlet v 2

bilbo-man (bil'bō-man), *n* A swordsman.

You are much bound to your *bilbo* men.

I am glad you are straight again, captain.

Beau and Fl, King and No King, v 3

bilboquet (bil'bō-ket'), *n* [Also dial, in def 2, *bilboketch*, *bilboeatch*, *bilwerketcho*, etc., *<* F *bilboquet*, OF. *bilboquet*, *bilbaquet*, origin obscure.] 1† A gardener's measuring-cord or line. *Cotgrave*. 2 The toy called cup-and-ball—3† An 8-inch mortar for throwing shells. 4 An implement for curling hair. *Fairholt*.

bilcock (bil'kok), *n*. [Also called *bidcock*, *<* *bil-* or *bid-* (origin unknown) + *cock*¹.] The water-rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*.

bild, **bildern**. Old spellings of *build*, *builder*. **bildstein** (bild'stēn), *n* [G., *<* *bild*, image figure (*<* MHG *bilde*, *<* OHG *bildu* (= OS *biluthi* = OFries **biluthi*, *byld* = D *beild* = Sw *biluth* (also *bild*, prob borrowed) = Dan *bilude*, *billed*), prob *<* *bi-* = E AS *bi-*, *by-*, + *ld* = OS *lith* = Goth *lithus* = E *lith*, a limb, member see *by-*, *be-*, and *lith*), + *stein* = E *stone*.] Same as *apalmatolite*.

bile¹ (bil), *n* [Early mod. E. also *byle*, *<* ME *bile*, *byle* (occasionally *but*, *beil*, *>* E *beal*, prop a dial form see *beal*¹), *<* AS *bīhl* = OFries *beil*, *bel* = MD *bule*, D *buil* = I A *bult*, *bult* = MHG *brut*, G *brute*, *bilo*, = Isel *byla* = Sw *bula* = Dan *bult*, *bugle*, a swelling, cf Isel *bōla* = Sw *bold* = Dan *byld*, a blaim, a blister, *<* Teut **bult*, seen in causal form in the Goth *ufbaujan*, puff up cf *boil*¹. *Bile* is the true E form, still retained in the vernacular speech, but, owing to a confusion with the verb *boil*² (or perhaps with the D form *but*, pron nearly as E *boil*), the word has taken in mod literary E the corrupt form *boil*. See *boil*¹.] An inflamed tumor, a boil. See *boil*¹.

bile² (bil), *n* [*<* F *bile*, *<* L *bilis*, bile, anger, atra (or *nigra*) *bilis*, equiv to Gr *μαλαγρία*, black bile see *atrabilis*, *melancholy*]. 1 A yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver and collected by the biliary ducts to be conveyed into the duodenum. Its most important constituents are the bile salts, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate, and the bile pigments, bilirubin and biliverdin, with cholesterin. The bile renders the contents of the duodenum alkaline. It aids the emulsification of the fats, apparently by increasing the solubility of soaps, assists the passage of the fats through the intestinal walls, and stimulates peristalsis. Also called *gall*. 2 Figuratively, ill nature, peevishness, bitterness of feeling because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill humor.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much as to Viate as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville.

Prescott

Black bile. See *atrabilis*.

biled, *n* An obsolete form of *bill*¹.

bilection (bi-lek'shon), *n* Same as *bolection*.

bile-cyst (bil'sist), *n*. In anat, the gall-bladder.

bile-duct (bil'dukt), *n*. A duct or canal conveying bile, a gall-duct.

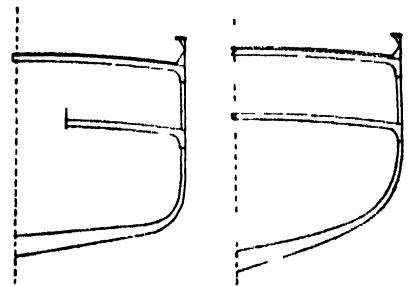
bile-pigment (bil'pig'ment), *n* One of the coloring matters in the bile. *Bilirubin* is the chief coloring matter in the bile of carnivorous animals and of man, *biliverdin* is the greenish pigment in the bile of herbivorous animals. A considerable number of other bile pigments have been described, some of which are probably mixtures of pigments, and others oxidation or reduction products not existing in the living body.

bilestone (bil'stōn), *n*. A biliary calculus or gallstone.

believe¹, *v*. See *believe*.

believe², *v*. See *believe*.

bilge (bilj), *n* [In 17th century also *bilgde* and *billag*¹, var of *bulge* see *bulge*]. 1. The wider part or belly of a cask, which is usually in the middle—2 The breadth of a ship's



Hard Bilge

Easy Bilge

bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches a horizontal direction, and on which she would rest if aground.

bilge (bilj), *v*, pret and pp *bilged*, pp *bilging* [*<* *bilge*, *n*] 1. *Intrans* 1 *Naut*, to suffer a fracture in the bilge, spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge—2 To bulge or swell out.

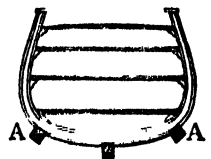
II *trans* To break or stave in (the bilge or bottom of a ship).

bilge-board (bilj'bōrd), *n* In ship-building, one of the boards used to cover the timbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-coad (bilj'kod), *n* Same as *bilgewater*.

bilge-free (bilj'frē), *a* *Naut*, so stowed on beds that no weight rests on the bilge said of a cask.

bilge-keel (bilj'kēl), *n* [*<* *bilge* + *keel*¹] *Naut*, a piece of timber fastened edgewise under the bottom of a ship, for the purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Also called *bilge-plate*.



A A Bilge keels

bilge-keelson (bilj'kel'son), *n* A timber extending fore and aft in a ship, inside the bilge, to strengthen the frame.

bilge-piece (bilj'pēs), *n* Same as *bilge-keel*.

bilge-plank (bilj'plangk), *n* *Naut*, one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

bilge-pump (bilj'pump), *n* *Naut*, a pump for removing bilge-water from a ship.

bilge-water (bilj'wā'tēr), *n* *Naut*, water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. If allowed to remain, it acquires an offensive penetrating smell. **Bilge-water discharge**, a device for discharging bilge water automatically.

bilgewater (bilj'wāz), *n* pl *Naut*, a series of timbers placed on each side of a vessel on the launching-ways, to assist in supporting her hull in launching. Also called *bulgewater* and *bilge-crad*. See cut under *launching-ways*.

bilgy (bil'j), *a* [*<* *bilge* + *-y*¹] Having the properties (as the smell, etc.) of bilge-water.

Bilharzia (bil-har'zi-ā), *n* [NL, named after Theodor Bilharz, an old helminthologist.] A genus of the order *Trematodea*, or fluke-worms, endoparasitic in the blood-vessels of man, especially in the urinary organs, the ova escaping through an ulceration which the presence of the parent causes. The animal is dioecious, the male being the larger and retaining the female in a gyneco-phore or canal formed by an involution of the edges of the concave side of the body.

biliary (bil'i-ā-rī), *a* [= F *bilaire*, *<* NL *biliaris*, *<* L *bilis*, bile] 1 Belonging to the bile, conveying the bile as, a *biliary* duct—2 *Bilious*. [Rare.] **Biliary calculus**, a concretions which forms in the gall bladder or bile ducts gall stone. These calculi are usually composed for the most part of cholesterin. **Biliary colic** see *colic*. **Biliary duct** see *duct*.

biliation (bil'i-ā'shon), *n* [*<* NL **bilatio* (n-), *<* L *bilis*, bile] The exertion of bile. *Dun-*

biliverdin (bil-i-si'n-mn) *n* [*<* L *bilis*, bile, + E *cyanin*] A product of the oxidation of bilirubin which appears blue in an acid and violet in a neutral solution. See *bilirubin*.

bilfulvin (bil-i-ful'vin), *n* [*<* L *bilis*, bile, + *fulvus*, fulvous] An old name for more or less impure bilirubin.

bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + fuscus, fuscous, + -in*] A substance described as existing in very small quantities in gallstones. It is of a dark green color insoluble in water, chloroform and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalis and reacts with nitric acid like bilirubin. Its formula is $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$.

bilihumin (bil-i-hū'min), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + humus, ground, + -in*] The insoluble blackish residue left after bile or gallstones have been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and dilute acids.

bilimbi, **bilimbing** (bi-lim'bi, -bing), *n* [Also *blimby, blimbing*, repr. Tamil *bilimbi*, Malay *blimbing*, Singhalese *blin*] The native name of the fruit of an East Indian tree-sonnet, *Acer-rhoa Bilimbi*. It is very acid, but is much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled. See *Acer-rhoa*.

biliment, *n* [Also *biliment, biliment, etc.*, by aphorism for *habiment*] An ornamental part of a woman's dress, especially, the attire of the head or neck.

Then began all the gentlewomen of England to wear French whorls with *biliments* of gold. *Chron. of Grey Friars* (1560), ed. Camden 90c.

Biliment lace, an ornamental lace used in the sixteenth century for trimming.

bilin (bil'in), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + -in*] The mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate isolated from the bile, constituting a gummy mass of a pale-yellow color.

bilinear (bi-lin'ear), *a* [*< bi- + linea, line, + -ar*] Consisting of or having reference to two lines as, *bilinear* coordinates.

bilineate (bi-lin'eat), *a* [*< L. bi-, two-, + linea, line, + -ate*] In zoöl, marked with two lines, generally parallel.

bilineated (bi-lin'eat-ed), *a* Same as *bilineate*.

biligual (bi-ling'gwai), *a* [*< L. bilinguis, speaking two languages, < bi-, two-, + lingua = E. tongue, language*] 1 Containing or expressed in two languages, recorded in two versions of different language.

I endeavored by the help of a *biligual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters. *A. H. Sayce, Proc. to Schliemann's Troy*, p. xxiii.

2 Speaking two languages or a mixture of two. [Rare.]

Large numbers of Chinese, Arabs and Africans, who come to India for a short or long time and become practically *biligual*. *R. N. Cust Mod. Langs. E. Ind.*, p. 10.

biligual (bi-ling'gwai), *a* Same as *biligual*.

biligualist (bi-ling'gwai-st), *n* [*< L. bilinguis (see biligual), after linguist*] One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.

biligualous (bi-ling'gwai-us), *a* [*< L. bilinguis (see biligual)*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson*.

bilious (bil'yus), *a* [*< L. biliosus, full of bile, < bilis, bile (see bile)*] 1 Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, bile. 2 In *pathol.*, noting, subject to, or characterized by a disordered condition of the system, once supposed to depend on a derangement of the secretion of bile, marked by anorexia, furred tongue, a bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, with general malaise and depression. It is peculiarly amenable to mercurial cathartics. This state seems to depend on a subacute dyspepsia with possibly a derangement of the elaborative functions of the liver.

3 Suffering from biliousness. 4 Figuratively, choleric, testy, cross.

Controversy seems altogether to have been the very breath of his nostrils. He was called, and not without reason, "bilious Bala." *A. W. Ward Eng. Dram. Lit.* 105.

At constant quarrel with the angry and bilious island legislator. *Ferguson, West Indian Emancipation*.

Bargain struck, Repented them, no doubt. *Browning, Ring and Book*, l. 216.

biliousness (bil'yus-nēs), *n* [*< bilious + -ness*] The condition of being bilious.

biliphain (bi-lif'ain), *n* [Also written *biliphain*, *biliphain*, < *L. bilis, bile, + Gr. φαίος, dusky, dun-gray, + -in*] A name formerly given to an impure bilirubin. Also *cholophain*.

biliprasin (bi-lip'rā'sin), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + prasinus, a leek (see prase, prason), + -in*] A bile-pigment found in human gallstones and in the bile of neat cattle, and regarded by some authorities as identical with biliverdin.

bilipurpin (bi-lip'er-pin), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + purpura, purple color, + -in*] A purple compound obtained from biliverdin. See *bile-pigment*.

bilirubin (bi-lir'ō-bin), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + rub(er), red, + -in*] A red bile-pigment, the

chief coloring matter of human bile and that of carnivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{42}H_{64}N_4O_6$ has been given. When isolated it forms an orange-red powder or red rhombic prisms. It is insoluble in water, little soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform or alkalis.

biliteral (bi-lit'er-al), *a* and *n* [*< L. bi-, two-, + litera, littera, letter (see literal)*] 1 *a* Consisting of two letters as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones*.

Although we may call all these verbal bases roots, they stand to the first class in about the same relation as the triliteral Semitic roots to the more primitive biliteral. *Max Müller, Sci. of Lang.*, p. 263.

II. *n* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters.

-bilit, [*F. -bilité = Sp. -bilitad = Pg. -bilitade = It. -bilità, also in older form F. -bilet, OF. -bilet (> ME. -bilit), etc., < L. -bilita(-t)s (acc. -bilitatem), < -bilis (E. -bile) + -ta(-t)s (E. -ty), being the termination of nouns from adjectives in -bilis (see -ble)*] A termination of English nouns from adjectives in -ble, as in *nobility, capability, creditability, etc.*, from *noble, capable, creditable, etc.* See *-able*.

biliverdin (bi-liv'er-din), *n* [*< L. bilis, bile, + F. verd (see vert), green, + -in*] The green pigment found in the bile of herbivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{42}H_{64}N_4O_6$ has been given. It is produced artificially by the oxidation of bilirubin. See *biliprasin*.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure, appar. slang; by some supposed to be a mined form of *bulk*] Cf. the senses of *bilk*, *n*. 1 In *cribbage*, to bulk or spoil any one's score in his crib. 2 To frustrate or disappoint. 3 To deceive or defraud, leave in the lurch, cheat often with of as, to *bilk* one of his due, to *bilk* a creditor, "don't you *bilk* me," *Spectator*. 4 To evade or escape from, dodge, elude.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Felding*.
He cannot drink five bottles *bilk* the score, Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Cooper, Progress of Error*, l. 193.

bilk (bilk), *n* [See the verb.] 1 In *cribbage*, the spoiling of one's score in the crib. 2 Nothing, vain words.

Tab. He will have the last word, though he talk *bilk* for it. *Hugh Birk*, what's that?

Tab. Why, nothing, a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, l. 1.

Bilk is said to be an Arabic word, and signifies nothing, *cribbage* players understand it best. *Blount Glossographia* (ed. 1681) p. 85.

[To call a word "Arabic" or "Hebrew" was and still is a way of dignifying slang or jargon.]

3 A trick, a fraud. [Rare.] 4 A cheat, a swindler.

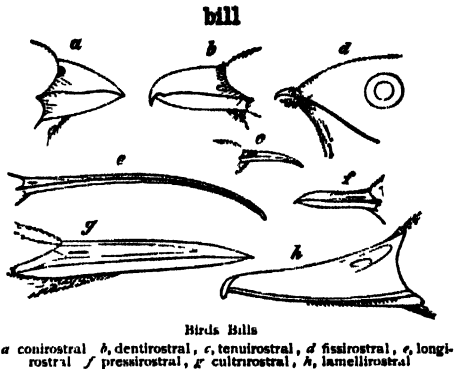
bilk (bilk), *a* [See the verb.] Fallacious, unreliable.

To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching. *Roger North, Examn.*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n* [*< ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis, not found in other Teut. languages, prob. connected with bill*] The beak or nib of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The exposed edges of the mandibles are the *tomia*, the line of apposition, the *commisure*, the highest middle lengthwise line of the upper mandible, the *culmen* or ridge, and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or keel. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open, a sheath at the base of the bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *assirostral*, *curvirostral*, *preassirostral*, *longirostral*, *cultrirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc., and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The bill is hand and mouth in one. The instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels, as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken, assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.

Diagram of Bill
a upper mandible b culmen, c nasal fossa d nostril e commissure f point g upper tomium h rictus i forehead j ramus k lower tomium l gonys m lower mandible



Birds Bills

a conirostral, b dentirostral, c tenuirostral, d assirostral, e longirostral, f preassirostral, g cultrirostral, h lamellirostral

2 The beak, snout, rostrum, or jaws of sundry other animals, as turtles, cephalopods, many fishes, etc.

bill (bil), *v. t.* [*< ME. billen, peck as birds, < bil, bile, beak (see bill)*] 1 To join bills or beaks, as doves, caress in fondness.

Doves, they say, will bill, After their pecking and their murmuring. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, ll. 1.

2 To rub the bill. [Rare.]

Thamne geth he [the eagle] to a stone, And he *bill*th ther on, *Billeth* till his bec biforn, Have th the wronght [crookedness] forloren. *Beutary, in Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 82.

Bill and ooo, to kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as lovers. A phrase derived from the habits of doves. (omic, we must interrupt your *billing* and *ooing* awhile. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, iv. 2.

bill (bil), *n* [*< ME. bill, bille, bil, a pick or mattock, poet. a sword, < AS. bil, bill (only poet.) = OS. bil, a sword, = MD. bilte = OHG. bill, fem. MHG. bil, neut. G. bilte, a pick to sharpen millstones, = Sw. bill, a plowshare, prob. connected with bill, a beak, and perhaps ult. with Skt. √ bhid, split, cleave. Associated in sense with these words and somewhat confused with them, but etymol. distinct, are OHG. bihal, bi-al, bil, MHG. bihel, bil, G. beil = MD. byl, an ax, hatchet, = Dan. bil = Sw. bila, prob. = leel. bihl, bilde, an ax, cf. Ir. Gael. bail, ax, hatchet. In sense 5, bill² may be an application of bill¹.] 1 In the earliest use, a kind of broadsword. 2 An obsolete military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, fixed to a long handle. It was used until the fifteenth century by the English infantry, especially in defending themselves against cavalry and to the end of the seventeenth century by civic guards or watchmen, etc. They were formerly sometimes called *broken bills* or *black bills*, probably because not brightened, but colored like the modern rifle barrel.*

I cannot see how sleeping should offend, only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Shak., Much Ado*, iii. 3.

Make us a round ring with your *bills*, my Hector, And let us see what this trim man dares do. *Beau and Fl., Philaster*, v. 4.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge bills* or *bill hooks*. See *bill hook*.

The shoemaker must not go about his latchet, nor the hedge-bill with any thing but his *bill*. *Lutty, Tophus, Anat. of Wit*, p. 203.

4 A pickax, a mattock. 5 *Naut.* (a) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (b) The end of compass- or knee-timber. — *Bows and bills*. See *bow*.

bill (bil), *n* [*< ME. bille, a letter, writing, < AF. bile, < ML. (Anglo-L.) billa, a writing, also a seal, another form of bulla, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of bulla, a seal, stamp, same as L. bulla, a boss, knob, stud, bubble, hence bull², of which bill² is a doublet*] 1 A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

His *bill*. In which that he [written] had his will. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*. *Comenius, Visible World*, p. 183.

2 A written petition, a prayer.

And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bill*, How Wronge ageines his wille had his wyl taken. *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 47.

3. In law, a name given to several papers in lawsuits; particularly, when used alone, to the bill in equity or bill of indictment (see below). It is a statement of complaint, and contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in equity and in criminal cases. In Scots law, a very summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session is called a bill.

4. In com, a written statement of the names, quantities, and prices of articles sold by one person to another, with the date of sale, or a statement of work done, with the amount charged, an account of money claimed for goods supplied or services rendered.

Why, please, ma'am, it is only thy little bill, a very small account, I wanted thee to settle.

Quoted in *Lady Holland's* Sydney Smith, vii.

5. An acknowledgment of debt, a promissory note now obsolete except as sometimes used, especially in the United States, for bank-note. See 10—6. A bill of exchange (which see, below).—7. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars, as, a bill of charges or expenditures, a bill of fare or provisions, etc.—8. A form or draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called bills, but usually they are qualified by some description, as, a bill of attainder.

9. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place, an advertisement posted; a placard.—10. A bank-note usually with its amount, as, a five-dollar bill. [U.S.]—Accommodation bill. See accommodation.—Appropriation bill. See appropriation.—Approved bill or note. See approval.—Bank post-bill, a bill for a sum not less than £10 issued by the Bank of England without charge, payable at seven days sight and accepted at time of drawing, for convenience in remitting by post. Bills of this kind originated in 1738 when mail robberies were frequent in England and are not now in use.—Bill in equity, in an equity suit, the pleading in which the plaintiff sets forth the circumstances on which he bases his claim for relief. It corresponds to the complaint or declaration at common law.—Bill of adventure, a writing signed by a merchant ship owner, or master to show that goods shipped on board a certain vessel are at the venture of another person, he himself being answerable only for their delivery.—Bill of credit (a) A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant requesting him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. (b) Paper issued by the authority and on the faith of a State to be circulated as money. The Constitution of the United States (Art. I § 10) provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Mr Bancroft shows by a careful upturning of the colonial records that bills of credit were nothing else than Government legal tender notes. *The Century*, XXXII 160.

Bill of debt, an old term including promissory notes and bonds for the payment of money.—Bill of entry, a written account of goods entered at the custom house, whether imported or intended for export.—Bill of exceptions. See exception.—Bill of exchange, an order in writing, addressed by one person to another, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order. Every completed bill of exchange should bear on its face the following: (a) three names, namely, those of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee, (b) the sum to be paid, (c) two dates, namely, the date of drawing and a time for payment or the means of determining the time, as where the bill is payable at sight or a certain time after sight, that is, presentment, (d) the place where it is drawn. If the drawer and drawee are the same person, even in legal effect of name, as where a corporation by one officer draws on itself by naming another officer, as such, as the payee, the paper is not a bill of exchange but a mere draft or promissory note. The drawer and the payee, however, may be the same, as where one draws to his own order and indorses to a third person. If the paper is not payable absolutely as where it is expressed to be payable only out of a particular fund it is not a bill of exchange, but a payment absolutely ordered may be directed to be charged to a particular account of the drawer. The words "value received" are usually inserted, but are not essential to validity. The drawee of a bill becomes liable by accepting it, usually done by writing his name across its face, and he is thereafter called the acceptor, but a bill is negotiable before acceptance. In a foreign bill of exchange, the drawer and drawee are residents of different countries. In this respect, in the United States, the residents of the different States are foreign to one another.—Bills of exchange acts, a short name by which are known several British statutes (1871, 1878, and 1882), the last of which codifies the whole body of British law relating to negotiable paper.—Bill of fare, in a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in due course at a regular meal, or which may be ordered.—Bill of health, a certificate signed by a consul or other authority as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place. A clean bill imports that the ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist, a suspected or touched bill imports that there were rumors of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared, a foul bill, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place of departure was infected when the vessel left.—Bill of indictment. See indictment.—Bill of lading, a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. It is usually of goods shipped on board of a vessel and signed by the master of the vessel, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and usually promising to deliver them in good condition at the place di-

rected, dangers of the sea, the act of God, perils of war, etc., excepted. In foreign trade they are usually drawn up in triplicates, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. Often abbreviated *B. L.*—Bills of Lading Act, a British statute of 1857, vesting rights under bills of lading in the consignee or indorsee, but reserving right of stoppage in transitu and claims for freight. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known. Bill of mortality. See mortality.—Bill of parcels, an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices and invoices.—Bill of particulars, a writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general form in a pleading.—Bill of Rights (a) An English statute of 1689 (1 Wm and Mary, 2, c. 2) declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown in William of Orange and Mary, and to the rightful heirs of the latter, but excluding any being Roman Catholic. It also provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defense suitable to their conditions. (b) A similar statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, and incorporated in the amendments to the constitution of the United States.—Bill of sale, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship or the like. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or an obligation otherwise incurred. When it expressly empowers the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time or the obligation not otherwise discharged, the contract is commonly called in the United States a *chattel mortgage*, not a bill of sale.—Bills of sale acts, a name given to several English statutes (1878, 1879, 1882 and 1883) regulating bills of sale, especially when given without transferring possession of the property, and requiring a schedule and registration, for the prevention of fraud on creditors.—Bill of sight, a form of entry at a custom house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be provisionally landed for examination.—Bill of stores, a license granted at a custom house to merchant ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty free.—Bill of surfrance, a coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being landed and landed at surfrance wharfs.—Bill payable, bill receivable, a bill of exchange promissory note, or other commercial paper. It is called a bill payable by the person who is to pay it, and a bill receivable by the person who holds it. Separate accounts under these names are usually kept in mercantile books.—Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill, an English statute of 1779 (19 Geo. III, c. 74) relating to the transportation, imprisonment, and punishment of convicts. It established "penitentiary houses, required that prisoners should be put to severe work according to their ability and be separately confined when at rest, and prescribed minute regulations for their care and control.—Bland Silver Bill, a United States statute of 1878 (20 Stat. 27), so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It established the silver dollar containing 412 grains Troy of standard silver as a legal tender, but its special feature was a clause requiring the Treasury to purchase every month not less than two million nor more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars.—Boston Port Bill, an English statute of 1774 (14 Geo. III, c. 19) which by the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade, allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.—Creditor's Bill. See creditor.—Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, a bill repeatedly introduced into the British Parliament to abrogate the rule of English law which forbids a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. In the summer of 1892 it passed its third reading in the House of Lords.—Deficiency bill. (a) A short loan or advance made to the British government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the dividends due on government stocks. (b) A legislative bill appropriating an amount of money required to make up a deficiency.—Exchequer bill. See exchequer.—General Deficiency Bill, the name of that one of the appropriation bills passed by Congress which covers the deficiencies of previous appropriation bills.—Home-Rule Bill. (a) A bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, to provide a separate parliament for Ireland. It was defeated in its second reading, June 7, 1886. (b) A similar bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone on Feb. 13, 1891, and defeated in the House of Lords on Sept. 8.—Jew Bill, an English statute of 1753 (repealed in 1754) enjoining Jews who were foreigners to be naturalized without first partaking of the sacrament.—Kansas-Nebraska Bill, an act of the United States Congress of 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It abrogated that provision of the Missouri compromise of 1820 which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30' (the southern boundary of Missouri), left the decision of all questions as to slavery in the Territories or States formed from them to the representatives of the people residing there, extended the fugitive slave law to these Territories, and allowed appeal in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts to the United States Supreme Court. The political consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the total abolition of slavery.—Original bill in equity, in law a bill of complaint originating a litigation not connected with a previous bill, as distinguished from one growing out of a matter before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests.—Pendleton Bill, a United States statute of 1883 (22 Stat. 403) regulating and improving the civil service, so called after its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio. It provides for the competitive examination of applicants for office, and their appointment to vacancies according to their grade as established by the examining commission.—Poland Bill, a United States statute of 1874 (18 Stat. 253), so called after its author, Juk P. Poland, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, the design of which was to render effective the authority of the officers and courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, by prescribing the duties of the United States marshal

and attorney, the jurisdiction of the courts, the impaneling of juries, appeals, etc.—Private bill, an act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law. To enter a bill short. See enter.—To note a bill of exchange. See note.—To enter a bill. For other noted bills on particular subjects, such as *Reform Bill*, see the word characterizing the bill. In other better known by the term *act*, *statute*, etc. See those words.

bill¹ (bil), *v* t [*< bill², n*] 1 To enter in a bill, make a bill or list of, charge or enter in an account for future payment, as, to bill goods or freight to a consignee, to bill passengers in a stage-coach, to bill a customer's purchases. See book, *v* t.

Parties in the United States having goods to ship to Corea may, as heretofore, have them billed to Yokohama by American or other lines and then rebilled to Corea. *U. S. Cons. Rep.* No 73 p. xlii.

2 To advertise by bill or public notice, announce on a play-bill, as, he was billed to appear as Othello.

bill¹ (bil), *n* [*Var* of *E* dial *beel*, *beal*, *< beal*, *v*, *var* of *bill²*] A bellow or roar, applied to the boom of the hither.

The hither in a hollow bill was heard.

Wandsworth, Evening Walk.

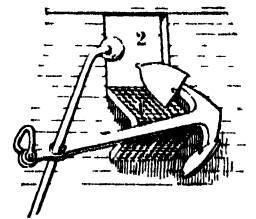
billage¹ (bil'aj), *n* [*E* dial, prob *< ML* *bi-ligat* see *by-law*] A method of settling disputes about boundaries by arbitration. [Local, Eng (Kent).]

billage², *n* and *r* A corruption of *bulge*.

billard (bil'ard), *n* [*See bil*] A local English name of the conlsh.

Billbergia (bil-ber'gi-a), *n* [*NL*, named after J. G. Billberg, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants, natural order Bromeliaceae. The plants are 20 species, with crowded spongy leaves and panicle of racemose flowers. They grow on trees in tropical America and have been introduced into hothouses for the sake of their beautiful and fragrant flowers.

bill-board¹ (bil'bord), *n* [*< bill² + board*] *Neut*, a projection sheathed with iron placed



Bill-board. Bill post.

about the cathead, for the bill of the anchor to rest on. See anchor-lum.

bill-board² (bil'boid), *n* [*< bill³ + board*] A board or tablet on which advertising bills or placards may be posted.

bill-book (bil'buk), *n* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

bill-broker (bil'bro'ker), *n* One whose business it is to negotiate the discount of bills of exchange, either simply as agent or by buying and selling again, with or without a guaranty. [British].

bill-chamber (bil'cham'ber), *n* [*< bill³ + chamber*] A department of the Court of Session in Scotland in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies or for protection against some threatened action, as, for example, interdicts, begin in the bill chamber. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

billed (bild), *a* [*ME* *bilid*, *< bill² + -ed²*] Furnished with or having a bill or beak. Used chiefly in composition, as, a short-billed bird.

billement, *n* See bilment.

billet¹ (bil'et), *n* [*< ME* *billete*, *< AF* *billette* (*ML* *billeta*, *F* *billet*, *billette*), dim. of *bilic*, a writing see *bill³*] 1 A small paper or note in writing, a short letter or document.

I got your melancholy billet before we sat down to dinner. *Sterne, Letters*, lxxxv.

2 A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it.

The soldiers distributed themselves among the houses of the most opulent citizens, no one escaping a billet who was rich enough to receive such company. *Mothy, Dutch Republic* II 547.

Hence—3 The place where a soldier is lodged, lodging, accommodation.—4 The place (marked by a numbered hammock hook) assigned to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock. Hence—5 A place, situation, position, or appointment, as, he is looking for a billet. [Vulgar.]—6t A ballot or voting-paper. Act of Billets (Scottish Parliament, 1662), a measure by which the twelve persons exempted from

the King's Indemnity were to be chosen by secret voting *N E D* — **Billet de change** [F] In law, a contract to furnish a bill of exchange, a contract to pay the value of a bill of exchange already furnished *Bouvier* — **Every billet has its billet**, every billet has its destination assigned that is, only those are killed in battle whose death has been ordained by Providence a saying attributed to King William III of England

billet¹ (bil'et), *v* [*billet*¹, *n*] **I. trans** To direct (a soldier) by a ticket or note where to lodge, hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses

Retire thee, go where thou art billeted
Shak Othello, II 3

If at home any peace were intended us what meant those billeted soldiers in all parts of the kingdom and the design of German Horses, to subdue us in our peace full houses?
Milton Ilionoklastes, ix

The rude, insolent, unpaid and therefore insubordinate soldiery were billeted in every house in the city
Molyb, Dutch Republic, II 289

II. intrans To be quartered, lodge specifically applied to soldiers

He billeted in my lodgings *Dr Pradcaux* to Abp Vassier

billet² (bil'et), *n* [Also *billet*, < ME *billette*, *bylet*, < OF *billet*, F *billette*, also *billet*, a block or log of wood, diminutives of *bille*, < ML *billus*, a log, a stock of a tree, origin unknown Cf *billiards*] **1** A small stick of wood, especially, a stick of wood cut for fuel A billet of fire wood must, by a statute of Elizabeth, measure 3 feet 4 inches in length Bundles of billets are called *billet wood*

What shall these billets do? be piled in my wood yard?
Beau and Fl, King and No King, v 3

He slept on the ground or on the hard floor, with a *billet* of wood for his pillow *Piccott* Ford and Isa, II 5

2 In *her*, a bearing in the form of a small rectangle, usually set with the long sides vertical the number, position, and tincture must always be specified thus the illustration shows three billets azure in chief Billets should always be represented flat, with out shadow or relief See *brick*, 4

3 In *arch* (a) An ornament much used in early medieval work, consisting of an imitation of a wooden billet, or a small section of a rod, of which a series are placed at regular intervals in or upon a molding, usually a concave molding See cut under *billet-molding* (b) A checker — **4** A short strap used for connecting various straps and portions of a harness — **5** A pocket or loop into which the end of a strap is inserted after passing through a buckle — **6** A small bloom, a short bar of iron or steel, with a square section, and of smaller size than an ordinary "pile" A billet is rolled of the size and weight required for the finished article which is to be produced from it — **Billet and zigzag**, a frequent molding in medieval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate checkers — **Cast billet**, a moderate sized billet, formerly by law, 10 inches in circumference **Single billet**, a small billet formerly by law, 7½ inches in circumference **Two-cast billet**, a large billet, formerly, by law, 14 inches in circumference

billet³ (bil'et), *n* [Cf *billard* and *bil*] A local English name of the coal-fish, especially when one year old

billet-cable (bil'et-kā'bl), *n* [*billet*² + *cable*] A molding occurring in early medieval architecture, consisting of a torus or cable ornamented with billets

billet-doux (bil'e-dō'), *n*, pl *billets-doux* [F, lit, sweet letter *billet*, see *billet*¹, *n*, *doux*, < L *dulcis*, sweet] A love-note or short love-letter

Valentine a Day kept courting pretty May, who next him slipping amorous billets-doux under the table
Lamb, New Year's Coming of Age

billetée (bil'e-tā'), *a* [F *billetée*, < *billette* see *billet*²] In *her*, same as *billet*

billet-head (bil'et-hed), *n* [*billet*² + *head*] **1. Naut** (a) A cylindrical piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned Also called *bollard*

(b) Same as *scroll-head* — **2** A loggerhead.

billating-roll (bil'et-ing-rōl), *n* [*billeting* (< *billet*², a stick, + *-ing*) + *roll*] A set of rollers having flattening and edging grooves, used in rolling iron into merchantable bars

billet-master (bil'et-mas'tēr), *n* One whose duty is to issue billets to soldiers

billet-molding (bil'et-mōl'ding), *n* In *arch*, any molding ornamented with billets

billets-doux, *n* Plural of *billet-doux*

billety (bil'e-ti), *a* [See *billetée*] In *her* (a) Divided into billets same as *barry paly* said of the



Billet molding

field Also called *billet counter-billet*. (b) Strewed all over with billets. It is usual to arrange the billets alternately, each coming under a space, and the reverse

bill-fish (bil'fish), *n* [*bill*¹ (cf its L name, *belont*, < Gr *βέλων*, a sharp point) + *fish*.] **1**

The long-nosed gar, or common garpike, *Lepisosteus osseus*, a fish of the family *Lepisosteidae* See *garpike* — **2** The skipper, *Scomberesox saurus*, a synentognathous fish of the family *Scomberesocidae* or family *Exocoetidae* Also called *sauri* — **3** The spear-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, of the family *Heterophoridae* It has a prolonged beak like a swordfish, and occurs along the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean sea

4 One of the garfishes, *Tylosurus longirostris*, of the family *Belontiidae* See *garfish*, and cut under *Belontidae*

bill-hawk (bil'hāk), *n*. A form of saw-tooth, so called from a certain resemblance to a hawk's bill

bill-head (bil'hed), *n* [*bill*³ + *head*] A printed paper containing the name, address, and business of a person or firm, etc., with space below for adding an account in writing

bill-hook (bil'huk), *n* [*bill*² + *hook*] A form of small hatchet curved inward at the point of the cutting edge, used for pruning trees, hedges, and the like, and by sappers and miners to cut pickets, rods, and withes for gabions, fascines, hurdles, saprollers, etc

billiard, *n* See *billiards*

billiard-ball (bil'yārd-bāl), *n* A small round ivory ball used in playing billiards

billiard-cloth (bil'yārd-clōth), *n* A fine green woolen cloth, piece-dyed, from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables

billiard-cue (bil'yārd-kū), *n* The tapering stick with which billiard-players strike the balls

billiardist (bil'yār-dist), *n* [*billiard* + *-ist*] One skilled in the game of billiards, a professional billiard-player

billiard-marker (bil'yārd-mār'kēr), *n* **1** One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game — **2** An apparatus for registering the points and games scored at billiards

billiards (bil'yārdz), *n* [Formerly also spelled *billiard*, *billiards* (-li-, -ly-, to indicate the former pronunciation of F -ll-), *billards*, etc., < F *billard*, *billards*, *billiard-table*, formerly a billiard-cue, orig a stick with a curved end, < *bille*, a log of wood, a young stock of a tree (see *billet*²), a different word from *bille*, a ball, a billiard-ball, = Sp *billa* = It *bulga*, *bulga*, ML *billa*, a ball, same as *billa*, a seal, a writing, a bill see *bill*³] A game played by two or more persons, on a rectangular table of special construction (see *billiard-table*), with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues, cause to strike against each other

Formerly in the United States the game was played with four balls on a table having six pockets, the players scoring both for caroms and for driving the balls into the pockets (See *carom*) This is nearly the present *English game* Since, however, expert players could continue an inning at the game thus played almost without limit, the pockets were dispensed with and counting was made to depend entirely upon caroms Later, professional players adopted what is known as the *French game* in which only three balls are used, and this was modified to the *championship game*, in which a line, called a *ball line*, is drawn crossing each corner of the table diagonally, within which two counts only can be made Experts now play also *cushion caroms*, in which the cue ball must touch the cushion before hitting the second object ball, or hit the second ball again on a return from the cushion, the *bank line game*, which is the same as the *championship game*, but with bank lines 14 inches from the cushion all round the table, and the *bank game*, in which the cue ball must hit the cushion before touching any other ball [The singular form, *billiard*, is occasionally used, and is always employed in composition]

With aching heart, and disoriented looks,
Returns at noon to billiard or to books
Couper, Retirement]

billiard-table (bil'yārd-tā'bl), *n* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, and has a raised cushioned ledge all round, the area thus formed consisting of a bed of slate or marble covered with the green cloth. The size varies, the smallest common size being 10 by 5 feet, and the largest 12 by 6 feet Some tables are provided with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each of the long sides, others have four pockets, but billiard tables are now, except in England, commonly made without pockets

billcock, *n*. See *billicock*

billing (bil'ing), *n* [Ppr of *bill*², *v*] A caressing after the fashion of doves, love-making

as, "your billings and cooings," *Lough Hunt*

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n*. [Formerly also *Billingsgate*, *Beelingsgate*, < ME *Billinges gate*, i e, Billings's gate (cf. AS *Billung*, a patronymic name), the name of one of the ancient gates of the city of London, and of a fish-market near it, noted for the foulness of the language used there] Profane or scurrilous language or abuse; blackguardism.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate
Adisson, *Papers*

billion (bil'yōn), *n*. [F, contracted from **bi-million*, < L *bi-*, twice (second power), + F *million*, million] **1** In Great Britain, a million of millions, as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000) — **2** In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). (The word *billion* was introduced into French in the sixteenth century, in the sense of a million to the second power, as a trillion was a million to the third power At that time numbers were usually pointed off in periods of six figures In the seventeenth century the custom prevailed of pointing off numbers in periods of three, and this led to the change in the meaning of the word *billion* in French The words *billion*, *trillion*, etc., did not apparently come into use in English until a later date, for Locke ("Essay on the Human Understanding," II 16, § 6, 1690) speaks of the use of *billion* as a novelty The English meaning of the word is thus the original and most systematic The word *billion* is not used in the French of every day life, one thousand millions being called a *milliard*)

billionaire (bil'yōn-ār), *n* [*billion* + *-aire*, as in *millionaire*] One who possesses property worth a billion reckoned in standard coin of the country [Rare]

One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a *billionaire* *O W Holmes*, *Elsie Venner*, vii

billman (bil'man), *n*, pl *billmen* (-men) [*bill*² + *man*] **1** A soldier or civic guardsman of former times armed with a bill

In rushed his *bill men* *Mir for Mags*, p 427

A *billman* of the guard *Saville*, tr of Tacitus, I 24

When the *bill men* saw that the fire was overawed, and could not do the deed (burn the martyr), one of them steps to him, and stabs him with a sword
Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*

2 A laborer who uses a bill for cutting [Rare]

billon (bil'on), *n* [F, copper coin, base coin, a mint for such coin (= Fr *billo* = Sp *vellon* = Pg *bilhão* = It *biglione*, ML *billō(n)*-, *billon*), orig a 'mass' of metal, < *bille*, a log see *billet*², *billet*] In older E form (by confusion) *bullion* see *bullion*²] **1** Gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, so as to make a base metal

In many continental countries the smaller currency has been made of a very low alloy of silver and copper, called *billon* According to an analysis performed at the Owen's College chemical laboratory, one part of silver and three of copper *Billon* is still being coined in Austria

Jevons, *Money and Mech of Exchange*, p 125

2 Coin struck from an alloy over half copper

billot (bil'ot), *n* [F, dim of *bille* see *billet*²] Same as *billet*²

billow (bil'ō), *n* [Early mod E also *below*, prob < Icel *bylgja* (through an unrecorded ME **bylge*) = Sw *bölga* = Dan. *bolge*, a billow, = OD *bolghe*, *bulghe* = LG *bulge* = OHG **bulga*, MHG *G bulge*, a billow, prob related to OHG *bulgā*, MHG *G bulge*, a bag, ult < AS (etc) *belgan*, swell, swell up, whence also *bellows*, *belly*, etc Cf *bulge*] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind much used in figurative applications, and often, especially in the plural, as merely equivalent to *wave* as, the *billows* of sorrow rolled over him

You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant *billows* dancing
Shak, *Hen V*, III (cho)

Strongly it bears us along, in swelling and limitless *billows*
Coleridge, tr of Schiller, *Homeric Hexameter*

=Syn. See *wave*

billow (bil'ō), *v* [*billow*, *n*] **I. intrans**. To swell, rise and roll in large waves or surges

The black browed *Marseilles* do *billow* on towards the Tulleries, where their errand is.
Carlyle, *French Rev*, II iv 7

II. trans. To raise in waves or billows.

Young.

billowed (bil'ōd), *p a* [Pp. of *billow*, *v*] Swelled like a billow

billowy (bil'ō-i), *a* [*billow* + *-y*] Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billows or surges, having an appearance or effect as of billows. as, "the *billowy* ocean," *Chapman*, *Odysey*, v; *billowy* flames

We had glimpses of the *billowy* Campagna, with the great dome bulging from its rim
Lovell, *Stirside Travels*, p 206

bill-poster (bil'pōs'tēr), *n* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements. Also called *bill-sticker*.

bill-scale (bil'skāl), *n* The hard scale or nib on the tip of the beak of a chick, aiding it to peck the shell in order to make its escape from the egg.

bill-sticker (bil'stik'ēr), *n* Same as *bill-poster*.
billy¹ (bil'i), *n*, pl *bilkes* (-iz) [Also spelled *bilke*, of unknown origin. The sense is rather too definite to be considered an application (like "Jack," "Jill," "Tom, Dick, and Harry") of the familiar proper name *Billy*, dim of *Bill*, a corruption of *Will*, which is short for *William*.] A comrade, a companion, a brother in arms, trade, and the like, a fellow, a young man [Scotch and North Eng.]

When chapman *bilkes* leave the street
Burns, Tam o' Shanter

billy² (bil'i), *n*, pl *bilkes* (-iz) [A slang word, perhaps a particular application of the familiar proper name *Billy* see *billy*¹, and cf *betty* and *pummy*. Cf also *F bilie*, a stick or stock, under *billet*² and *bilhards*.] 1 Stolen metal of any kind [Slang]—2 A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket, hence, a policeman's club [Slang]—3 A slubbing-machine. See *slubber*.

billy-biter (bil'i-bī'tēr), *n* [*Billy*, a familiar name, + *biter*] A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus* Macgillivray [Local, British].

Billy-blind (bil'i-blīnd), *n* 1 In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. Also written *Billy Blind*—2 [l c] The game of blind-man's buff. *N E D*

billeyboy (bil'i-boi), *n* [Appar a humorous application of *Billy boy* (< *billy*¹ + *boy*), a familiar phrase of address, but prob an accom to this form of some other name.]

A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed burge, of very light draft, especially built for the navigation of the river Humber in England and its tributaries. See going billeyboys are generally clinker built and sloop rigged, but some are carvel built and schooner rigged. Many carry a square topsail and lee boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so that it can be lowered when passing under a bridge.

You look at the clustered houses, and at the wharves with the black old billeyboys squatting alongside
W C Russell, *Sailor's Swatch*, II

billeycock (bil'i-kok), *n* [Origin obscure.] A stiff, round, low-crowned felt hat often called a *billeycock hat*. Also spelled *bilcock* [Colloq.]

billey-gate (bil'i-gāt), *n* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

billey-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n* A familiar name for a he-goat, as *nanny-goat* is for a she-goat.

billey-piecer (bil'i-pē'sēr), *n* In *woolen-manuf*, a child who pieces or joins together roving on a carding-engine called a *billey* or slubbing-billy. [Not used in U S.]

billey-roller (bil'i-rōl'ēr), *n* In *woolen-manuf*, a wooden roller in the slubbing-machine, under which cardings are passed, and by which they are slightly compressed.

billey-web (bil'i-web), *n* A name given in Honduras to the wood of a little-known timber-tree.

bilobate (bi-lō'bāt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *lobate*] Having or divided into two lobes as, a *bilobate leaf*.

bilobed (bi'lōbd), *a*. Same as *bilobate*.

bilobular (bi-lōb'ū-lār), *a* Same as *bilobate*.
Round or bilobular structures of very variable size
Frey, *Histol and Histo Chem* (trans), p 29

bilocation (bi-lō-kā'shon), *n* [*bi*-2 + *location*] The power of being in two places at the same time. See *extract*.

The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once
E B Tylor, *Prim Culture*, I 404

bilocellate (bi-lō-sel'āt), *a*. [*bi*-2 + *locellus* + *-ate*.] In *bot*, divided into two locelli or secondary cells. See cut in next column.

bilocular (bi-lōk'ū-lār), *a*. [*bi*-2 + *loculus*, a cell (< *locus*, a place), + *-ar*.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally as, a *bilocular pericarp*.

biloculate (bi-lōk'ū-lāt), *a*. [As *bilocular* + *-ate*.] Same as *bilocular*.

bilophodont (bi-lōf'ō-dont), *a*. [*bi*-2 + *lophos*, a crest, + *odont* (< *odon*) = *E tooth*] Having two transverse crests on a molar tooth, as the tapirs, dinotherids, and kangaroos.

The *bilophodont* sub type becomes more marked in *Dil notarium* and in the anterior small molar of *Mastodon*
Owen, *Anat Vert*, III 343

bilolual (bi-lō'kwī-al), *a*. [*bi*-2 + *loqui*, speak, after *colloquial*] Speaking with two different voices. *N E D*

bilolquist (bi-lō'kwist), *n* [As *bilolual* + *-ist*] One who can speak with two different voices. *N E D*

bilisah (bil'sā), *n* [*E Ind*] A fine kind of tobacco grown in the district of Malwa in central India.

bilsted (bil'sted), *n* [Appar a native name.] Another name of the American sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

biltong, biltongue (bil'tong, -tung), *n* [*S African D biltong*, < *D bil*, buttock, pl rump, + *tong* = *E tongue*] A South African name for lean meat cut into thin strips and dried in the sun.

bimaculate, bimaculated (bi-mak'ū-lāt, -lāt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *maculate*] Having two spots, marked with two spots. *Bimaculated duck*, *Anas gmelina* or *Querquedula bimaculata*, a European species of teal.

Bimana (bin'a-nā), *n*, pl [NL, neut pl (see *animalia*) of *bimanus*, two-handed see *bimanous*] An order of *Mammalia*, including man alone, established by Blumenbach, and retained by Cuvier and most naturalists until quite recently. The order is now practically abolished, since it has been shown that, zoologically and morphologically, man differs less from the anthropoid apes than these apes do from most monkeys. The custom is now to revert in this particular to the classification of Linnaeus, who included man with the apes, monkeys, and lemurs in one order, *Primates*. The zoological rank now usually assigned to the genus *Homo* is that of the type of a family *Hominidae* or *Anthropidae*, the term *Bimana* being used, if at all, as the name of a superfamily or suborder by means of which man alone is thus contrasted with *Simiae*.

bimanet (bi'mān), *a* [*F bimanet*, < NL *bimanus* see *bimanous*] Same as *bimanous*.

bimanous (bi'mā-nus), *a* [*NL bimanus*, two-handed, < *L bi*-2, two-, + *manus*, hand Cf *Bimana*] 1 Having two hands.

Two handed and two footed, or *bimanous* and biped
Lawrence, *Lectures*, p 159 (Ord MS)

Specifically—2 In *zool*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Bimana*.

bimanual (bi-man'ū-al), *a*. [*L bi*-2, two-, + *manus* (*manu*-), hand, + *-al*. Cf *manual*] Involving the employment of both hands.

bimarginate (bi-mar'jī-nāt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *marginate*] In *conch*, furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

bimbo (bin'bō), *n* A kind of punch, drunk as a liqueur, made with six lemons and a pound of sugar to a quart of brandy and a quart of water.

bimedial (bi-mē'di-al), *n* [*bi*-2 + *medial*, tr of Gr *ἐκ δύο μέσων*, from two medials] In *anc. math*, a line compounded of two medials. If these latter make a rational rectangle, the compound is called a *first bimedial*, if they make a medial rectangle, the compound is termed a *second bimedial*. In modern language this would be expressed by saying that a bimedial is a quantity of the form $(y/a + y/b) y/c$, where *a*, *b*, and *c* are commensurable. It is a first or a second bimedial according as *a b c* is or is not a perfect square.

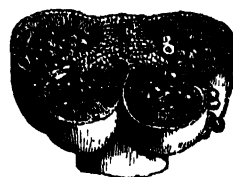
bimembral (bi-mem'brāl), *a*. [*L bimbembria*, < *bi*-2 + *membrum*, member] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs*.

bimemet, *v t* A Middle English form of *bemoan*.

bimensal (bi-men'sal), *a*. [*L bi*-2, two-, + *mensis*, a month Cf *bimestrial*] Occurring once in two months, bimonthly.

Bimeria (bi-mē'rī-ā), *n* [NL, < *L bi*-2, two-, + Gr *μερος*, part.] A genus of hydrozoans, typical of the family *Bimeridae*.

Bimeridae (bi-mē-rī-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Bimeria* + *-idae*] A family of tubularian hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Bimeria*. The polyp stock is covered with a perisarc, the generative buds are sessile, and the tentacles of the polyps are simple.



Bilocellate—1 enlarged section of a bilocellate anther in which each of the two cells is also bilocellate

bimestrial (bi-mes'tri-al), *a* [*L bimestris*, of two months' duration, < *bi*-2, two-, + *mensis*, a month] Happening every two months, continuing two months.

Dante became one of the six priors (June, 1300), an office which the Florentines had made *bimestrial* in its tenure, in order apparently to secure at least six constitutional changes of revolution in the year.

Lowell, Among my Hawks 2d ser., p 11
bimetallic (bi-met'al'ik), *a* [*F bimetallique*, < *bi*-2 (< *L bi*-2, two-) + *metallique* or < *bi*-2 + *metallus*] This word and its derivatives are of recent origin, M Cornuehl having been the first to use *bimetallique* in 1849, and *bimetallic* in 1876. *N E D*] Of or pertaining to two metals, specifically, pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency. See *bimetalism*.

The fallacy that prices depend directly on the volume of currency, that a *bi metallic* standard is practicable, etc.
N A Rev., CXXVII 352

bimetalism (bi-met'al-izm), *n* [*F bimetallic* + *-ism*] The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment, the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Cæsar, and *bimetalism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time. In the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy*.

bimetalist (bi-met'al-ist), *n* [*F bimetallic* + *-ist* Cf *bimetalism*] One who advocates the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

bimetalistic (bi-met'al-ist'ik), *a* [*F bimetallic* + *-ic*] Pertaining or relating to bimetalism. *Contemporary Rev*.

bimodular (bi-mōd'ū-lār), *a* [*L bimodulus* + *-ar*.] 1 Pertaining to the bimodulus—2. Having two moduli.

bimodulus (bi-mōd'ū-lus), *n*, pl *bimoduli* (-li) [NL, < *bi*-2 + *modulus*] In *math*, the double of the modulus of a system of logarithms.

bimonthly (bi-mūnth'li), *a* [*bi*-2 + *monthly*.] Occurring every two months. Sometimes erroneously used for *semi monthly*, as applied to periodicals appearing twice a month.

bimucronate (bi-mū'krō-nāt), *a* [*bi*-2 + *mucronate*] In *zool*, having two mucros or angular projections as, *bimucronate elytra*.

bimuscular (bi-mus'kū-lār), *a* [*bi*-2 + *muscular*] In *conch*, having two adductor muscles, as some bivalves, dimyarian.

Bimusculosa (bi-mus'kū-lō'sā), *n*, pl [NL, < *L bi*-2, two-, + *musculus*, muscle, ulai, < *musculus*, muscle] In *conch*, an order of bivalve mollusks synonymous with *Dimyaria* Gould, 1841.

bin¹ (bin), *n* [*ME binne*, *bynne*, *byn*, a repository for grain or bread, usually a manger, < AS *bin*, a manger. Origin uncertain, perhaps, like *D benne*, *ben*, = *G benne*, a basket-wagon, = *It benna*, a sleigh, cart, = *F bannu*, *benne*, a basket, creel, pannier, basket-wagon, < ML *benna*, a basket, a hamper, appar the same as *L benna*, quoted as an old Gaulish name for a kind of vehicle, cf *W ben*, a cart, wagon.] 1 A box or inclosed place used as a repository for any commodity as, a corn-bin, a coal-bin—2 One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Also spelled *bin*.
bin¹ (bin), *v t*, pret and pp *binned*, ppr *binning* [*bin*¹, *n*] To put into or store in a bin. as, to *bin* liquor.

bin² (bin), *adv* and *prep* [= *E dial* and *Sc ben* (see *ben*¹), < ME. *binne*, *binnen*, *binnon*, < AS *binnan*, ONorth. *binna* (= OS **binnan* = OFries *binna* = D *binnen* = MHG *G binnen*), within, < *be*-, by-, + *innan*, within see *be*-2 and *in*¹, cf *but*¹.] I. *adv* Within, inside.

II. *prep* 1 Of place, within, inside of, in—2. Of time, within, during.

bin³, *v*. A shortened form of *been*, past participle, and obsolete infinitive and present indicative plural, of *be*. *Bin* is the ordinary pronunciation in the United States of the past participle *been*.

Out of whom [Hads] chieflly hath *bin* gathered since the Saxons arrival such as hath *bin* delivrd a scattered story pickt out here and there.
Milton, *Hist Eng*, IV

With every thing that pretty *bin*
My lady sweet arise
Shak., *Cymbeline*, II 3 (song)
Hushes that *bin*
The burnish of no sin
Crashaw, *Wishes to his supposed Mistress*
As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May
Poele

bina (bē'nā), *n.* [*< Hind bin Cf been⁴.*] An East Indian guitar with seven strings. Also called *vina*.

binacle, *n.* See *binnacle*.

binal (bī'nāl), *a* [*< ML binālis, double, < L. bini, two by two see binary*] Twofold, double, binary as, "binal revenge," Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2.

The attempt of the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of binal divisions. Pop Sci Mo, XIII 423

binariant (bī-nā'rī-ant), *n.* A solution of the differential equation, $bDn + cDn + \dots = 0$.

binary (bī'nā-rī), *a* and *n.* [*< L. binarius, consisting of two things, < bini, pl (rarely sing. binus), two by two, two, < bis, double see bi-2 Cf betwixt*] **1** *a* Twofold, dual, double, twain, twin, paired said of anything which is composed of two things or considered as divided into two things — **2** In bot., having the organs in twos applied to flowers equivalent to *dimorphic*. **Binary arithmetic**, that system invented by Leibnitz in which two figures only, 0 and 1 are used in lieu of ten, the cipher being placed as in common arithmetic but denoting multiplication by 2 instead of by 10. Thus, 1 is one 10 is two 11 is three 100 is four 101 is five 110 is six 111 is seven 1000 is eight 1001 is nine 1010 is ten — **Binary classification, binary system**, in zool. one which divides a group of objects into two series as the class of birds into two subclasses *Altrices* and *Precoces*, a dichotomous arrangement opposed to *quinary*, etc. — **Binary compound**, in chem., a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements according to the laws of combination. Faraday assigns as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis. — **Binary cubic** See *cubic*. — **Binary engine**, an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its unutilized heat to some volatile liquid at a lower temperature the vapor of this liquid is by its expansion in a second cylinder yields additional force. — **Binary enunciation**, in logic, a categorical proposition whose verb is not to be as, Socrates flies. Usually called a *proposition of second adject*. — **Binary form**, or **binary quantile**, in alg., a homogeneous function of two variables, as

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cy^2 + dx^2 + dy^2, \text{ etc.}$$

So *binary cubic quartic* etc. — **Binary form**, in music, a movement based upon two subjects or divided into two distinct or contrasted sections. **Binary logarithms**, a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2 of 4 etc. and the modulus is 1.442 695 whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10 2 of 100 etc. and the modulus is 4.3429448. — **Binary measure**, in music, the measure used in common time in which the time of rising in beating is equal to the time of falling. **Binary nomenclature, binary name**, in zool. and bot. a binomial nomenclature or binomial name. See *binomial*. — **Binary number**, a number which is composed of two units. — **Binary scale**, the scale of notation used in binary arithmetic. **Binary star**, a double star whose members have a revolution around their common center of gravity. — **Binary theory of salts**, the theory which regards salts as consisting of two elements, a basic or electropositive which may be a metal or a radical, and an acid or electronegative element or radical as, potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , potassium acetate, KCH_3COO .

II. n. pl binaries (-rīz) A whole composed of two, a dyad. To make two, or a binary, add but one unto one.

Fotherby, Arithmetical, p. 307

binate (bī'nāt), *a* [*< NL binatus, < L. bini two and two see binary*] In bot., being double or in couples, having only two leaflets to a petiole, growing in pairs.

binaural (bī-nū'al), *a* [*< L. bini, two and two, + auris = E ear¹*] **1** Having two ears. — **2** Pertaining to or involving the use of both ears, fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small earpieces.

There is even a kind of *binaural* audition by means of which we judge imperfectly of direction of sound. La Conte, Sight, p. 265

binching (bīn'ching), *n.* [Appar a dual form of *binching* Cf dual *binch, bench*] In coal-mining, the bed or rock on which a layer of coal rests. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

bind (bīnd), *v*, pret *bound*, pp *bound* (formerly *bounden*, now only attrib), ppr *binding* [*< ME binden (pret band, bond, later bounde, pl bounden, bounde, pp bounden), < AS bindan (pret band, pl bindon, pp binden) = OS bindan = OFries binda = D binden = OHG bindan, MHG G binden = Icel binda = Sw binda = Dan binde = Goth bindan, bind, tie, = Skt √ bandh, orig *bhandh, bind, tie. The same root* appears in *L. of-fend-iz, of-fend-imentum*,

the knot of a band, Gr *πεῖρα* (for **περδρα, *perdra*), a rope. See *band¹, band², bend¹, bend², etc., bond¹, bundle, etc.*] **I. trans** **1.** To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

Thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand. Deut vi 8

Bind the chariot to the swift beast. Micah i 14

2 To unite by any legal or moral tie, attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, obligation, etc. as, *bound* in the bonds of matrimony, *bound* by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

Distrust and grief
Will bind to us each Western chieft.
Scott, L. of the L., ii 30

3 To put in bonds or fetters, deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

Bind him hand and foot, and take him away. Mat xxii 13

He took Paul's girdle and *bound* his own hands and feet, and said, So shall the Jews at Jerusalem *bind* the man that owneth this girdle. Acts xxi 11

4 To restrain, hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii 11

I have no official business to *bind* me. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II vi

5 To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations, make constive, constipate. — **6** To fasten around anything, fix in place by girding or tying as, to *bind* a cord round the arm.

I, maiden, round thee, maiden, *bind* my belt. Tennyson, Holy Grail

7 To encircle with a band or ligature, gird, confine or restrain by girding as, "bind up those tresses," Shak, K John, iii 4.

A fillet *binds* her hair. Pope, Windsor Forest, l 178

8 To swathe or bandage, cover and swathe with dressings with up.

He healeth the broken in heart, and *bindeth* up their wounds. Ps cxlvii 3

Give me another horse, *bind* up my wounds. Shak, Rich III, v 3

9 To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting, edge as, to *bind* a wheel with a tire, to *bind* a garment or a carpet.

Her mantle rich, whose borders round
A deep and fretted brocade *bound*.
Scott, Marmion, vi 9

With green grass growing on the tops of them,
Binding them round as gold a garment a lin
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 172

10 To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie, tie up into one bundle or mass as, to *bind* sheaves of grain — **11** To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See *bookbinding*. — **12** In fencing, to secure (the sword of an adversary). See *binding*, *n*, 3 — **13** To cause to cohere, cement, knit, unite firmly as, to *bind* the loose sand.

The sooner to effect
And surer *bind* this knot of amity, —
The Earl of Arundel
Offers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. Shak, 1 Hen VI, v 1

God has so *bound* society together that if one member suffer, all suffer. J F Clarke, Self Culture, p 60

Have enough oil in the colours to *bind* them. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser, p 423

Binding the ink to prevent its smearing. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser, p 343

14 To place under obligation or compulsion as, all are *bound* to obey the laws.

This ring I gave him, when he parted from me,
To *bind* him to remember my good will.
Shak, 1 G of V, iv 4

'Tis true, by my father's will, I am for a short period
bound to regard you as his substitute.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii 1

15 To put under legal obligation often with over as, to *bind* a man over to keep the peace. Specifically — **16** To indenture as an apprentice often with out.

My mother she wanted to *bind* me out to a blacksmith. Mrs Stowe, Oldtown, p 83

To bind hand and foot See *hand* — **To bind in**, to include, surround.

Bound in with the triumphant sea. Shak, Rich II, ii 1

A costly jewel *bound* in with diamonds. Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2

To bind up in, to cause to be wholly engrossed with, absorb in, connect intimately with chiefly in the passive. Seeing that his life is *bound* up in the lad's life. Gen. xlv 20.

II. intrans. **1.** To cohere, stick together — **2** To become indurated, hard, or stiff as, clay *binds* by heat — **3** To be obligatory or of force.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. Sir M Hale

4 To tie up anything, specifically, to tie up sheaves.

They that reap must sheaf and *bind*. Shak, As you Like it, iii 2

5. In falconry, to seize a bird in the air and cling to it said of a hawk.

bind (bīnd), *n* [*< bind, v* In third sense, cf *bundle*, and see *tie, n* In the botanical sense, *< ME bynde*, a climbing stem, esp woodbine, ivy, chiefly in comp as *wudebinde*, woodbind. The word, by its use in comp, has suffered corruption to *bine*, *Sc bin-, ben-* see *bine¹, woodbine, bewine*, etc., and the compounds of *bind* below.] **1** A tie or band, anything that binds. Specifically — (a) A connecting timber in a ship. (b) In music, a tie, slur, or brace — **2** In coal-mining, indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam same as *bend¹, 12, and bat¹, 10* [Eng.] — **3** A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 250. A bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40 [Eng.] — **4** Bounds, limit, stint as, I am at my *bind* [Scotch].

Their *bind* was just a Scots pint overhead, and a tappit hen to the bill, and no man ever saw them the waur o't. Scott St Roman's Well, I 1

5 A climbing stem, a bine, specifically, a stalk of hops. See *bine¹*.

The while God of his grace did growe of that soyle
The fuyest *bynde* hym [Jonah] abot that ever burne wyste
Allusive Poems (ed Morris) iii 444

binder (bīn'dēr), *n* [*< ME byndere, < AS bindere, < bindan, bind see bind, v, and -er¹*] **1** A person who binds. Specifically — (a) One who binds books, a bookbinder. (b) One who binds sheaves — **2** Anything that binds, in any sense of that verb — **3** In bricklaying, a header which extends partly through a wall, a bonder — **4** In carp., a tie-beam, a binding-joint serving as a transverse support for the bridging-joints above and the ceiling-joints below — **5** An attachment to a sewing-machine for folding an edge or a binding — **6** In agri. (a) An attachment to a reaper for tying the bundles of grain. (b) A separate horse-power machine for gathering up and binding grain already cut — **7** An arrester or stop for the shuttle of a loom — **8** A temporary cover for loose sheets of music, papers, etc. — **9** *pl* Same as *binding*, 4. — **Binders' board**, thick smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

binder-frame (bīn'dēr-frām), *n* In *mach*, a hanger supporting shafting, and having adjustable bearings by which the position of the pulleys can be regulated to suit the direction of the motion of the belts.

bindery (bīn'dēr-ī), *n*, *pl binderies* (-īz) [*< bind, v, + -ery*] A place where books are bound.

bindheimite (bīnd'hī-mīt), *n* [*< Bindheim (a German chemist) + -ite²*] An amorphous antimoniate of lead produced by the decomposition of antimonial minerals, especially jamezonite.

binding (bīn'ding), *p a* [Ppr of *bind, v*] **1.** Serving to bind, fasten, or connect, making fast — **2** Having power to bind or oblige, obligatory as, a *binding* engagement.

(Civil contracts may be held *binding* although made by lunatics. E C Mann, Psychol Med, p 87)

3 Astrigent — **4** Causing constipation; constipating. [Colloq.]

binding (bīn'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bind, v*] **1.** The act or action of making fast, securing, uniting, etc., in any sense of the verb *bind* as, the *binding* of prisoners, wire that serves for *binding* — **2** Anything that binds, a bandage, the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work, something that secures the edges of cloth or of a garment — **3** In fencing, a method of securing the adversary's sword, consisting in crossing it with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist — **4** *pl* In ship-building, the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel. Also called *binders*. — **5.** The condition assumed by adhesive soils in hot dry seasons, a similar condition in the soil of flower-pots in which plants have been kept too long or too dry, closeness, dryness, or hardness of texture — **6** In *mach*, the prevention of free mo-



Binate leaves.

tion in one part of a machine by the sagging or any deviation from a straight line of another portion — 7 A projection of a part of a structure or machine by which parts intended to touch are prevented from coming into perfect contact — 8 *Naut.*, a wrought-iron ring around a dead-eye — **Binding-cloth**, a dyed and stamped fabric used for the binding of books — **Binding-joints**, beams in flooring which support the bridging joists above and the ceiling joists below — **Binding-piece**, a piece nailed between two opposite beams or joists, to prevent lateral deflection, a strutting or straining piece — **Binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber which supports the roof rafters between the ridge and the eaves or the comb and the eave — See *purline* — **Binding-strake**, in ship building, a thick straking wale, placed where it can be bolted to knees, etc. — **Binding-wire**, a wire made of very soft iron, used to connect pieces which are to be soldered together — **Extra binding**, See *bound extra*, under *bound* — **Half binding**, in bookbinding, a leather back and padded board sides — **Quarter binding**, in bookbinding, a cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves — **Three-quarter binding**, in bookbinding, a leather back of extra width with leather corners and padded board sides

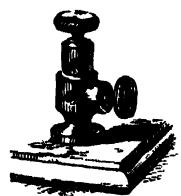
bindingly (bin'ding-ly), *adv.* In a binding manner, so as to bind

bindingness (bin'ding-ness), *n.* [*< binding, p a, + -ness*] The quality of being binding or obligatory

The unconditional bindingness of the practical reason
Culeridge

binding-post (bin'ding-post), *n.* In an electrical apparatus, a small post having a hole into which a wire is inserted, or through which it passes and is held by a screw

binding-screw (bin'ding-skro), *n.* 1 A screw designed to bind and fasten two parts of any adjustable tool or apparatus, as the blade of



Binding-screw

is called a *binding-post* — **Binding-screw clamp**, a combined clamp and set screw used to connect a wire with the elements of a galvanic battery

bind-rail (bind'rail), *n.* 1 In *engin.*, a piece to which the heads of pipes are secured — 2 A timber cap or tie placed on top of a group of piles, to hold them together and make a support for floor-beams

bindweb (bind'web), *n.* In *anat.*, neuroglia — **bindweed** (bind'wed), *n.* [Also *binweed* early mod. E. *bindweed*, *< bind + weed* 1] The common name for plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, especially of *C. arvensis*, *C. (or Calystegia) sepium*, and *C. (or Calystegia) Soldanella* — **Black bindweed** (*a*) *Polygonum Convolvulus* (*b*) *Tamus communis* of Europe — **Blue bindweed**, the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara* — **Rough bindweed**, a species of *Smilax*, *Smilax aspera*

bindwith (bind'with), *n.* [*< bind + with* 2] A name given to the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveler's joy), from its stems being used to bind up fagots

bindwood (bind'wud), *n.* [*< bind + wood* 1] A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around stronger plants, etc.

bine (bin), *n.* [A dial form of *bind*, *n.*, now accepted in the botanical use, esp. in compounds, as *woodbine*, *hopbine*, *beerbine* see *bind*, *n.*] The slender stem of a climbing plant

When burr and bine were gathered
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

bine (bin), *n.* See *boyn*

binervate (bi-nér'vüt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + nervate*] 1 Two-nerved, especially, in bot., having two longitudinal ribs applied to certain leaves — 2 In *entom.*, having two nervures or veins, as an insect's wing

Binet's function. See *function*

bing (bing), *n.* [*< ME bing, bunge, benge, < Icel. bingr = Sw. bunge, a heap, also, with transferred sense, Dan. bing, a bin. Cf. bin* 1, with which *bing* has prob. been confused] 1 A heap or pile of anything: as, a *bing* of corn, potatoes, coal, ore, etc. — 2 A definite quantity of load ore, equal to 8 hundredweight [North Eng.] **bing** (bing), *v. i.* To go [Old slang]

Bing out and tour, ye auld devil

Scott, Guy Mannering, I. xxviii

binge (binj), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *binged*, ppr. *binging* [*< be, also beunge, beenge, appar. formed*

by fusing *beud* and *cringe*] 1 To make a low obeisance, courtesy — 2 To cringe; fawn **bing-ore** (bing'ör), *n.* Lead ore in small lumps [Eng.]

bingstead (bing'sted), *n.* In *mining*, the place where *bing-ore* is stored ready to go to the smelter [North Eng.]

bin (bingk), *n.* [*< Se and North E., < ME bink, binke, var. of benk, benke, unassimilated form of bench, q v Cf. bank* 1, *bank* 2] 1 A bench, a seat — 2 A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes — 3 A bank, an acclivity — 4 In *cotton-manuf.*, a stock of cotton composed of successive layers from different bales, a bunker. In supplying cotton to the machinery, the stock is raked down in such a manner as to mix the material thoroughly

bin, *n.* See *bin* 1

binna (bin'a), [*< Se, = be na, be not na = E. not, adv Cf. dinna, do not, winna, will not*] Be not

binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* [Also written *binack*, a corruption of earlier *bitack*, *bitack*, *< Pg. bitacula = Sp. bitácula = F. habitacle, a binnacle, orig. an abode, < L. habitaculum, a little dwelling, < habitare, dwell see habitation*] A framework or case on the deck of a ship, in front of the steersman, and also in various other positions, containing a nautical compass, and fitted with lights by which the compass can be read at night. Men of war generally carry two steering binnacles, one on each side of the steering wheel for the steering compasses, and an azimuth binnacle in a convenient place to hold the azimuth compass



Binnacle

binnacle-list (bin'a-kl-list), *n.* A list of the sick men on board a man-of-war, placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck

Binneya (bin'e-yä), *n.* [NL, after *Binney*, an American naturalist] A genus of land-snails, family *Helicidae*, peculiar to Mexico and California. The shell is too small to contain the whole body so that when the animals retreat, as they do at the approach of the dry season, the parts of the body which would otherwise be exposed are covered and protected by the greatly enlarged epiphragm

binnick, *n.* See *benrick*

binnite (bin'it), *n.* [*< Binn (see def) + -ite* 2] A sulphid of arsenic and copper occurring in isometric crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland

binogue (bin'nög), *n.* A head-dress formerly worn by the women of the Irish peasantry, described as a kind of kerchief

binny (bin'i), *n.*, pl. *binny's* (-iz) [Appar. of native origin] A fish (*Barbus hyuni*) of the family *Cyprinidae*, related to the barbel. It inhabits the Nile

binocle (bin'ö-kl), *n.* [= F. *binocle* = Sp. *binoculo*, *< L. bin*, two and *oculus*, eye, + *-ar* 2 Cf. *binocle*] 1 Having two eyes as, "most animals are binocular." Derham Also *binoculati* [Rare] — 2 Referring to both eyes, suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes as, a *binocular* telescope or microscope

The want of *binocular* perspective in paintings interferes seriously with the completeness of the illusion
Le Conte, Sight p. 144

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*

binocularly (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-ü-lär-i-ty), *n.* [*< binocular + -ly*] Binocular quality or condition, the simultaneous employment of both eyes

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*

binocularly (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-ü-lär-i-ty), *adv.* By means of two eyes, in such a manner as to be viewed by both eyes

The reticulation presents itself in clear relief, when viewed *binocularly* with a sufficiently high power
W. B. Carpenter, Micros. p. 276

If these two photographs be *binocularly* combined, they ought to and must produce a visual effect exactly like an actual object or scene
Le Conte, Sight, p. 127

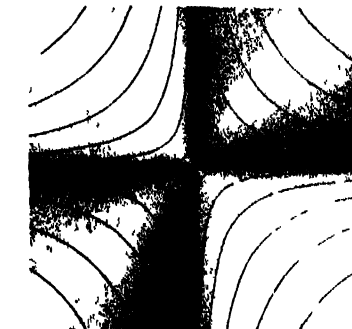
binoculate (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-ü-lär-i-ty), *a.* [*< L. bin*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-at* 1] Same as *binocular*, 1

Binoculus (bi-nok'-ü-lus), *n.* [NL, *< L. bin*, two and *oculus*, eye] 1 A genus of branchiopod crustaceans. See *Apus*, 2 — 2 A

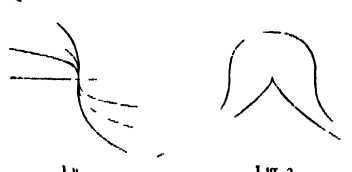
genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridae* *Tatullo*, 1802 — 3 [*< L. c*] An X-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes. Also called *diophtalmus*

binodal (bi-nö'däl), *a.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, node, + *-al*] Having two nodes or joints

binode (bi'nöd), *n.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot] 1 In *math.*, a singularity of a surface



Binode and Neighboring Part of the Surface *x* 1 *xy*



Binode and Neighboring Part of the Surface *x* 1 *xy*

Fig. 1. View in the direction of the axis of *x* 1 *xy*. 2. Sections parallel to the axis of *x* 1 *xy*. 3. Sections inclined 45° to the axes of *x* 1 *xy*

consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line, but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity — 2 A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve

binodose, binodous (bi-nö'dös, -dus), *a.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, + *-os*, *-ous*] In *zool.*, having two knot-like swellings

binomial (bi-nö'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. binomius*, *ti* of *Gr. ta duo ovopátw*, having two names (*< L. bi-*, two-, + *nomén*, name), + *-al*, the fuller form would be *binominal*, *q v*] 1. *a*

1 In *alg.*, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, pertaining to binomials — 2 In *zool* and *bot.* (*a*) Using or having two names applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnaeus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species as, *Felis leo*, the lion, *Bellis perennis*, the daisy

The generic word is always written first and with a capital initial letter. It is, or is taken as a noun. The specific word follows, and is usually an adjective, or used adjectively (though it may be a noun. In zoology the practice is now to write all specific words with a lower case (or small) initial, though substantive and personal and geographical words are often written with a capital, which is the common practice in botany. Hence — (*b*) (consisting of two names as, *binomial* terms. Also *binominal* — **Binomial coefficient**, the numerical coefficient of any term in the development of $(x + y)^n$ where *n* is any whole number. **Binomial development**, a development by the binomial theorem — **Binomial equation**, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms as, $ax^2 + bx - c = 0$. **Binomial theorem**, the theorem invented by Sir Isaac Newton for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series. According to this theorem, we have

$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$
 $(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$
 $(x + y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$, or, in general,
 $(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6}x^{n-3}y^3 + \dots$

II. n. 1. In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms as, $a + b$, $a - 2c$, $a^2 + b$, $x^2 - 2\sqrt{y} - 2$. In *zool* and *bot.* a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word as, *Felis leo*, the lion

binomialism (bi-nö'mi-al-izm), *n.* [*< binomial + -ism*] 1 The binomial method of nomenclature, especially in zoology and botany. — 2 The doctrine or use of that method.

Also *binomiality*

binomialist (bi-nō'mi-al-ist), *n* [*< binomial, n, + -ist*] One who uses the binomial system of nomenclature in zoology and botany. See *binomial, a*, 2.

binomiality (bi-nō'mi-al'i-ti), *n* [*< binomial + -ity*] Same as *binomialism*.

binomially (bi-nō'mi-al-i), *adv* In a binomial manner, after the binomial method of nomenclature in zoology and botany.

binominal (bi-nō'm-i-nal), *a* [*< L binominus, having two names (< bi-, two-, + nomen, name), + -al*] Same as *binomial*, 2.

binominate (bi-nō'm-i-nā-ted), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + nominatus, named (see nominate), + -ed*] Having two personal names.

binominous (bi-nō'm-i-nus), *a* [*< L binominus, see binominal*] Having or bearing two names.

binormal (bi-nō'r-mal), *n* [*< bi-2 + normal*] In math, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space, a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

binotate, binotated (bi-nō'tāi, -tā-ted), *a* [*< L bi-, two-, + nota, mark, + -ate*] In zool, marked with two dots.

binotonous (bi-nōt'ō-nus), *a* [*< L bin, two, by two (see binary), + tonus, note, tone (see tone), after monotonous*] Consisting of two tones or notes as, a binotonous sound.

binous (bi'nus), *a* [*< L binus, usually in pl bin, two and two, double, see binary and between*] Double, in a pair, binate.

binoxalate (bi-nōk'sa-lat), *n* [*< L bin, two and two (see binary), + oxalate*] In chem, an oxalate in which only one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a metal.

binoxid, binoxide (bi-nōk'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n* [*< L bin, two and two (see binary), + oxid*] In chem, same as *dioxid*.

bioxyde, n See *binoxid*.

binth A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contracted form of *bindeth*, the third person singular of *bind*.

binurong (bin'ū-rong), *n* The native name, and now the usual book-name, of *Archelis binurong*, an Indian prehensile-tailed (carnivorous) mammal of the family *Ursidae* and subfamily *Archeludinae*. Also called *Ursus alai* or *I albifrons*, and formerly *Ursus binurong*. See *Archelis*.

binuclear (bi-nū'klē-ar), *a* [*< bi-2 + nuclear*] Having two nuclei or central points.

binucleate (bi-nū'klē-āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + nucleate*] Having two nuclei, as a cell.

binucleolate (bi-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + nucleolate*] In *biol*, having two nucleoli appressed to cells.

bio- [NL *etc* *bio-*, *< Gr bios, life, akin to L vivus, living (> vita, life see vivid, vital)*], = Goth *kneis* = AS *cwicu*, E *quick*, living, see *quick*. An element in many compound words, chiefly scientific, meaning life.

bio-bibliographical (bi'ō-bib'li-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* [*< Gr bios, life, + bibliographical*] Treating of or dealing with both the life and the writings of an author.

bioblast (bi'ō-blast), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + blastos, a germ, < βλαστάνω, bud, sprout, grow*] In *biol*, a formative cell of any kind, a minute mass of protoplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell of any kind. Thus osteoblasts, white blood corpuscles or leucocytes, lymph corpuscles, etc., are all bioblasts.

bioblastic (bi-ō-blas'tik), *a* [*< bioblast + -ic*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bioblasts.

biocellate (bi-ō-sel'āt), *a* [*< bi-2 + ocellate*] Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of some insects.

biocentric (bi-ō-sen'trik), *a* [*< Gr bios, life, + κεντρον, center*] Treating life as a central fact.

biochemic (bi-ō-kem'ik), *a* [*< Gr bios, life, + chemic*] Of or pertaining to the chemistry of life.

biod (bi'od), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + od, q v*] The od of animal life, biogen, animal magnetism, so called. Von Reichenbach.

biodynamic (bi-ō-di-nam'ik), *a* [*< Gr bios, life, + dynamis*] Of or pertaining to the doctrine of vital force or energy; biophysiological.

biodynamical (bi'ō-di-nam'i-kal), *a*. Same as *biodynamic*.

The biostatical and the biodynamical — i.e., the consideration of the structure ready to act, and the consideration of the structure acting.

biodynamics (bi'ō-di-nam'iks), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + dynamis*] The doctrine of vital force or energy, or the action of living organisms opposed to *biostatics*.

biogen (bi'ō-jen), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + γενος, producing see -gen*] A hypothetical soul-stuff, the substance of a supposed spiritual body, the od of organic life. Coues.

biogenation (bi'ō-jen-nā'shon), *n* [*< biogen + -ation*] The state or quality of being affected by biogen, animation, vitalization.

All animals are probably also susceptible of biogenation, which is the affection resulting from the influence of biogen. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.

biogenesis (bi-ō-jen'e-sis), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + γενος, generation see genesis*] 1 The genesis or production of living beings from living beings, generation in an ordinary sense the converse of spontaneous generation, or abiogenesis. Various methods in which biogenesis is known to occur give rise to special terms, as *gamogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc. 2 The doctrine which holds that the genesis of living beings from living beings is the only one of which we have any knowledge, and which investigates or speculates upon the facts in the case upon such premises the opposite of *abiogenesis*. — 3 Same as *biogeny*, 1.

biogenesist (bi-ō-jen'e-sist), *n* [*< biogenesis + -ist*] One who favors the theory of biogenesis. Also called *biogenist*.

biogenetic (bi'ō-jen-et'ik), *a* [*< biogenesis (in sense 2, < biogen), after genetic*] 1 Of or pertaining to biogenesis or biogeny in any way as, a *biogenetic* process, a *biogenetic* law or principle. 2 This fundamental *biogenetic* law. Haeckel (trans.) 3 Consisting of biogen, done by means of biogen, relating to the theory of biogen. Coues.

biogenetically (bi'ō-jen-et'i-kal-i), *adv* In a biogenetic manner, by means of or according to the principles of biogenesis or biogeny.

biogenist (bi-ō-jen'ist), *n* [*< biogeny + -ist*] Same as *biogenesist*.

biogeny (bi-ō-jen'i), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + γενος, generation see -geny* (*< biogenesis*)] 1 The genesis or evolution of the forms of matter which manifest the phenomena of life. It is divided into two main branches, *ontogeny*, or the genesis of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or the genesis of the species, race, stock, or tribe to which the individual belongs. Also *biogenesis*. 2 The science or doctrine of biogenesis, the history of organic evolution. As in the preceding sense, it is divided into *ontogeny*, or germ history, or the history of the embryological development of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or tribal history, or the history of the paleontological evolution of organic species.

The first of these studies [biology] gives rise to the sciences of anatomy and physiology, as well as to the subsidiary science of pathology. On the other hand, *Biogeny* comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating to the origin of species. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 221.

biograph (bi'ō-graf), *n* [*< Gr bios, life, + γραφειν, write*] A mechanical device invented by Herman Casler, for projecting upon a screen pictures of moving objects taken by a mutograph.

biographer (bi-ō-gra-fēr), *n* [*< ML biographus (see biography) + -er*] Cf. *philosopher*. One who writes a biography, or an account of the life and actions of a particular person, a writer of lives.

biographic (bi-ō-graf'ik), *a* [*< biography + -ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of biography.

To all which questions, not unessential in a biographical work, mere conjecture must for most part return answer. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 95.

biographical (bi-ō-graf'i-kal), *a* Relating or pertaining to the life of an individual, dealing with or containing biographies, as, *biographical* details, a *biographical* dictionary.

biographically (bi-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv* In a biographical sense or manner, with reference to biography.

biographist (bi-ō-gra-fist), *n* [*< biography + -ist*] A biographer. [Rare]

Want of honest heart in the *Biographists* of these Saints betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths. Fuller, Worthies, III.

biographize (bi-ō-gra-fiz), *v t*, pret and pp *biographized*, ppr *biographizing* [*< biography + -ize*] To write the biography or a history of the life of. [Rare]

Now do I bless the man who undertook These monks and martyrs to biographize. Southey, St. Gualberto, at 25.

biography (bi-ō-gra-fī), *n*; pl. *biographies* (-fiz) [= F. *biographie*, < LGr. *βιογραφία*, biography, < *βιος*, life, < ML *biographus*, < F. *biographie*, a biographer], < Gr *βιος*, life, < *γραφειν*, write.] 1 The history of the life of a particular person.

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man. Carlyle, Essays.

2. Biographical writing in general, or as a department of literature.

This, then, was the first great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between biography and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared. Buckle, Civilization, I, xiii.

3 In *nat hist*, the life-history of an animal or a plant = *syn*. 1 *Biography*, *Memoir*. When there is a difference between these words, it may be that *memoir* indicates a less complete or minute account of a person's life, or it may be that the person himself records his own recollections of the past, especially as connected with his own life. In the latter case *memoir* should be in the plural.

biokinetics (bi'ō-ki-net'iks), *n* [*< Gr βιος, life, + κινetics*] That part of biological science which treats of the successive changes through which organisms pass during the different stages of their development.

biologist (bi-ō-lō'jī-an), *n* [*< biology + -ian*] A biologist.

Those great classes into which systematists and biologists have divided existing vertebrate forms. The Century, XXXI, 352.

biologic (bi-ō-lō'jīk), *a* [*< biology + -ic*] Same as *biological*.

The interpretation of structure is aided by two subsidiary divisions of *biologic* inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and Comparative Embryology. H. Spencer.

biological (bi-ō-lō'jī-kal), *a* 1 Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

They [the discoveries of Cuvier] contain a far larger portion of important anatomical and biological truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute. Huxley, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I, 620.

The prick of a needle will yield, in a drop of one's blood, material for microscopic observation of phenomena which lie at the foundation of all biological conceptions. Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI, 670.

2 In *zool*, illustrating the whole life-history of a group or species of animals, as, a *biological* collection of insects.

biologically (bi-ō-lō'jī-kal-i), *adv* In a biological manner, according to the doctrines or principles of biology.

That which was physically defined as a moving equilibrium we define biologically as a balance of functions. H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 39.

Ethics, if positive, must rest on some empirical data. These data are furnished partly by history, partly by human nature, either biologically or psychologically considered. A. A. Rev., CXX, 255.

biologist (bi-ō-lō'jīst), *n* [*< biology + -ist*] One skilled in, or a student of, biology.

biologize (bi-ō-lō'jīz), *v t* [*< biology + -ize*] To mesurize.

biologizer (bi-ō-lō'jī-zēr), *n* One who practices mesurism.

biology (bi-ō-lō'jī), *n* [= F. *biologie*, < Gr *βιος*, life, < *λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*)] cf. *βιολόγος*, a player, one who represents to the life.] 1 The science of life and living things in the widest sense, the body of doctrine respecting living beings, the knowledge of vital phenomena.

It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *biology* for the science of the phenomena of life. And it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. Though the first volume of Treviranus' *Biologie* appeared only in 1802, he says "that he wrote the first volume about 1780." The *Recherches*, etc., in which the outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802.

Huxley, Science and Culture (Am. ed. 1882), p. 302.

2 In a more special sense, physiology, biophysiology, bioties. — 3 In a technical sense, the life-history of an animal, especially used in entomology. — 4 Animal magnetism.

biolysis (bi-ō-lī'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βιος*, life, < *λυσις*, loosening, solution, < *λύνω*, loose, dissolve.] Dissolution of a living being, death, as the resolution of an organism into its constituent parts, and consequently the destruction of the phenomena of life.

biolytic (bi-ō-līt'ik), *a* [*< Gr. βιος, life, + λυτικός, able to loose, < λύνω, verbal adj. of λύνω, loose*] In *med*, tending to the destruction of life, as, a *biolytic* agent.

biomagnetic (bi'ō-mag-net'ik), *a* [*< Gr βιος, life, + μαγνητικός, pertaining to magnetism*] Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

biomagnetism (bi-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr bios, life, + magnetism.*] Animal magnetism. See *magnetism*. *Krauth*

biometry (bi-om'e-tri), *n.* [*< Gr bios, life, + metron, a measure.*] The measurement of life, specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life

biomorphotic (bi'ō-mōr-fōt'ik), *a.* [*< NL biomorphoticus, < Gr bios, life, + MGr μορφοτικός, fit for shaping, < Gr *μορφοτός, verbal adj of μορφή, shape, < μορφή, form, shape.*] In *entom*, having an active pupa. *Westwood*

Biomorphotica (bi'ō-mōr-fōt'ik-ā), *n. pl* [*NL, neut pl of biomorphoticus* see *biomorphotic*] In *entom*, a name proposed by Westwood for those insects of the old order *Neuroptera* having an active pupa. They are now generally known as *Pseudoneuroptera*

bionomy (bi-on'ō-mi), *n.* [*NL, < Gr bios, life, + νόμος, law* see *nome*] 1. The science of the laws of life, or of living functions, dynamic biology

He (Comte) also employs the term *bionomy* as embracing the general science of the laws of living functions, or dynamic biology. *L F Ward Dynam Sociol*, I 120

2 In *anthropology*, the third and final or deductive and predictive stage of anthropobiology (*T Mason*)

biophagous (bi-ōf'a-gus), *a.* [*< Gr bios, life, + φαγειν, eat*] Feeding on living organisms applied especially to insectivorous plants

biophysiology (bi'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr bios, life, + physiology*] The physical natural history of organized beings, descriptive and systematic zoology and botany, as distinguished from physiological zoology and botany, or bioties, organography distinguished from *biophymology*

biophysiological (bi'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī-kal), *a.* [*< biophysiology + -ical*] Of or pertaining to biophysiology

biophysiology (bi'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< biophysiology + -ist*] A student of biophysiology, a student of biology, or an expert in the science of bioties. *Pop Sci Mo*, XXII 169

biophysics (bi'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr bios, life, + physics*] The science of organized beings, embracing organogeny, morphology, and physiological zoology and botany distinguished from *biophymography*

bioplasm (bi'ō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form*] Living and germinal matter, formative, as distinguished from formed, matter. The term was introduced by Prof L S Beale about 1872 for the state or condition of protoplasm in which it is living and germinating

Bioplasm moves and grows. It may be correctly called living or forming matter, for by its agency every kind of living thing is made, and without it, as far as is known, no living thing ever has been made. But the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or *bioplasm* (*βίος, life πλάσμα, plasma*, that which is capable of being fashioned). *Beale, Bioplasm*, # 14

bioplasmic (bi-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*< bioplasm + -ic*] Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm

bioplast (bi'ō-plast), *n.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + πλάσσειν, verbal adj of πλάσσειν, mold, form*] A particle of bioplasm; a living germinal cell, such as a white blood-corpuscle or a lymph-corpuscle, an amoeboid, a plastidule

In many diseases these *bioplasts* of the capillary walls are much altered, and in cholera I have found that numbers of them have been completely destroyed. *Beale, Bioplasm*, # 208

bioplastic (bi-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + πλαστικός, see plastic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast

biordinal (bi-ōr'di-nal), *a* and *n.* [*< bi-2 + ordinal*] 1. *a* Of the second order

2. *n* In *math*, a differential equation of the second order

biostatistical (bi-ō-stat'ī-kal), *a.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + στατικός, causing to stand* see *statue*] Of or pertaining to biostatistics

No philosophic biologist now tries to reach and modify a vital force, but only to reach and modify those *biostatistical* conditions which, when considering them as causes, and condensing them all into a single expression, he calls Vitality, or the Vital Force.

G H Lewis, Probe of Life and Mind, I II # 2

biostatistics (bi-ō-stat'īks), *n.* [*Pl of biostatistic* see *-ics*] That branch of biology which deals with the statistical and coexistent relations of structure and function opposed to *biodynamics* and *biokinetics*.

biotaxy (bi'ō-tak-si), *n.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + τάξις, arrangement* see *tactic*] The classification, arrangement, or coordination of living organisms, according to the sum of their

morphological characters, a biological system; taxonomy.

biotic (bi-ōt'ik), *a.* Same as *bioteal*

bioteal (bi-ōt'ī-kal), *a.* [*< Gr βιωτικός, relating to life (< βίωτός, verbal adj of βίω, live, < βίος, life), + -teal*] Of or pertaining to life, or to bioties; biophysiological

The biotic activities of matter. *T Sterry Hunt*
Organization and biotic functions arise from the natural operations of forces inherent in elemental matter. *W B Carpenter, Cyc of Anat and Phys*, III 151

biotics (bi-ōt'iks), *n.* [*< Gr βιωτικός, pertaining to life* see *bioteal*] The science of vital functions and manifestations, the powers, properties, and qualities peculiar to living organisms, vital activities proper, as distinguished from the chemical and physical attributes of vitality

These activities are often designated as vital but since this word is generally made to include at the same time other manifestations which are simply dynamical or chemical, I have proposed for the activities characteristic of the organism the term *biotics*. *T Sterry Hunt*

biotite (bi'ō-tit), *n.* [*< J B Biot (1774-1862), a French physicist, + -ite*] An important member of the mica group of minerals. See *mica*. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, sometimes tabular, of a black or dark green color. It is a silicate of aluminum and iron with magnesium and potassium and is often called *magnesian mica*, in distinction from *muscovite* or *potash mica*. It is sometimes divided into two varieties called *annotite* and *merozene*, which are distinguished by optical characteristics.

biotome (bi'ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr βίος, life, + τομή, a cutting, section* see *anatomy*] A term applied by Cobbold to a life-epoch in the development of some of the lower animals, as *Entozoa*

bioovulate (bi-ō-vu-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + ovulate*] In *bot*, having two ovules

bipaleolate (bi-pā-lā-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + paleolate*] Having two paleolae or diminutive scales (lodicules), as the flowers of some grasses

bipalmate (bi-pal'māt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + palmate*] In *bot*, doubly or subordonately palmate

biparietal (bi-pā-rī-ē-tul), *a.* [*< bi-2 + parietal*] Pertaining to both parietal bones. **Biparietal diameter**, the diameter of the skull from one parietal eminence to the other

biparous (bi-pā-rus), *a.* [*< L bi-, two-, + parere, bring forth*] 1. Bringing forth two at a birth. 2. In *bot*, having two branches or axes applied to a cyme

biparted (bi-pār'ted), *a.* [*< bi-2 + parted* Cf *bipartite*] 1. In *her*, bipartite applied to anything cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces. 2. In *zool*, divided into two parts, bipartite

bipartite (bi-pār'ti-ti), *a.* [*< bi-2 + partible*] Divisible into two parts. Also *bipartile*

bipartient (bi-pār'ti-ent), *a* and *n.* [*< L bipartient (-t)s, ppr of bipartire* see *bipartite*] 1. *a* Dividing into two parts, serving to divide into two. **Bipartient factor**, a number whose square divides a given number without remainder

2. *n* In *math*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder; thus, 2 is the *bipartient* of 4

bipartile (bi-pār'til), *a.* [*< L bi-, two-, + LL partilis, < L partire, part* see *part, v*] Same as *bipartite*

bipartite (bi-pār'tit), *a.* [*< L bipartitus, ppr of bipartire, divide into two parts, < bi-, two-, + partire, divide* see *part, v*] 1. In two parts, having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party, duplicate

The divine fate is also bipartite. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p 1

2. In *bot*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many passion-flowers. **Bipartite curve**, in *geom*, a curve consisting of two distinct continuous series of points

Bipartiti (bi-pār'ti-ti), *n. pl* [*NL, pl of L bipartitus* see *bipartite*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous *Coleoptera* containing fossorial caraboid beetles

bipartition (bi-pār'tish'on), *n.* [*< L bipartire* (see *bipartite*), after *partition*] The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

bipaschal (bi-pas'kal), *a.* [*< L bi-, two-, + LL pascha, passover* see *paschal*] Including or relating to two consecutive passover feasts applied by theologians to the scheme of chronology which limits Christ's public ministry to

a period containing only two passover anniversaries

About the length [of Christ's public ministry] there are (besides the isolated and decidedly erroneous view of Irenaeus) three theories allowing respectively one, two, or three years and a few months and designated as the *bi-paschal*, *tripaschal*, and *quadripaschal* schemes, according to the number of Passovers.

Schaff, Hist Christ Church, I # 18, 19

bipectinate (bi-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pectinate*] Having two margins toothed like a comb used especially in botany and zoology. **Bipectinate antennae**, in *entom*, antennae in which the bodies of the joints are short but with both sides prolonged into more or less slender processes which are turned obliquely outward giving the whole organ a feather like appearance, as in many moths. This form is often called *pectinate* but this word is properly used where the processes are on one side of the joint only

biped (bi'ped), *a* and *n.* [*< L bipes (biped-) (= Gr δίπους (dipous) see dipody*), two-footed, < bi-, two-, + pes (ped-) = *E foot* Cf *quadruped*, *centipede*, *multiped*] 1. *a* 1 Having two feet

An helpless, naked *biped* beast. *Biom*, An Epistle

2. In *herpet*, having hind limbs only

II. *n* An animal having two feet, as man

bipedal (bi'ped-al), *a.* [*< L bipedalis, measuring two feet, < bi-, two-, + pes (ped-), foot* Cf *biped*] 1. Of or pertaining to a biped, having or walking upon two feet

The erect or bipedal mode of progression. *F D Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p 135

2. Measuring two feet in length

bipedality (bi-pē-dal'ī-ti), *n.* [*< bipedal + -ity*] The quality of being two-footed

Bipeltata (bi-pel-tā'tā), *n. pl* [*NL, neut pl of bipeltatus* see *bipeltate*] A term adopted by Cuvier from Latreille as a family name for sundry organisms known as glass-crabs, of a certain genus called *Phyllonoma* by Leach

The forms in question are larvae of scyllaroid crustaceans. See *glass crab*, *Phyllonoma*. [Not in use]

bipeltate (bi-pel'tāt), *a.* [*< NL bipeltatus, < L bi-, two-, + pelta, shield* see *bi-2* and *peltate*] 1. In *zool*, having a defense like a double shield. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Bipeltata*

bipennate, **bipennated** (bi-pen'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*< L bipennis, bipennis, two-winged, < bi- + penna, penna, wing* see *penn*] 1. Having two wings as, "bipennated insects." *Derham, Phys Theol*, viii 4, note. 2. In *bot*, same as *bipinnate*, (*a*)

bipennatid, *a.* See *bipinnatid*

bipennis (bi-pen'is), *n.*, *pl bipennes* (-ēs) [*L, prop adj* (see *secundus*, *ax*), two-edged,



confused with *bipennis*, *bipennis*, two-winged, but according to Quintilian and other Latin writers a different word, < bi-, two-, + pennis or *pinnus, sharp (Cf *pinn* and *penn*) An ancient ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle. In art it is a characteristic weapon often depicted in the hands of the Amazons, and also attributed to Hephaestus or Vulcan

Bipes (bi'pēs), *n.* [*NL, < L bipes, two-footed* see *biped*] 1. A genus of lizards, of the family *Inguiridae* or *Gerrhonotidae* by some united with *Ophisaurus*. *Oppel*, 1811. 2. A genus of lizards, of the family *Scincidae* now called *Scelotes*. The species are African, the *S bipes* inhabits South Africa. *Merrim*, 1820

bipetalous (bi-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< bi-2 + petalous*] Having two flower-leaves or petals

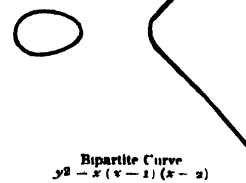
Biphora (bi'fō-rā), *n. pl* [*NL, < L bi-, two-, + Gr φῶρος, < φέρω = *E bear**] A group of ascidians, such as the *Salpida*. The term is sometimes used as the name of an order of the class *Tunicata* or *Ascidia* containing the families *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae*, characterized by their single ribbon-like branchia. They are free swimming forms with the sexes distinct

biphore (bi'fōi), *n.* [*< Biphora*] One of the *Biphora*

Bipinnaria (bi-pi-nā'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL, < L bi-, two-, + penna, penna, wing* see *penn*] A generic name given to the bilateral larval form of some echinoderms, as a starfish, under the impression that it



Stages of development of a larval asterid termed *Bipinnaria*. Upper figure later *Phlebotus*, lower, earlier *Echinopadi* um



Bipartite Curve
 $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$

was a distinct animal nearly the same as *Brachiolaria*. The term is retained to designate such larva or stage of development. See also entry under *Asterroidea*.

bipinnate, bipinnated (bi-pin'at, -ā-ted), *a* [*< bi-2 + pinnate*. Cf. *bypennate*]. Doubly pinnate. (a) In bot applied to a pinnate leaf when its divisions are themselves again pinnate. Also *bipennate* and *bipennatifid*. (b) In zool, having opposite pinnae, feathered on two opposite sides of a main or axial line. In entom, specifically applied to certain feathery forms of antennae. See *antenna*. (c) In anat, having the fleshy filia inserted on opposite sides of a tendinous intersection said of a muscle. The rectus femoris muscle is an example.



Bipinnate Leaf

bipinnately (bi-pin'at-i), *adv*. In a bipinnate manner.

bipinnatifid, bipennatifid (bi-pin, bi-pe-nat'if-id), *a* [*< bi-2 + pinnatifid, pennatifid*]. In bot, doubly pinnatifid, having the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid.

bipinnatifid (bi-pin-nat'if-id), *a* [*As bipinnate + -form*]. Doubly pinnate in form, bipinnate.

bipinnatifid (bi-pin-nat'if-id), *a* [*As bipinnate + L. paritatus, divided*]. See *paritatus*. Bipinnatifid but having the divisions extending to near the midrib.

bipinnatisect, bipinnatisected (bi-pin-nat'is-ekt, -sek-ted), *a* [*As bipinnate + L. sectus, cut*]. In bot, twice divided pinnately.

The leaf is said to be bipinnatifid bipinnatifid, or bipinnatisect. *Butler, Botany*, p. 154.

bipolar (bi-plā'nar), *a* [*< L. bi-, two-, + planus, plane*]. Lying or situated in two planes.

bipolar (bi-plā'nar), *n*. In math, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

biplicate (bi-pli-kāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + plicare*]. Doubly folded, twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. *Henslow*.

biplicity (bi-plis'i-ti), *n* [*< L. biple, (biple-) (equiv. to duplici, in a glossary) (< bi-, twice, + plicare, fold) + -ity*]. The state of being biplicate or twice folded, the quality of being twofold, doubling. *Rogot* [Rare].

bipolar (bi-pō'lar), *a* [*< bi-2 + polar*]. 1. Doubly polar, having two poles.

The best modern metaphysicians with rare exceptions, are now agreed that, whatever may be the case with ultimate existence, the phenomena we deal with are bipolar on the one side objective and on the other subjective, and these are the twofold aspects of reality.

G. H. Lewis, *Problems of Life and Mind*, II § 29.

Specifically—2. In anat, having two processes from opposite poles said of certain nerve-cells.

bipolarity (bi-pō-lar'i-ti), *n* [*< bipolar + -ity*]. The state of being bipolar, double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bi-pont, bi-pont'in), *a* [*< NL. Bipontanus, < Bipontum* (a tr. of German *Zweibrunnen*, *F. Deux-Ponts*, lit. two bridges), *< L. bi-, two-, + pon(-t)-s, bridge*]. Of or pertaining to Bipontum (the Latin name of Zweibrunnen or Deux-Ponts) in Rhenish Bavaria applied to editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

biporose (bi-pō'ros), *a* [*< L. bi-, two-, + poros, a pore*]. Having two pores, opening by two pores as the anthers in the genus *Cassia* and most *Truacca*.

Bipositors (bi-poz-i-tō'rez), *n pl* [NL, *< L. bi-, two-, + positor, lay*]. In ornith, another name for the *Columba* an order of birds including all the pigeons and doves so called because these birds for the most part lay only two eggs. [Not in use].

biprism (bi-priz'm), *n* [*< bi-2 + prism*]. A prism with two refractive edges each of small angle, its cross-section being an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle.

bipulmonary (bi-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a* [*< bi-2 + pulmonary*]. In *Arachnida*, having only one pair of pulmonary sacs opposed to *quadripulmonary*.

bipunctate (bi-pungk'tāt), *a* [*< bi-2 + punctate*]. Having two punctures or spots.

bipunctual (bi-pungk'tū-al), *a* [*< bi-2 + punctual*, in the literal sense]. Having two points. *Bipunctual coordinates*. See *coordinate*.

bipupillate (bi-pū'pi-lat), *a* [*< bi-2 + pupillate*]. Having a double pupil in entom, said of an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly

when it has within it two dots or pupils of a different color.

bipyramidal (bi-pi-ram'id-al), *a* [*< bi-2 + pyramidal*]. In crystal, having the form of two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

biquadrate (bi-kwod'rāt), *n*. [*< bi-2 + quadrate*]. Same as *biquadratic*.

biquadratic (bi-kwod-rat'ik), *a* and *n* [*< bi-2 + quadratic*]. 1. A containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square, quartic. The word *quartic* has now completely superseded *biquadratic*, except in the following phrases—**Biquadratic equation**, an equation with one unknown quantity the highest power of which contained in the equation is the fourth. Biquadratic equations are always susceptible of algebraic solution, equations of higher degrees are generally capable only of numerical solution.

Biquadratic function, involution. See the nouns. **Biquadratic parabola**, in geom, a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way. **Biquadratic root** of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus, the square root of 81 is 9 and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81.

II. *n*. In math, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4 and $16 \times 16 = 256$ the *biquadratic* of 4.

biquarterly (bi-kwar'ter-li), *a* [*< bi-2 + quarterly*]. Properly, happening or appearing once every two quarters, or semi-annually, but sometimes used in the sense of *semi-quarterly*, twice in each quarter. [Rare].

biquartz (bi'kwartz), *n* [*< bi-2 + quartz*]. A double quartz plate used in a form of saccharimeter (which see). It consists of two semicircular plates of quartz joined in a vertical line, the two halves are so taken that they respectively deviate the plane of polarization of incident plane polarized light through 90 in opposite directions.

biquaternion (bi'kwā-tēr'n-on), *n* [*< bi (see def) + quaternion*]. 1. In math, an imaginary quaternion, a quantity expressible in the form $a + bi + cj + dk$ where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are real or imaginary numbers. This is the sense in which Sir W. R. Hamilton used the word. He distinguished such a quantity from a real quaternion, because the whole algebraic procedure with imaginary quaternions is different from and more difficult than that with real quaternions, instead of being essentially the same but more easy as in the case with ordinary imaginary algebra as compared with real algebra.

2. The ratio of two rotors. This meaning was given to the word by W. K. Clifford, who conceived that Hamilton's biquaternions did not deserve a separate name. In this sense a biquaternion is the sum of two quaternions belonging to different systems, so that their product vanishes.

biquintile (bi-kwint'il), *n* [*< bi-2 + quintile*]. In astrol, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72° .

biradiate, biradiated (bi-rā'di-āt, -ā-ted), *a* [*< bi-2 + radiate*]. Having two rays as, a *biradiate fin*.

birambi (bi-ram'bi), *n*. [Native name]. The fruit of the *Averrhoa bilimbi*, a plant of British Guiana, from which an excellent preserve is made.

biramose (bi-rā'mōs), *a*. Same as *biramous*.

Six pairs of powerful *biramose* natatory feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI 652.

biramous (bi-rā'mus), *a* [*< L. bi-, two-, + ramus, a branch*]. Possessing or consisting of two branches, dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripeds. *H. A. Nicholson*.

birch (bêrch), *n*. [= *Sc* and North E *birke*, *< ME birch, birche, birke*, *< AS birce, birce, byrce* (= OHG *bercha, bircha*, MHG. *G birke*), weak fem., parallel with *berce, beore* (= MD. *berch, D berch* (*berken-boom*) = Icel *bjork* (in comp. *birki-*) = Sw *bjork* = Dan *birke*), strong fem., = OEng *birca* = Russ *beriza* = Lith *berzas*, birch, = Skt *bhūrja*, a kind of birch. Root unknown, connected by some with AS *beorht*, OHG *beraht*, etc., bright, white, shining, in allusion to the color of the bark. Not connected with *L. betula*, birch. See *Betula*]. 1. A tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Betula* (which see). The birches have smooth, laminated outer bark and close grainy wood, which in some species is hard and tough, taking a fine polish, and is used in the manufacture of furniture and for many other purposes. The white, gray, or poplar birch, *Betula alba*, the principal European species, is a small tree, but is put to many uses especially in the old world. The bark is used for tanning and thatching, and yields an oil which is said to be used to give Russia leather its peculiar odor, spruce oil is also used for this purpose. The leaves, as well as the sap and oil, are used in the treatment of various chronic diseases, and the wood is used for fuel and many other purposes. Several varieties of this species, as the weeping, cut-leaved, and purple birches, are much cultivated for ornament. The canoe or paper birch of

North America, *B. papyrifera*, is a large tree with a very tough, durable bark, which is largely used by the Indians in the manufacture of canoes and tents. The timber is valuable. The yellow or gray birch, *B. lutea*, is one of the most important deciduous trees of the northern Atlantic forests, growing to a very large size, its wood is heavy, very strong, and hard. The black, sweet, cherry, or mahogany birch, *B. lenta*, has a very spicy, aromatic bark, yielding a volatile oil identical with oil of winter green, and its heavy, dark colored wood is largely used for making furniture and in ship building. Other prominent species are the red or silver birch, *B. nigra*, of the Southern States, and the black birch, *B. occidentalis*, of the Rocky Mountains and westward. Several shrubby species are widely distributed in mountainous and arctic regions, reaching a higher latitude than any other deciduous tree, as the alpine birch (*B. nana*), the low or dwarf birch (*B. pumila*) and the scrub birch (*B. glandulosa*).

2. A birch rod, or a number of birch-twigs bound together, sometimes used for punishing children. 3. A birch-bark canoe. *Lowell*—*Jamaica* or *West Indian birch*, or *gumbo-limbo*, a species of *Bursera*, *B. gummiifera*, a small tree with exceedingly soft, light, and spongy wood, yielding a kind of gum resin, which is used as a remedy for gout and as the chief ingredient of a valuable varnish.

birch (bêrch), *r t* [*< buch, n*]. To beat or punish with a birch rod; flog.

From the child sentenced to be birched, to the assassin doomed to lose his life. *Higginson, Eng Statemen*, p. 270.

There I was birched, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam I fed
From Learning's woful tree!

Hood, Clapham Academy

birch-broom (bêrch'bröm'), *n*. A coarse broom made of the twigs and small branches of the birch-tree, used for sweeping stables, streets, etc.

birch-camphor (bêrch'kam'fōr), *n*. A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the black birch.

birchen (bêr'chen), *a*. [= *Sc birken, birken*, *< ME birchen, birkin*, *< AS *birren* (Somner) (= D LG *berken* = OHG *birchen*, MHG *G birken*), *< birce, birch* see *buch*]. Of or pertaining to birch, consisting or made of birch as, "birchen brooms," *Beau and Fl*, *Loyal Subject*.

We say of a wanton child, he must be annoyned with byrchen salve.

Tyndale, Works (1578), p. 186 (*N E D*).

His lover d brow a birchen garland wears
Popo, Dunciad, iv 141.

birch-oil (bêrch'oil), *n*. An oil extracted from birch-bark, said to be used in preparing Russia leather.

birch-water (bêrch'wā'tēr), *n*. The sap of the birch. See *birch-wine*.

birch-wine (bêrch'win), *n*. A fermented liquor made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is collected in the spring throughout the mountainous and wooded districts of Germany and Scandinavia. It is called by names which signify birch water or birch wine in the different languages. It is said to be possessed of diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

bird (bêrd), *n*. [*< ME bird, berd, byrde*, a metathesis of the usual form *brud, bred, bryd*, pl *brudles*, a bird, also, as orig, the young of any bird, *< AS brud, pl bruddas* (O'North *brud, bridas*), the young of any bird. Origin unknown; it can hardly be connected with *brood*, as usually stated. Possibly the form *bird* is the more orig form, standing for **byrd*, *< boren*, born, pp of *beran*, bear; cf. *byrde*, (well-) born, *ge-byrd*, birth, of same origin see *birth*]. For the metathesis, cf. that of *bird*? For the development of sense, cf. the history of *pullet* and *pigeon*. The common Teut word for 'bird' (def 2) is *fowl*, now restricted in English. see *fowl*]. 1† The young of any fowl.

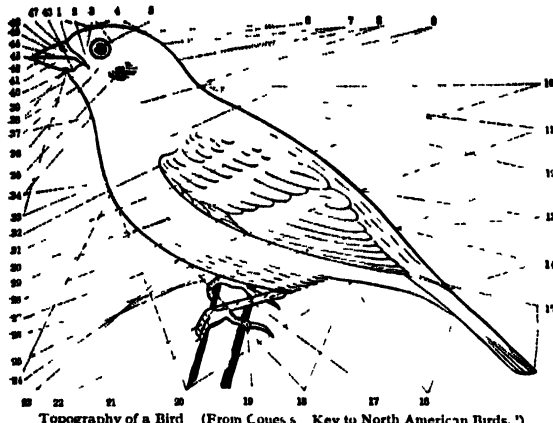
Being fed by us, you used us so
As that ungentle gull the cuckoo's bird
Useth the sparrow. *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, v 1.

2. A feathered vertebrate animal of the class *Aves*, frequently included with reptiles in a superclass *Sauropsida*, but distinguished by having warm blood, by being covered with feathers, and by having the fore limbs so modified as to form wings. See *Aves*—3. Any small feathered game, as a partridge, quail, snipe, or woodcock, as distinguished from water-fowl, etc.—**Aerial birds**. See *aerial*.—**A little bird told me**, I heard in a way I will not reveal.

Imagine any one explaining the trivial saying, "A little bird told me," without knowing of the old belief in the language of birds and beasts.

E B Tylor, *Prim Culture*, I 1.

Aquatic birds. See *aquatic*.—**Arabian bird**, the fabulous phoenix. See *Arabian*.—**Baltimore bird**. See *oriole*.—**Bird-conjurer**. See *conjurer*.—**Bird of freedom**, the American bald eagle. [An Americanism].—**Bird of Jove**, the eagle. **Bird of Juno**, the peacock.—**Bird of Minerva**, the owl.—**Bird of night**, the owl.—**Bird of paradise**. (a) One of the *Paradisæida*, oscine passerine birds, related to the corvine and sturnoid passerines, confined to the Papuan region, and long famous for magnificence of plumage and for the extraordinary devel-



Topography of a Bird (From Coues's Key to North American Birds.)

1, forehead (front); 2, lore; 3, circumocular region; 4, crown (vertex); 5, eye; 6, hind head (occiput); 7, nape (nucha); 8, hind neck (cervix); 9, side of neck; 10, interscapular region; 11, dorsum, or back proper, including 12, notarium, or upper part of body proper, including 13, 14, 15, rump (uropygium); 16, up per tail coverts; 17, tail; 18, under tail-coverts (crissum); 19, tarsus; 20, alula; 21, hind toe (hallux); 22, gastrangium including 23 and 24; 25, outer or fourth toe; 26, middle or third toe; 27, side of body; 28, breast (pectus); 29, primaries; 30, secondaries; 31, tertiaris (Nes 32, 33, and 34 are all remiges); 35, primary coverts; 36, alula or bastard wing; 37, greater coverts; 38, median coverts; 39, lesser coverts; 40, the throat, including 41, 42, and 43; 44, jugulum, or lower throat; 45, auriculars; 46, malar region; 47, gula or middle throat; 48, mentum or chin; 49, angle of commissure, or corner of mouth; 50, ramus of under mandible; 51, side of under mandible; 52, gonys; 53, apex or tip of bill; 54, tomia or cutting edges of the bill; 55, culmen or ridge of upper mandible corresponding to 56, 57, side of upper mandible; 58, nostril; 59, passes across the bill a little in front of its base.

oment of some of the feathers in most species. There are about forty species of birds of paradise, one of the most beautiful of which, *Paradisaea apoda*, is also the best known, it was called *apode* from the fable that it was always on the wing and had no feet, a notion which was

Bird of Paradise (*Paradisaea apoda*)

strengthened by the fact that the specimens which used to reach naturalists were without feet, these having been removed in preparing the skins. The packets of beautiful orange and yellow plumes worn as ornaments are from this species and a near relative, *Ibis minor*. *P. sanguinea* is a still more gorgeous bird. The king bird of paradise, *Cinnamomum regium*, is one of the most magnificent. *Schlegelia ulmorum*, *Diphyllodes speciosa*, *Parotia sepiumensis*, and *Lophorhina atra* are other leading species. The name is also given to a few species which are excluded from the technical definition of *Paradisaea* (which see). (b) In astron., a southern constellation. See *Apsis*. 1—**Bird of passage**, a migratory bird, a migrant, a bird which regularly passes in the spring from a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. See *migration* and *sempiternus*. —**Bird of peace**, the dove, with reference to the story of Noah. —**Bird of prey**, any member of the order *Raptores* or *Accipitres*, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc. —**Bird of the year**, a bird less than a year old. —**Bird of wonder**, the phoenix. —**Birds of a feather**, persons of similar tastes and habits chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities. —**Early bird**, an early riser, one who gets up betimes in the morning. In allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm." —**Man-of-war bird**. Same as *frigate bird*. —**Sea-cow bird**, the treble collared plover of Africa, *Aegialitis tricolor*, so called by Chapman, a traveler in southern Africa. —**To hear a bird sing**, to receive private communication, to be informed privately or secretly.

I heard a bird so sing Shak, 2 Hen IV, v 5

I heard a bird sing, they mean him no good office Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv 2

bird¹ (bêrd), *v* t [*< bird¹, n*] 1 To catch birds, go bird-shooting or fowling.

I do invite you to morrow morning to my house to break fast after we'll be birding together Shak, M W of W, iii 3

Hence—2t. To look for plunder, thieve

Mam These day owls—

Sur That are birding in men's purses

B Jonson, Alchemist, v 3

bird² (bêrd) *n* [See *bird*, *burd*, etc., < ME *bird*, *berd*, *burd*, *byrd*, etc., a transposition of the somewhat less common *bride*, *bride*, etc., prop. a bride, but much used in poetry in the general sense of 'maiden,' 'girl,' with the epi-

thets bright, comely, etc.: see *bride¹*.] A maiden; a girl; a young woman.

There is no byrde so bright in boure That heo [she] ne schal fade as a flour Early Eng Poems (ed Furnivall), p 134

Hire cheere was simple, as birde in boure Rom of the Rose, l 1014

And by my word the bonnie bird In danger shall not tarry Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter

[In this, as in other modern instances, the word is archaic, and is probably associated with *bird¹* as a term of endearment.]

bird-baiting (bêrd'bâ'ting), *n* The catching of birds with clap-nets

bird-bolt¹ (bêrd'bôlt), *n* [*< bird¹ + bolt¹*] A blunt-headed arrow for the longbow or crossbow, formerly used for shooting birds. It was intended to stun without piercing

bird-bolt² (bêrd'bôlt), *n* [A corruption of *burbot*] A local English name of the burbot, *Molva lota*

bird-cage (bêrd'kāj), *n* A portable inclosure for birds

bird-call (bêrd'kāl), *n* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole

bird-catcher (bêrd'kach'et), *n* One who or that which catches birds, as a person, a bird, or an insect

bird-catching (bêrd'kach'ing), *n* The act of catching birds or wild fowls, either for food or pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman

bird-dog (bêrd'dog), *n* A dog used by sportsmen in the field in hunting game-birds

bird-duffer (bêrd'duf'et), *n* A dishonest dealer in birds, who "makes up" his wares, either by painting the plumage of live birds, or by fabricating bird-skin, affixing false labels, etc

birdet, *n* A Middle English form of *bird*

birdet (bêr'det), *n* [*< late ME byrder*, < *bird¹*, *v* t, & -er¹] 1t A bird-catcher, a fowler

As the byrder beguyleth the byrdes Ives

2 One who breeds birds—3 A local English name of the wild cat *N E D*

bird-eye (bêrd'ī), *a* See *bird's-eye*

bird-eyed (bêrd'id), *a* Having eyes like those of a bird, quick-sighted, catching a glimpse as one goes

Where was your dear sight

When it did so, forsooth! what now? bird-eyed B Jonson, Volpone, iii 2

bird-fancier (bêrd'fan'si-ēt), *n* 1 One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious—2 A dealer in the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages

bird-fauna (bêrd'fâ'nâ), *n* Same as *avifauna*

bird-foot (bêrd'fut), *a* Divided like a bird's foot, pedate, as the leaves of the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*

birdgazer (bêrd'gâ'zer), *n* [*< bird¹ + gazer*, a tr of *L ausper* see *ausper*] An augur or haruspex

Accius Navius, the great birdgazer of Rome

Trevelyan of the Christian Religion, p 401

bird-house (bêrd'hous), *n* A box, pen, or small house for birds, a place in which birds are housed

birdie¹ (bêr'di), *n* [*< bird¹ + dim -ie*] 1 A childish diminutive of *bird¹*—2 A term of endearment for a child or a young woman

birdie² (bêr'di), *n* A name about Aberdeen, Scotland, of the young halibut

birding-piece (bêr'ding-pēs), *n* A fowling-piece Shak, M W of W, iv 2

My Lord Hinchinbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his birding piece going off as he was a fowling Pepys, Diary, I 40

bird-lime (bêrd'lim), *n* A viscous substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, used for entangling small birds in order to capture them, twigs being smeared with it at places where birds resort or are likely to alight

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make birdlime of the bark of it. Bacon, Nat Hist, § 692

Not bird lime or Idean pitch produce

A more tenacious mass of clammy juice Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics, iv 57

birdlime (bêrd'lim), *v* t To smear with birdlime.

When the heart is thus bird limed, then it cleaves to everything it meets with

Goodwin, A Christian's Growth, ii 3

bird-louse (bêrd'lous), *n* One of a kind of lice which infest the plumage of birds. The genera and species are numerous. They are mostly degraded parasitic insects of the order *Mallophaga*, and constitute most of that order

birdman (bêrd'man), *n*, pl *birdmen* (-men) [*< bird¹ + man*] 1 A bird-catcher, a fowler—2 An ornithologist—3 One who stuffs birds.

birdnest (bêrd'nest), *v* t To hunt or search for the nests of birds

bird-net (bêrd'net), *n* A net used for catching birds

bird-organ (bêrd'ôr'gan), *n* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird-plant (bêrd'plant), *n* A lobeliaceous plant, *Heterotoma lobeloides*, from Mexico, with yellow irregular flowers somewhat resembling a bird. Also called *canary-bird flower*

bird's-bread (bêrdz'bred), *n* A name of the common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*

bird-seed (bêrd'sēd), *n* Small seeds used for feeding birds, as those of hemp or millet, more specifically, the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, or canary-grass

bird's-eye (bêrdz'ī), *n* and *a* 1 *n* 1 In bot

(a) The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis* (b) The speedwell, *Veronica Chamadrys* so named from its bright-blue flower (c) A species of primrose, *Primula farinosa*—2 A fine kind of tobacco, partly manufactured from the leaf-stalks of the plant, and forming, when ready for use, a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye—Red bird's-eye, the herb robert, *Geranium robertianum*

II. *a* 1 Seen from above, as if by a flying bird, embraced at a glance, hence, general; not minute or entering into details as, a bird's-eye landscape, a bird's-eye view of a subject

Thence upon she took

A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious part

Pennington, Princess, ii

2 Resembling a bird's eye, having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

He wore a blue bird's-eye handkerchief round his neck

Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xviii

Bird's-eye crape, diaper, limestone, maple, etc. See the nouns. **Bird's-eye view**, a mode of perspective representation in which portions of country towns, etc., appear as they would if viewed from a considerable elevation

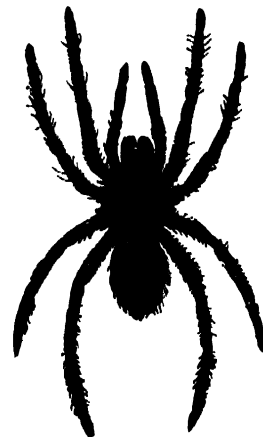
bird's-foot (bêrdz'fut), *n* 1 A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, the legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like claws—2 The name of a spurge, *Euphorbia Ornithopus*, of the Cape of Good Hope—**Bird's-foot trefoil**, the popular name of *Lotus corniculatus* so called because its legumes spread like a crow's foot. See *Lotus*

bird's-mouth (bêrdz'mouth), *n* In carp, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece

bird's-nest (bêrdz'nest), *n* 1 A name popularly given to several plants, from some suggestion of a bird's nest in their form or manner of growth (a) *Neottia Nidus*, a British orchid found in beech woods so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibers which form its roots (b) *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic Ericaceae plant growing on the roots of trees in the woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks (c) *Asplenium nidus* from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest like hollow in the center (d) The wild carrot *Daucus Carota* from the form of the umbel in fruit

2 Same as *crow's-nest*—3 pl An article of commerce between Java and China, consisting of the gelatinous brackets which the swifts of the family *Cypselus* and genus *Collocalia* attach to cliffs, and on which they build their nests

These so called bird's-nests consist principally of the inspissated

Bird-spider (*Avicularia avicularia*)

birth-hour

Worse than a slavish wipe or a birth hour's blot.
Shak. Lucrece, l. 687.



birthing, *n.* See *birth*
birthland (bérth'land), *n.* The land of one's birth, or where one was born.

In the direction of their birthland.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p 104

So may the dead return to their birthland

The Century, XXVI 47

birthless (bérth'les), *a* [*< birth* + *-less*] Not of good or honorable birth, of low or common lineage Scott

birth-mark (bérth'mark), *n* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body, a strawberry-mark; a mole; a naevus

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body even for a natural birth mark, from their mother's womb, a snake

North, *ti* of Plutarch, p 917

birthnight (bérth'nít), *n* The night of the day on which a person is born, the anniversary of that night

birthplace (bérth'plás), *n* The place of one's birth, the town, city, or country where a person is born, more generally, place of origin

birth-rate (bérth'rát), *n* The proportion of births to the number of inhabitants of a town, district, country, etc., generally stated as so many per thousand of the population

An increase in prosperity, as measured by the birth rate, is accompanied by a decrease in the ratio of boy births, and vice versa.

Pop Sci Mo, XXVI 327

birthright (bérth'rit), *n* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution, specifically, the right of primogeniture

And they sat before him, the first born according to his birthright, and the youngest according to his youth

Gen xliii 33

For Titan (as ye all acknowledge must)

Was Saturnus elder brother by birthright

Spenser, *k* Q, VII vi 27

We were very nearly dead, and my idea of happiness was an English beefsteak and a bottle of pale ale, for such a luxury I would most willingly have sold my birthright at that hungry moment

Sir S W Baker, Heart of Africa, p 264

birthroot (bérth'rót), *n* In bot, a name given to various species of *Trillium*, especially *T pendulum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringent, tonic, and alterative, and to have a special effect upon the uterus and connected organs Also called *birthwort*, and corruptly *bethroot* and *bathwort*

birth-sin (bérth'sin), *n* Sin from birth, original sin [Rare]

Original or birth sin

Book of Common Prayer

birth-song (bérth'sóng), *n* A song sung at a birth, or in celebration of a birth or birthday

A joyful birth song Fitz Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday, p 45

birth-strangled (bérth'strang'gld), *a* Strangled or suffocated at birth

Finger of birth strangled babe Shak, Macbeth, iv 1

birthwort (bérth'wört), *n* [*< birth* + *wort*] In bot (a) The common name of the European species of *Aristolochia*, *A Clematis*, from its supposed remedial powers in parturition, and from it transferred to some American species, which are more usually known as *snakeroot* (b) Same as *birthroot*

bis (bis), *adv* [*L*, twice, for **duis*, *< duo* = *E* two, in compounds, *bi-* see *bi-2*] Twice (a) In accounts, tabular statements, books, etc., used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number or page as, p 10 bis (b) In music, a term indicating that a passage or section is to be repeated (c) An exclamation, used like *encore*, as a request for the repetition of a musical performance, etc. (d) As a prefix, twofold, twice, two in this sense it generally becomes *bi-* See *bi-2*

bisa, **biza** (bè'zà), *n* [Native name] A coin used in Pegu in British Burma, worth about 27½ cents

bisaccate (bi-sak'át), *a* [*< bi-2* + *saccate*, cf *L bisaccum*, a saddle-bag. see *bisacca*] Having two little bags or pouches attached used especially in botany

bisaccia (bè-zàch'kà), *n* [It *bisaccia*, a saddle-bag, *< L bisaccum*, pl *bisaccia*, saddle-bag, *< bi-*, two-, + *saccus*, a bag see *sack*] A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 194 bushels

bisannual (bis-an'ü-al), *a* [= *F bisannuel*, *< L bis*, twice, + *E annual*, *F annuel*] Same as *biennial*

biscacha (bis-kach'á), *n* Same as *viscacha*

biscalloped (bi-skol'upt), *a* [*< bi-2* + *scallop*] Finshed in or ornamented with two scallops; bilobate.

Biscayan (bis-kä-an), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *Biscan*, *Biskane*, *< Biscay*, Sp *Vizcaya* See *Basque*] I. *a* Pertaining to Biscay, one

of the three Basque provinces of Spain, or to its people.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Biscay —2. [*l. c.*] *Milit* (a) A long and heavy musket, usually carried on a permanent pivot, for use on fortifications or the like [Obsolete] (b) A heavy bullet, usually of the size of an egg, one of the separate balls of grape- or case-shot

biscotti-form (bis-kok'ti-fórm), *a* [*< L* as if **biscoctus*, biscuit (*< bis*, twice, + *coctus*, cooked see *biscuit*), + *forma*, form] In bot, biscuit-shaped as, *biscotti-form* spores Tuckerman

biscornet, *n* Same as *bickern*

biscotin (bis-kō-tin), *n* [*F*, *< It biscothno*, dim of *biscotto* = *F biscuit* see *biscuit*] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit

biscroma (bis-kró-mā), *n* [*It*, *< bis-*, twice-, + *croma*, a quaver see *croma*] In music, a semiquaver; a sixteenth-note

biscuit (bis'kit), *n* [Early mod *E* also *bisket*, *< ME* *bysket*, *biscute*, *byquyte*, *bysquite* (= *D* *bischut*, *> Dan* *biskøjt*), *< OF* *bescuit*, *bescuit*, later *biscut*, *F* *biscuit* = *Pr* *biscuit* = *Sp* *biscocho* = *Pg* *biscoito* = *It* *biscotto*, lit twice cooked, *< L* *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, pp of *coquere*, cook] 1 A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, water or milk, and salt, and baked in thin flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles variously made and flavored See *cracker*

As dry as the remainder biscuit

After a voyage Shak, As you Like It, ii 7

2 A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast or soda, sometimes shortened with lard, etc. [*U. S.*] —3 In *ceram*, porcelain, stoneware, or pottery after the first baking, and before the application of the glaze Formerly *bisque* Meat biscuit, a preparation consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits

biscuit-oven (bis'kit-uv'n), *n* In *ceram*, the oven used for the first baking of porcelain, bringing it to the state known as biscuit

biscuit-root (bis'kit-rót), *n* A name given to several kinds of wild esculent roots which are extensively used for food by the Indians of the Columbia river region, especially to species of *Camasia* and *Peucedanum*.

biscutate (bi-skū-tāt), *a* [*< bi-2* + *scutate*] In bot, resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side, having parts of such a character

bisdiapason (bis'di-a-pā-zon), *n* [*< bis* + *diapason*] In music, an interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth

bise (bēz), *n* [*F* see *bise*] A dry cold north and northeast wind, prevailing especially in Provence and the Rhône valley, and very destructive to vegetation, so that "to be struck by the bise" has become a proverb in Provence, meaning to be overtaken by misfortune nearly the same as *mistral*

bisect (bi-sekt'), *v* t [*< L* *bi-*, two-, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut see *section*] To cut or divide into two parts, specifically, in *geom*, to cut or divide into two equal parts One line bisects another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point of intersection

He exactly bisects the effect of our proposal Gladstone

An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole as spirit, matter, man, woman Emerson, Compensation

Bisecting dividers See *divider* — **Bisecting gage** See *gage*

bisection (bi-sek'shon), *n* [*< bisect*, after *section*] 1 The act of bisecting, or cutting or dividing into two parts, specifically, the act of cutting into two equal parts, the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts. —2 One of two sections composing anything, or into which it may be divided as, "one whole bisection of literature," De Quincy, Herodotus — **Bisection of the eccentricity**, in astronomy a contrivance of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy by which the center of the orbit of every superior planet and of Venus is placed midway between the earth and the center of the equant

bisectional (bi-sek'shon-al), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection

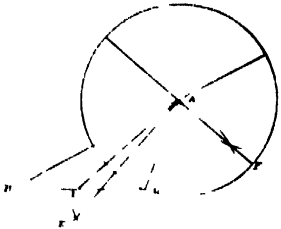
bisectionally (bi-sek'shon-al-i), *adv* By bisection, so as to bisect, or divide into two parts, especially equal parts.

bisector (bi-sek'tor), *n* [*NL*, *< L* *bi-*, two-, + *sector* (see *sector*), *E* as if *< bisect* + *-or*] A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle

so as to bisect either the opposite side (*bisector of the side*) or the angle (*bisector of the angle*, or *internal bisector*), or to bisect the external angle formed by the adjacent sides (*external bisector*)

Thus, in the figure, AD is the bisector of the side

AB, AE is the internal bisector and AF the external bisector, of the angle A



bisectrix (bi-sek'triks), *n*, pl *bisectrices* (bi-sek'tri-sēz) [*NL*, fem of *bisector* see *bisector*] 1 In *crystal*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes That bisectrix, the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix*, the other is the *obtuse bisectrix* These are also called the *first mean line* (or *median line*) and the *second mean line* respectively The bisectrix, or mean line, is said to be *positive* or *negative*, according to the character of the double refraction See *refraction*

2 In *geom*, same as *bisector* — **Dispersion of the bisectrices** See *dispersion*

bisegment (bi-seg'ment), *n* [*< bi-2* + *segment*] One of the parts of a line which has been bisected, or divided into two equal parts

bisegmental (bi-seg-men'tal), *a* [*< bi-2* + *segment* + *-al*] Consisting of two segments The bisegmental constitution of the region in question.

B G Wilder

bisepate (bi-sep'at), *a* [*< bi-2* + *septum* + *-ate*] Having two septa or partitions

biserial (bi-sē'ri-al), *a* [*< bi-2* + *serial*] Consisting of or arranged in two series or rows, bifarious, distichous Also *biseriate*

Thus we are led to the biserial arrangement of the chambers, which is characteristic of the Liliatula group

W B Carpenter, Micros, § 487

Biserial perianth, in bot a perianth consisting of both calyx and corolla

biserially (bi-sē'ri-al-i), *adv* In a biserial manner or order, in a double row Also *biseriately*

The chambers are arranged biserially along a straight axis

W B Carpenter, Micros, § 482

biseriate (bi-sē'ri-āt), *a* [*< bi-2* + *seriate*] Same as *biserial*

biseriately (bi-sē'ri-āt-i), *adv* Same as *biserially*

The anterior tarsi of the males are dilated and biserially squamulose

Horn

biserrate (bi-ser'at), *a* [*< bi-2* + *serrate*] 1 In bot, doubly serrate said of leaves the serratures of which are themselves serrate —2 In *entom*, having two small triangular teeth placed close together, like the teeth of a saw [Rare] Biserrate antennae, antennae in which the joints are compressed and triangular, each attached to the center of the base of the preceding one by one of its points, so that both sides of the organ present a serrate outline

bisetigerous (bi-sē'tij'e-rus), *a* [*< bi-2* + *setigerous*] In *entom*, having two terminal setae or bristles, bisetose

bisetose (bi-sē'tōs), *a* [*< bi-2* + *setose*] In *zool* and *bot*, furnished with two setae or bristle-like appendages

bisetous (bi-sē'tus), *a* Same as *bisetose*

bisette (bi-zet'), *n* [*F* (cf masc *biset*, a rock-dove), coarse brown stuff, dim of *OF* *bise*, dark-brown or gray] A narrow French lace

bisexual (bi-sek'sual), *a* [*< bi-2* + *sex* + *-ual*] Same as *bisexual*

bisexual (bi-sek'sü-al), *a* [*< bi-2* + *sexual*] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual, of two sexes, hermaphrodite In bot, said of flowers which contain both stamens and pistil with in the same perianth and of mosses having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre synonymous Also *bisexual*

bish, **bishma** (bish, bish'ma), *n* Same as *bikh*

bishop (bish'up), *n* [*< ME* *bishop*, *bisshop*, *bishop*, *bishup*, etc., *< AS* *biscop*, *biscop* = *OFries* *biscop* = *OS* *biscop* = *D* *bischof* = *OHG* *bischof*, *MIHG* *bischof* = *Ice* *biskup* = *Sw* *biskup* = *Dan* *biskup*, *bisp* = *It* *vescovo* = *Sp* *obispo* = *Pg* *bispo* = *Pr* *veske* = *OF* *vesque*, *vesqu*, *1* *ereque* = *Gael* *casbung*



Bisectate Leaf (Dioscorea muscivora)

= Ir *easbog* = W. *esobog* = Bret. *eskop* = (prob. < Teut.) O Bulg. *biskupū* = Serv. Bohem Pol *biskup* = Sloven. *shkof* = Lith. *viskupas* = Lett *biskaps* = Alb *upeshk* = Finn *pispa*, < Li. *episcopos*, corruptly **biscopos*, = Goth *ainiskaujus* = Russ *episkopū*, < (Gr *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop, an overseer, < *ἐπί*, upon (see *epi-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, view (> *σκοπεῖν*, a watcher), < √ **skop-* = L *specere*, look at: see *scope*, *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc.] 1 An overseer, once applied to Christ in the New Testament

For ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls

1 Pet ii 25

2 In the earliest usage of the Christian church, a spiritual overseer, whether of a local church or of a number of churches, a ruler or director in the church. See *elder* and *presbyter*

Paul and Timothy to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons, Philip i 1

The English version has hardly dealt fairly in this case with the sacred text, in rendering *ἐπίσκοπος*, verse 28 (Acts xx) 'overseers' whereas it ought there, as in all other places, to have been 'bishops' that the fact of elders and bishops having been originally and apostolically synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader, which now it is not

Dean Alford Greek Test, Acts xx 17

Bishops and *Presbyters*, literally overseers and elders, are universally admitted to be terms equivalent to a considerable extent, and often at least applied to the same officers Smith Student's Eccles. Hist., p 176

3 From an early time, an overseer over a number of local churches, particularly, in the Greek, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, the title of the highest order in the ministry. See *episcopacy*. The origin of the office of bishop in the Christian church is a matter of dispute. The terms *bishop* and *presbyter* appear to be used interchangeably in the New Testament, but those who support the episcopal form of government maintain that while these terms were not yet limited to their later meanings a difference of rank was indicated by them that the office of the apostles as overseers over the local churches and their pastors, was episcopal in its nature and that the term *bishop* is appropriately used to designate those whom they ordained as their successors in an office which was intended to be permanent while those who reject the episcopal form of government hold that the apostolic office was purely personal and that the apostles had not and could not have successors. The Roman Catholic church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican church claim an unbroken succession of bishops from apostolic times. Moravian bishops also claim an unbroken episcopal succession, but exercise jurisdiction not as diocesan but jointly. The first Methodist superintendent of the title afterward superseded by *bishop*, was ordained by Wesley in 1784 (See *itinerant bishop*)

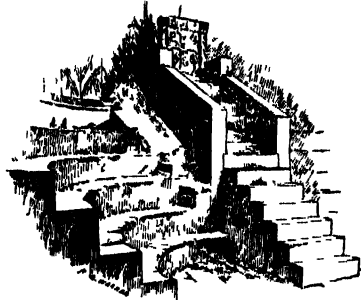
In the Greek Oriental, and Roman Catholic churches the different grades of the office, besides *simple* or *ordinary* *bishop* are *archbishop*, *metropolitan*, *primate*, *exarch*, and *patriarch*, these were ecclesiastically instituted for convenience of government (See *pope*). The Anglican church also has archbishops and metropolitans. By virtue of concordats the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops is sometimes made by the temporal power, the former election by the clergy remains in some cathedral chapters, but more commonly names are proposed by the fellow suffragans and metropolitans and by the clergy of the diocese to be provided for, to the Pope who directly appoints and in any case confirms the new bishop. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *compté d'élire*, or license to elect with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the bishops are elected by the clergy and laity. Bishops are said to be *consecrated* rather than *ordained*. *Enthronization* is the solemn installation following the consecration. A bishop changed from one see to another is said to be *translated*, the church containing his cathedral or episcopal throne is called *cathedral*, and the local jurisdiction indicated by this throne and the city or locality in which this stands, together with the diocese or territory attached to it, his *see*, to which he is said to be *added*, and which is *voided* when deprived of him. This relation is symbolized by the bishop's ring, which in the Western Church is a part of the insignia of his office, together with the mitre, staff and cross. To this office also are applied the term *pontif* and its derivatives. Twenty four of the English bishops and the two archbishops are peers of the realm with seats in the House of Lords, and certain political and judicial or quasi judicial functions. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an officer of the Aaronic or lesser priesthood presiding over it, ministers in outward ordinances, conducts the temporal business of the church and acts as judge on transgressors. Often abbreviated *Bp*. See *choripiscopus* and *vicar apostolic*

4 A name formerly given to a chief priest of any religion — 5 A name given in the United States about 1850 to a woman's bustle — 6 A hot drink made with bitter oranges, cloves, and port wine

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of bishop to gether Dickens

7 In entom (a) A name of various heteropterous hemipterous insects, also called *bishop's-mites*. They injure fruit by piercing it, and emit an intolerable odor (b) A name of the

lady-birds, the small beetles of the family *Coccinellidae* — 8 One of the pieces or men in chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a mitre. Formerly called *archer*. See *chess* — *Assistant bishop*, a bishop who assists a diocesan bishop — *Bench of bishops*. See *bench* — *Bishop's court*, a name sometimes given in England to an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law. The proper name is the *consistory court* — *Bishop's cross*. Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*) — *Bishop's cross-staff*, a staff bearing a simple cross. See *synodal staff*, under *staff* — *Bishop's lawn*, a variety of fine lawn, used for the sleeves of the vestments of Anglican bishops (whence the name), and also by women for many purposes — *Bishop's ring*, a part of the pontificals or insignia of office of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive ring of gold, set with a sapphire, emerald, or ruby, worn on the third finger of the right hand — *Bishop's staff*. See *crozier* — *Bishop's throne*, the official or ceremonial seat of the bishop in the chancel or choir



Bishop's Throne and Synthrone. Basilica of Torcello near Venice

of the principal or cathedral church of his diocese. In the early church, as still in the Greek church and in some Roman Catholic churches it stood behind the altar in the apse, and formed the central and highest seat of the synthrone (which see). According to a later arrangement, which continues to be the general rule in Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, it is placed at the extreme east end of the stalls on either (preferably the northern or gospel) side, and is generally separate, but sometimes forms part of the stalls. It is usually of wood, but often of marble or bronze. Also called *cathedra*. *Boy-bishop*. See *boy* — *Cardinal bishop*. See *cardinal* — *Case of the seven bishops*, a famous English trial, in 1688, of the parliament and six bishops on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II, against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience be read in the churches

Chancellor of a bishop. See *chancellor* — *Coadjutor bishop*, a bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his bishopric — *Diocesan bishop*, a bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his *see-city* or *cathedral city*), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese. opposed to an *auxiliary*, *coadjutor*, *missionary*, or *itinerant bishop* — *Ecumenical bishop*. See *ecumenical* — *Itinerant bishop*, a bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing joint authority with others over all the churches of the same organization. The bishops of the Methodist and Moravian churches are itinerant bishops — *Suffragan bishop* (a) A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or other cause, an auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction. (b) A bishop in relation to his provincial bishops and their archbishop or metropolitan. This title is used of the other bishops of the Church of England in relation to the archbishops

Bishop (bish'up), v t, pret and pp *bishoped* or *bishopped*, ppr *bishoping* or *bishopping* [*< ME bishopen*, < AS *biscopian*, < *biscop*, from the noun. In the last two senses, from the proper name *Bishop*] 1 To administer the rite of confirmation to, admit solemnly into the church, confirm [Archaic]

They are prophane, imperfect, oh ' too bad

Except confirm d and bishopped by thee

Donne, Poems, p 172

2 To confirm (anything) formally [Jocular]

And chose to bear

The name of fool confirmed d and bishopped by the fair

Dryden, Cym and Iphig, i 243

3† To appoint to the office of bishop

This tradition of *Bishoping* Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted out of that place in St Paul, which was only an intreating him to tarry at Ephesus, to do something left him in charge

Milton, Practical Episcopacy

4 To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking: in allusion to the proverb, "The bishop has put his foot in it" Brockett [North Eng dial.]

— 5 [Supposed to be from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer] In *farriery*, to make (an old horse) look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to (a bad horse) in order to deceive purchasers — 6 [From a man named *Bishop*, who in 1831 drowned a boy in order to sell his body for dissection. Cf. *buke*.] To murder by drowning

bishop-bird (bish'up-bérd), n. A name of sundry African weaver-birds of the family *Ploce-*

da, especially of the restricted genus *Euplectes* (Swainson) or *Pyromelana* (Bonaparte).

bishopdom (bish'up-dum), n [*< bishop + -dom*, not found in ME.; cf. AS. *biscopdōm* = OHG *bischoftum*, *bischoftum*, MHG *bischoftum*, G *bisum* = D *bispedom* = Icel. *biskups-dómur* = Dan. *bispedomme* = Sw. *biskopdome*.] 1. The jurisdiction of a bishop, episcopate; episcopacy. Also *bishopahip*.

He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages Milton, Def of Humb Remonst.

2 Bishops collectively

bishopess (bish'up-es), n. [*< bishop + -ess*]

The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray* [Rare]

bishophood (bish'up-hūd), n [*< ME. bishophood*, < AS *biscopphād*, < *biscop*, bishop, + *hād*, condition see *bishop* and *-hood*] The office, dignity, or rank of bishop.

bishoply (bish'up-li), a [*< ME bishophly*, etc., < AS. *biscoplic* see *bishop* and *-ly* 1] Bishop-like; episcopal

If he preach before a bishop, then let him treat of *bishoply* duties and orders

Lutwiler, 1st Sermon bef Edw VI (1549)

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress Trenchard, Study of Words, p 164

bishoply (bish'up-li), adv [*< bishop + -ly* 2] In the manner of a bishop

bishop-ray (bish'up-rā), n 1 A raioid selachian of the family *Myxobatidae*, *Atelobatus* (or *Stoasodon*) *narinari*, of tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes wandering in summer northward along the coast of the United States to Virginia. Its disk is twice as wide as long, and is brownish diversified with small round pale spots

2 Any fish of the genus *Atelobatus*

bishopric (bish'up-rik), n [Early mod E also *bishoprliche*, *bishoprick*, < ME *bishoprlike*, *bishoprliche*, also contracted *bispriche*, < AS *biscoprice* (= Icel. *biskupsríki*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction, kingdom, = Icel. *ríki* = G. *reich*, kingdom, connected with AS *ric*, powerful, rich see *-ric*, *rich*] 1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishoprick*, but I would advise neither to persist in refusing Addison, Spectator, No 89

2 The district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends, a diocese

On the 17th of April, 1429, a question was raised in council which involved his right to retain the *bishopric* of Winchester Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 657

3† The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns, overseership

His *bishopric* let another take Acts i 20

bishop's-cap (bish'up-s-kap), n. A name of two species of *Mistle* (*M. diphyllo* and *M. nuda*), natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, which are natives of the United States so called from the form of the pod. Also called *niterwort*

And *bishop's caps* have golden rings

Longfellow, Prel to Voices of the Night.

bishop's-elder (bish'ups-el'dér), n Same as *bishop's-weed*, 1

bishop's-hat (bish'ups-hat), n Another name of the barrenwort, *Elymedium alpinum*

bishopship (bish'up-ship), n [*< bishop + -ship*] Same as *bishopdom*, 1 Milton

bishop's-leaves (bish'ups-lévz), n A species of figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*

bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slév), n A peculiar wide form of sleeve formerly worn by women so named from its resemblance to the full sleeve, drawn in at the wrist, worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), n In painting, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 58

bishop's-miter (bish'ups-mít'tér), n 1 Same as *bishop*, 7 (a) — 2 A name of the miter-shell, *Mitra episcopalis*, of the family *Mitridae*

bishop-stool (bish'up-stöl), n [*< ME. biscopstol*, < AS *biscopstöl* (= Icel. *biskupsstöl* = Sw. *biskopstol* = Dan. *bispestol*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *stöl*, seat, stool.] A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours, the temporal capital was not in early times the seat of the *bishop stool* R. A. Freeman

bishop's-weed, *bishop-weed* (bish'ups-, bish'up-wéd), n 1 *Egopodium podagraria*. See *goutwort*. In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the great difficulty of extirpating it. Also called *bishop's-elder*

2 A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*, and in the United States to a somewhat similar umbelliferous plant, *Discofleuria capitata* — True *bishop's-weed*, the ajowan, *Carum Copitum*.

bishop's-wort (bish'ups-wert), *n.* A name given to the devil-in-a-bush, *Nigella Damascena*, and to betony, *Stachys Betonica*.

bishop-weed, *n.* See *bishop's-weed*.

bisilicate (bi-sil'i-kät), *n.* [\langle bi-2 + silicate \rangle] 1. A salt formed by the union of a base and a silicic acid containing two atoms of silicon. It may be a bibasic or a polybasic acid—2. A salt of metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3 , in which the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base and silicon respectively is as 1:2 for example, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite), $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO \cdot SiO_2$.

bisiliquous (bi-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + siliquous \rangle] In bot., having two pods.

bisinate (bi-sin'ü-ät), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + sinuate \rangle] In zool., having two concave curves meeting in a convex curve as, a *bisinate* margin.

bisination (bi-sin'ü-ä'shon), *n.* [\langle bisinate, after *sinuation* \rangle] In entom., the state of being bisinate, a double curve on a margin.

biak, *n.* See *bisque*.

biak, *bisque* (bisk), *n.* [\langle F *bisque*, odds at play, a fault at tennis, cf. *bisca*, a gaming-house, origin unknown \rangle] Odds at tennis-play, specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

biak (bisk), *n.* Same as *biak*.

biak (bis'ket), *n.* A former spelling of *biscuit*.

Biskra bouton, Biskra button. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bismar, *n.* See *bismar*.

Bismarck brown. See *brown*.

bismet, *n.* An aphoretic form of *abisme*.

bismet, *n.* [ME, also *bismar*, *bismer*, etc., \langle AS *bismer*, *bismor* (= OS *bismer* = OHG *bismer*, reproach, opprobrium, derision, abuse), \langle bi- (accented), by, + *-mer*, perhaps connected with MHG *smieren*, smile, AS *smircian*, E *smirk*, and ult. with E *smile*, hence orig. a laughing at, ridicule. Hence the verb *bismerian*, *bismarian*, reproach, deride, abuse.] 1. Abusive speech as, "bakhtyng and *bismer*," *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 89.

ful of hoker, and of *bismar*
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 45

2. A person worthy of scorn.

bismar, *bismar* (bis'mer, -mar), *n.* [Also written *bysmer*, *bismore*, sometimes *bismar*, \langle Icel *bismar* = OSw *bismare*, Sw *bismar* = Dan *bismer* = MD *besemer* = MLG *besemer*, *bismar*, a steelyard, balance, \langle Lett *bismens*, *bismers*, Lith *bezenas*, Russ *bezmen*, Pol *bezmian*, a balance.] A balance or steelyard used in the northeast of Scotland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

bismar (bis'mer), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The name in the Orkney islands of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

bismarpund (bis'mer-pönd), *n.* [Dan, \langle *bismer*, a steelyard, + *pund* = E *pound*.] A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds 3½ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bismillah (bis-mil'ä), *interj.* [Turk Ar *bism-Allah*, in the name of Allah. see *Allah*.] In God's name an adjuration or exclamation common among Moslems. Sometimes written *bismellah*.

bismite (biz'mit), *n.* [\langle *bism(uth)* + *-ite* \rangle] Native oxide of bismuth, or bismuth ochre.

bismore (bis'mör), *n.* Same as *bismar*.

bismuth (biz'muth), *n.* [= F *bismuth*, \langle G *bismuth*, now commonly *wismut*, *wismuth*, orig. *wismuth*, of mod (17th century) but unknown origin.] Chemical symbol, Bi, atomic weight, 208; specific gravity, 9.6 to 9.8. A metal of a peculiar light-reddish color, highly crystalline, and so brittle that it can be pulverized. Its crystalline form is rhombohedral, closely approximating that of the cube. It occurs native in imperfect crystallizations, flinty shapes, and disseminated particles, in the crystal line rocks, also as a sulphuret, and in combination with tellurium and some other metals, and in various oxidized combinations. The native metal and the carbonate (bismutite) are the chief important sources of the bismuth of commerce. Until recently, almost the entire supply of the metal came from Schneeberg in Saxony, where it occurs in combination with ores of cobalt, arsenic, and silver. Nearly all the bismuth of commerce contains at least a trace of silver. Bismuth is a remarkable metal in that its specific gravity is diminished, instead of being increased, by pressure. It is the most diamagnetic of the metals. It fuses at a comparatively low temperature (507°), and is volatilized at a white heat. Alloys of bismuth with tin and lead fuse at a temperature considerably less than that of boiling water. (See *Newton* and *Rose's metals*, under *metal*.) Alloys of the same metals with the addition of cadmium fuse at still lower temperatures,

one prepared by Lipowitz remains perfectly fluid at 140°. These alloys have been used to some extent for clichés and for stereotyping, but are now of little practical importance. The chief uses of bismuth are as a medicine and as a cosmetic. For these purposes it is prepared in the form of the subnitrate called in the old pharmacoputical language *magisterium bismuthi*. The cosmetic in preparing which the basic chlorid has also been employed, is known as pearl powder or blanc d'Espagne. Bismuth has of late years been much experimented with as a possible component of useful alloys, for several of which patents have been issued, but no one of these alloys is known to have come into general use. Bismuth has also been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of highly refractive glass, and of alloys (which see). It is used with antimony in the thermoelectric pile or battery. (See *thermo electric*.) It has also begun to be used to some extent in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of giving to its surface a peculiar colorless, lustrous lustre, which can also be had of various colors when other metals are used in combination with the bismuth. This metal is one for which the demand is extremely fluctuating but on the whole increasing, and, as its ores have nowhere been discovered in large quantity, its price has been more variable than that of any other metal, with the possible exception of nickel, running between 55 cents and \$5 a pound. The total consumption of the metal is probably between 2, and 50 tons a year, and it comes chiefly from the Erzgebirge (between Saxony and Bohemia), France, South America, and New South Wales. It was called by the alchemists, while in their uncertain condition of knowledge as to its nature, by various names, as *marcasita*, *argentea plumbum canerum*, *stannum canerum*, etc., also called formerly in French *étain de glace*, corrupted in English into *tin of glass*. — **Bismuth-blende**, the mineral culytite (which see). — **Bismuth-glance**, an ore of bismuth. — **Prismatic bismuth glance** is a sulphid of bismuth or bismuthinite, and *arsenical bismuth glance* is the same as *needle ore* or *arsenite*. — **Bismuth ochre**, the mineral bismite. — **Bismuth silver**. See *argentobismutite*. — **Butter of bismuth**, an old name for the chlorid of bismuth. — **Flowers of bismuth**, a yellow colored oxid formed by the sublimation of bismuth. — **Magistery of bismuth**, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth. — **Telluric bismuth**, the mineral telluridite.

bismuthal (biz'muth-al), *a.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-al* \rangle] Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthic (biz'muth-ik), *a.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-ic* \rangle] Of bismuth as, *bismuthic oxid* and *bismuthic acid*.

bismuthid (biz'muth-id), *n.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-id* \rangle] An alloy of bismuth with another metal.

bismuthiferous (biz'muth-if'e-us), *a.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-iferous* \rangle] Containing bismuth.

Bismuthiferous calcium carbonate yields only a violet fluorescence, differing little from that produced without the bismuth. See *Amer Supp.*, LXII 9121.

bismuthin, bismuthine (biz'muth-in), *n.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-in*, *-ine* \rangle] See *bismuthinite*.

bismuthinite (biz'muth-i-nit), *n.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-inite* \rangle] Native bismuth sulphid, a mineral of a lead-gray color and metallic luster occurring in acicular crystals, also massive, with a foliated or fibrous structure. It resembles stibnite, with which it is isomorphous.

bismuthite, *n.* See *bismuthite*.

bismuthous (biz'muth-us), *a.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-ous* \rangle] In chem., combined with bismuth as a triad, as, *bismuthous oxid*, Bi_2O_3 .

bismutite, bismuthite (biz'mut-it, -muth-it), *n.* [\langle *bismuth* + *-ite* \rangle] A hydrous carbonate of bismuth.

bismutospherite (biz'mut-ö-sfë-rit), *n.* [\langle *bismuth* + (fr *sphaera*, sphere, + *-ite* \rangle] Anhydrous bismuth carbonate (Bi_2CO_3), sometimes occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

bisogniot, bisognot (bi-sö'nyö), *n.* [Also written *bessogno*, *bessogne*, *bessogno*, *bessonin*, etc., \langle It *bisogno*, need, a needy fellow, beggar.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

Spurned out by grooms like a *bisogno*. Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, l. 4.

Beat the *bessogno* that lie hid in the carriage. Browne. He that would refuse to swallow a dozen halibuts on such an evening, is a base *bessogno*, and a punkfist, and shall swallow six inches of my dagger. Scott, *Kilnwarden*, l. xviii.

bison (bi'son), *n.* [= D *bison* = G *bison* = Sw *bison* = Dan *bison* (-ox), \langle F *bison* = Pr *bison* = Sp. *bisonte* = Pg *bisão* = It *bisonte*, \langle L *bison* (-t-) (first in Pliny and Seneca), \langle G *biaw* (in Pausanias), prob from O'Leut \langle OHG *wisunt*, *wisunt*, *wisunt*, MHG *G wisunt* = Icel (perhaps borrowed) *wisundr*, *bison*, = AS *wesend*, a wild ox, origin uncertain.] 1. The aurochs, or bonasus, a European wild ox, hence applied to several similar animals, recent and extinct. — 2. *Bison* or *Bos americanus*, improperly called the buffalo, an animal which formerly ranged over most of the United States and much of British America in countless numbers, now reduced to probably a few thousands, and apparently soon to become extinct as a wild animal. It formerly extended into some of the Atlantic States, as Virginia, the contraction of the area of its habitat and the reduction of its numbers have gone on steadily with the advance of European occupation, the construction of the Union Pacific railroad cut the great herd in

two, leaving a southern or Texan herd, chiefly in the region of the Staked Plains, and a northern or Yellowstone or Saskatchewan herd in the region of the upper Missouri and northward. The animal resembles the aurochs (which see), but is considerably smaller, the hump is very high and large, the hind quarters are light, the tail is about



American Bison (*Bos americanus*)

20 inches long, ending in a wisp of hairs of about 6 inches additional, the horns, especially in the male, are short, thick, and much curved, the head is carried very low, the long shaggy hair of the fore parts sometimes sweeps the ground, the color is blackish in fresh pelages, more brown or gray in worn ones and in aged individuals the calves are reddish. Formerly the hair covered skins were much used as robes, but only the cows were killed for them, the hides of the bulls being not easily manageable. In summer, after shedding its hair, the animal is nearly naked.

3. [*cap*] [NL] A genus or subgenus of the family Bovidae, including the aurochs, *B. bonasus* (see cut under *aurochs*), the American bison, *B. americanus*, and several related fossil species, as *B. latifrons*.

bisonant (bi'sö-nant), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + sonant Cf. L *bisonus*, sounding twice \rangle] Having two sounds, as an alphabetical letter.

bisontine (bi'son-tin), *a.* [\langle NL *bisontinus*, \langle L *bison* (-t-), bison \rangle] Bison-like, related to or resembling a bison, belonging to the genus *Bison*.

bispherical (bi-sfë-rik-al), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + spherical \rangle] Composed of two spheres.

The second form [of *Schizophyta*] is *bispherical*, the spherical cell has grown and become contracted, or indented in the middle, forming two united granules. See *Sci.*, III 187.

bispinose (bi-spi'nös), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + spinose \rangle] In zool. and bot., having two spines. **Bispinose elytra**, in entom., those having each two apical spine like *Procerus*.

bispinous (bi-spi'nus), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + spinous \rangle] Same as *bispinose*.

bispiral (bi-spi'ral), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + spiral \rangle] Containing two spiral fibers, doubly spiral applied to the elaters of some *Hepatica*.

bispore (bi'spör), *n.* [\langle bi-2 + spore \rangle] One of a pair of spores formed by the division of a vegetative cell in red algae, *Florida*. It is the same as a tetraspore, except as regards number. See *tetraspore*.

bisporous (bi-spö'rus), *a.* [\langle bi-2 + sporous \rangle] Containing or bearing two spores.

bisque (bisk), *n.* [See *biscuit*.] In *ceram* (a) Formerly, same as *biscuit*, 3. (b) A variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes and other small figures.

bisque (bisk), *n.* [F, crawfish soup, origin unknown.] In *cooking*, a soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed until all the strength is extracted, and thickened with finely minced or shredded forcemeat, specifically, such a soup made from crabs, crawfish, shrimps, and the like. Also spelled *bisk*.

bisque, *n.* See *bisk*.

bissabol (bis'a-bol), *n.* Same as *besabol*.

bisse (bis), *n.* [\langle OF *bisse*, an adder \rangle] In *her*, a snake borne as a charge.

bisse (bis), *n.* [E Ind.] A weight used in Pondicherry, a French possession in India. It is exactly 2½ French pounds, or about 3 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois.

bisselt, *n.* A variant of *bezzel*.

bissemaret, *n.* An unusual Middle English form of *bismet*.

bissett, *n.* Same as *bissette* [Scotch].

bissex (bis'seks), *n.* [\langle L *bis*, twice, + *sex* = E *sex* \rangle] A musical instrument of the guitar kind having twelve strings, the pitch of the upper six of which could be altered by stopping on frets. It was invented in 1770, but never extensively used.

bissextil, *n.* [\langle ME *bisext*, \langle L *bisextus*, *bissex-tus* (see *dies*, day), an intercalary day, \langle bi-, twice, + *sextus* = E *sixth*, so called because the sixth day before the calends of March was reckoned twice in every fourth year. See *bisextus*.] The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile (bi-sks'til), *a.* and *n.* [\langle ML *bissextilis*, *bisextilis* (see *annus*, year), leap-year, \langle L *bisextus*, *bisextus* see *bisext* \rangle] 1. *a.* Containing the bisextus or intercalary day ap-

plied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See *bisextus*. This occurs every fourth year, taken as each year of which the number is divisible by 4 without remainder. Inasmuch, however, as a year of 365 days exceeds the true length of a solar astronomical year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, amounting to an error of a day in 128 years. It was provided in the Gregorian calendar that the intercalary day should be omitted in all century years except those which are multiples of 400.

II. A leap-year (which see)

bisextus (bi-sek'stus), *n* [L. *see bisext*, and of *bisextile*] The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days. This extra day was provided for by reckoning twice the sixth day before the calends (or first) of March (or the sixth day from the calends of March both days included reckoning backward from the succeeding month, as was the custom of the Romans) the 'sixth' (or first sixth) day proper thus corresponding to February 25th, according to our reckoning and the extra sixth or second sixth, to our February 24th. Since 1662 when the Anglican liturgy was revised, the 29th day of February has been more conveniently regarded as the intercalated day in all English speaking countries. In the ecclesiastical calendars of the countries of continental Europe, however, the 24th day of February is still reckoned as the bisextus or intercalary day.

bisson (bi'son), *a* [Also *dual beisen*, *beeson*, < ME *bisen*, *bisen*, < ON *bisene*, blind, of uncertain origin, perhaps < AS *bi*, *be*, *by*, + *seon*, *seon*, as in *gesene*, adj., seen, visible, < *seon*, *seon* (cf. *D. byzand*, short-sighted, < *by*, = *E. by*, + *seon*, ppr of *zen*, = *E. see*, *G. be-mekht*, short-sighted, < *be*, = *E. by*, + *sucht* = *E. sight*] Blind or purblind, blinding as, "bisson rheum," *Shak*, *Hamlet*, ii 2

What harm can your bisson compactness glean out of this character? *Shak*, *Cor* ii 1

bistephanic (bi-ste-fan'ik), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *stephanon* + *-u*] In *craniom*, pertaining to both stephanions as, *bistephanic* diameter

bister, **bistre** (bi'ster), *n* and *a* [= *G. buster* = *Sw. bister*, *bister*, < *F. bister*, a dark-brown color (origin uncertain, prob not connected with *G. dual buster*, dark, gloomy, = *D. bister*, confused, troubled, = *Icel. bisti* = *Sw. bister*) = *Dan. bister*, angry, fierce] *1 n* In painting, a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon and boiled half an hour, after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts and the sediment (which is bister) evaporated to dryness. It has been much used as a water color, particularly by the old masters for tinting drawings and shading sketches before India ink can be put into general use for such work. In oil it dries very slowly.

II. A Of the color of bister, blackish-brown

bistered, **bistred** (bi'sterd), *a* [cf. *bister*, *bist*, + *-ed*] Of the color of bister, swarthy, browned

The hawk that crowned the bistered face
Betrayed the mould of Abraham's race
O W. Holmes At the Pantheone

bistipulate (bi-stip'u-lät), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *stipulate*] Same as *bistipulated*

bistipuled (bi-stip'ülä), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *stipuled*] In bot, having two stipules

bistort (bi'stort), *n* [= *F. bistorte* = *It. bistorta*, < NL *bistorta*, < L *bis*, twice, + *torta*, fem of *tortus*, pp of *torque*, twist see *tort*] A plant, *Polygonum bistorta*, so called because of its twisted roots, popularly called *unakedweed* and *adder's-foot*. *Alpine bistort* is a dwarf alpine species, alpine and arctic. *P. viviparum*

bistourner (bi'stor-nä), *n* [F, < *bistourner* (= *It. bistornare*), twist, deform by twisting, < *bis*, *bis*, a pejorative prefix (prob ult < L *bis*, twice), + *turner* turn] In *vet surg*, an operation which consists in twisting the testicles of bulls and other male animals round the cord, so as to produce atrophy, but leave the scrotum intact a form of castration or gelding

bistoury (bi'sto-ri), *n*, pl *bistouries* (-iz) [cf. *F. bistouri* a bistoury, < OF *bistouri*, a dagger, a bistoury. Origin uncertain, commonly conjectured to be so called from *Pistorium*, *It. Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, whence also the *E. words pistol* and *pi-tol*] A small, narrow surgical knife, with a straight convex, or concave edge, and a sharp or blunt point used for making incisions and for other purposes

bistre, **bistred** See *bister*, *bistered*

bistriate (bi-stri'ät), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *striate*] In bot and entom, marked with two parallel striae or grooves

bisturris (bi'stur'is), *n*, pl *bisturres* (-ez) [ML, < L *bis*, twice, + *turris*, a tower see *turret*, tower] One of a series of small towers

upon a medieval fortification-wall; a bartizan sometimes equivalent to *barbican* See cut under *bartizan*

bisulc (bi'sulk), *a* [cf. L *bisulcus*, two-furrowed see *bisulcus*] Same as *bisulcate*

bisulcate (bi-sul'kät), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *sulcate*] *1* Having two furrows or grooves — *2* In zool, cloven-footed, as oxen, or having two hoofed digits, as swine **Bisulcate antennae**, antennae in which the joints are longitudinally grooved on each side

bisulcous (bi-sul'kus), *a* [cf. L *bisulcus*, two-furrowed, < *bi*, two-, + *sulcus*, furrow] Same as *bisulcate*

Swine, being *bisulcous*, are furrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg Err*, vi 6

bisulphate (bi-sul'fat), *n* [cf. *bi-2* + *sulphate*] In chem, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal

bisulphid (bi-sul'fid), *n* [cf. *bi-2* + *sulphid*] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical, forming a sulphid which contains two atoms of sulphur to one atom of the other member of the compound as, carbon *bisulphid*, CS₂. — **Bisulphid of carbon** (CS₂), a compound of carbon and sulphur which forms a colorless mobile liquid, having usually a fétid odor, due to impurities, and a sharp aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used in the arts as a solvent for vegetable oils and for caustic hair. Taken internally, it is a violent poison. Externally it is used as a counter irritant and local anesthetic. **Bisulphid prism**, a prism filled with carbon bisulphid

bisulphite (bi-sul'fit), *n* [cf. *bi-2* + *sulphite*] In chem, a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal

bisulphuret (bi-sul'füt-ret), *n* [cf. *bi-2* + *sulphuret*] In chem, a compound of sulphur and another element, containing two atoms of sulphur

bisunique (bi-sü-nék'), *n* [cf. *bis* + *unique*] A name given about 1850 to a reversible jacket, coat, or the like, made with two faces

bisyllabic (bi-sil-läb'ik), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *syllabic*] Composed of two syllables, dissyllabic

The verbal stems exhibit bisyllabism with such remarkable uniformity that it would lead to the impression that the roots also must have been bisyllabic

Smith's Bible Dict, art. Confusion of Longues.

bisyllabism (bi-sil-läb'izm), *n* [cf. *bisyllab* + *-ism*] The state or quality of being bisyllabic, or of having two syllables

bisymmetrical (bi-si-met'ri-kal), *a* [cf. *bi-2* + *symmetrical*] Bilaterally symmetrical, having bisymmetry

bisymmetry (bi-sim'e-tri), *n* [cf. *bi-2* + *symmetry*] The state of being bilaterally symmetrical, correspondence of right and left parts, or of the two equal sections of anything

bit (bit), *n* [Also in some senses occasionally *bitt*, early mod *E. bit*, *bitt*, *bittle*, *bytt*, < ME *byt*, *byte*, *bite*, < AS *bite* (= OFries *bite*, *bite*, *bit* = OS *bite* = MD *bete*, *D. beet* = LG *bete* = OHG *MHG* *biz*, *G. biss*, strong mase, = *Icel. bit* = *Sw. bit* = *Dan. bit*, neut), a bite, act of biting, < *bitan* (pp *bitten*), bite see *bite*. In ME and mod *E* (as well as in some other languages) confused in spelling and sense with *bit*², which is from the same verb, but with an orig different formative. In the general sense, now represented by *bite*, *n*, directly from the mod verb see *bite*, *n*. The concrete senses are later, and are expressed in part by forms with other suffixes of ME *bittle*, *bytte*, *bytt* = MLG *bite*, *bet*, *bittle*, *bit*, LG *bit*, neut, = *Sw. bett*, neut, *bitte*-bit, = *G. gebiss*, neut, *bitte*-bit (= AS *gebit*, biting), of *Icel. bitill*, *bitte*-bit, AS *gebitel*, *bitte*-bit, < AS *gebitan*, *bit*, curb see *bast*¹, and cf *bitt*. The other concrete senses are recent]

1 The act of biting, a bite

You may, if you stand close,
be sure of a bit, but not sure
to catch him
I Walton Complete Angler, [p 55]



2 The action of biting food; eating; grazing. — *3* The biting, cutting, or penetrating action of an edged weapon or tool — *4* The biting, catching, holding, cutting, or boring part of a tool. Specifically — (a) The cutting blade of an ax, hatchet, plane, drill, etc. (b) *pl* The blades of the cutter head of a molding machine (c) *pl* The jaws of a pair of tongs (d) The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers

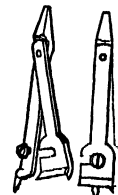
5 A boring-tool used in a carpenter's brace. Bits are of various kinds, and are applied in a variety of ways. The similar tool used for metal, and applied by the drill bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling machine, is termed a *drill*, or *drill bit*. See *auger*, *borer*, *drill*, *center bit*, *gauge bit*, *quill bit*, *rose bit*, *shell bit*, *spoon bit*, and phrases below

6 The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, with the appendages (rings, etc.) to which the reins are fastened.

Those that tame wild horses

Stop their mouths with stubborn bits, and spur them
Till they obey the manage *Shak*, *Hen VIII*, v 2

7 The joint of an umbrella — *8* A hammer used by masons for dressing granite and for rough picking. — *9* In music, a short piece of tube used to alter slightly the pitch of such wind-instruments as the trumpet, cornet, pistons, etc. — **Annular bit**. See *annular* — **Baldwin bit**, a bit having two mouthpieces, used for controlling vicious horses — **Brace-bit**, a bit intended to be used with a brace — **Chimney bit**, a curb bit having a short movable arm connected with the cheek piece, just above the mouthpiece, for receiving the cheek straps of the bridle, while the strap or gag rein is attached to the short arm of the cheek piece *E H Knight* — **Coal-boring bit**, a boring bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges of increasing radius — **Copper bit** or **bolt**, a name given to a soldering iron — **Cornish bit**, a lathe drill in which the cutter is inserted diametrically in a mortise at the end of the drill stock — **Ducknose bit**, a boring bit the end of which is bent horizontally into a semicircular form — **Ducks-bill bit**, a wood boring tool which has no lip, the screw cylinder forming the barrel of the tool ending in a sharp-edged rounding part which forms the cutter used in a brace — **Expanding bit**, a boring tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable — **German bit**, a wood boring tool with a long elliptical pod and a screw point. It is used in a brace, and makes a taper toward the end of the hole when not driven entirely through the wood — **Half-round bit**, or **cylinder-bit**, a drill used for hard woods and metals. Its section is a semicircle, the cutting edges at end and side making an angle of 85° or 86° — **Hanoverian bit**, a cheek bit for horses having on the long or lower arm two or more loops for reins, and at the extremity of the short cheek a loop which receives the leather cheek.



1 Expanding Bit

there is a rein ring at the cheek piece. **Hessian bit**, a peculiar kind of jointed bit for hildes — **Plug-center bit**, a boring tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a point. The cylinder fits a hole ready made, and the bit counts sinks or removes the metal above it — **Slit-nose bit**. Same as *new bit*. To take the bit in the teeth, to hold the bit between the teeth, so that it cannot hurt the mouth when pulled upon and run be come unmanageable, said of a horse, and figuratively, of persons — **Twisted bit**, a boring tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the auger

bit¹ (bit), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bitted*, ppr *bitting* [cf. *bit*, *n*] To put a bridle upon, put the bit in the mouth of (a horse), accustom to the bit, hence, to curb, restrain

bit² (bit), *n* [cf. ME *bite*, a bit, morsel, < AS *bita*, a bit, piece bitten off (= OFries *bita* = *D. beet*, a morsel, *beetge*, a small portion, = MLG *bete*, *bet*, LG *beten* = OHG *bizzo*, *MHG* *bizze*, *G. biss*, *bissen* = *Icel. biss* = *Sw. bit* = *Dan. bid*, a morsel), weak mase, < *bitan* (pp *bitten*), bite see *bite*, *v*, *bite*, *n*, and *bit*¹, with which *bit*² has been in part confused] *1* A portion of food bitten off, a mouthful, a bite — *2* A morsel or a little piece of food

Follow your function, go! and batten on cold bits *Shak*, *Cor*, iv 5

Dainty bits

Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits *Shak*, *L L L*, i 1

Hence — *3* A small quantity of food, a modicum or moderate supply of provisions, as, to take a bit and a sup [Dialectal]

He desires no more in this world but a bit and a brat, that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves *Scott Presbyterian Hymns*, p 86

4 A small piece or fragment of anything; a small portion or quantity, a little, as, a bit of glass; a bit of land; a bit of one's mind. The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree thus "a bit older" means somewhat older, older to some extent, "not a bit, not a whit, not in any degree" "a good bit older" a good deal older. "a bit of a humorist, somewhat of a humorist, etc. It is used depreciatively or compassionately as, a little bit of a man, bits of children, that is, poor little children.

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round bits of copper *Swift*

There are several bits at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses *A G C Here*

Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago.

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a *bit* of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and a *bit* of an actor.

T. Hook (Gilbert Gurney, I 1)

5 Crisis, nick of time [Scotch] — 6. A small piece of ground, a spot [Scotch]

It is a hilly enough *bit* *Scott, Waverley, II xxiii*

7. Any small coin as, a fourpenny-bit, a sixpenny-bit. Specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about 10 cents, also, in parts of the United States, of a silver coin formerly current (in some States called a *Mexican shilling*), of the value of 12½ cents, now, chiefly in the West, the sum of 17½ cents.

With six *bite* in his pocket and an axe upon his shoulder *The Century, XXVII 21*

A *bit* of blood. See *blood* — A long *bit*, fifteen cents [Western U S] — A short *bit*, ten cents [Western U S] — *Bit by bit*, little by little, imperceptibly.

And, *bit by bit*,
The cunning years steal all from us but woe *Lowell, Comm. Ode*

To give a *bit* of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction, express one's can did conviction unrestrained by reserve or delicacy, generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

He had given the house what was called a *bit* of his mind on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole *Lord Campbell, London Times, April 12, 1864*

= *syn* 4. 4. rap, fragment, morsel, particle, atom

bit³ (bit) Preterit and occasional past participle of *bite*

bit⁴ A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *biddeth*, third person singular indicative present of *bid*

bit⁵, n. An obsolete spelling of *bitt*

bit⁶, n. A Middle English form of *bitt³*

bitangent (bi-tan-jent), n [*< bi-2 + tangent*]

In *math*, a double tangent, a straight line which touches a given curve at two points. If *m* denotes the degree and *n* the class of a curve, then (*n* - *m*) (*n* + *m* - 9) is the excess of the number of its bitangents over the number of its double points. — *Isolated bitangent*, a real line tangent to a curve at two imaginary points.

Bitangent to Cassinian Oval

bitangential (bi-tan-jen-shal), a [*< bitangent + -al*] In *math*, pertaining to a bitangent — *Bitangential curve*, a curve which passes through the points of contact of the bitangents of a given curve

bitartrate (bi-tar-trat), n [*< bi-2 + tartrate*] A tartrate which contains one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base. *Potassium bitartrate* Same as *cream of tartar*, or *ararat* (which see)

bit-brace (bit-bräs), n A tool for holding and turning a boring-bit, a brace, a bit-stock — *Bit-brace die*, a small screw cutting die used with a brace

bitch (bieh), n [*< ME bicche, buche, < AS bicece, also buce, = Icel bikka = Norw bikke, a bitch Cf G betze, petze, a bitch, and F buche, a bitch, also a fawn. The relations of these forms are undetermined*] 1 The female of the dog, also, by extension, the female of other canine animals, as of the wolf and fox — 2 A coarse name of reproach for a woman

John had not run a maddling so long had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife *Arbutnot, John Bull, p 9*

bitchery (bieh'e-ri), n [*< bitch + -ery*] Vileness or coarseness in a woman, unchastity or lewdness in general

bitch-wood (bieh'wud), n. The wood of a leguminous tree, *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, of the West Indies and tropical South America

bite (bit), v ; pret *bit*, pp *bitten*, sometimes *bit*, ppr. *biting* [*< ME biten* (pret *bot*, boot, pl *biten*, pp *biten*), *< AS bitan* (pret *bät*, pl *biton*, pp *biten*) = OS *bitan* = OFries *bitu* = D *biten* = MLG *biten*, LG *biten* = OHG *bizan*, MHG *bizen*, G *beissen* = Icel *bíta* = Sw *bita* = Dan *bide* = Goth *beitan*, bite, = L *findere* (√**jud*), cleave, = Skt √**bhid*, divide. From the AS come *bite*, *n*, *bit¹*, *bit²*, *bitter¹*, *beetle²*, *beetle³*, to the Icel are due *bit¹*, and prob *bit¹*, from L *findere* come *fleshe*, *fissure*, *bifid*, etc.] 1 *trans* 1. To cut, pierce, or divide with the teeth as, to bite an apple.

The fish that once was caught new bait will hardly bite *Spenser, F Q, II 1*

2 To remove with the teeth, cut away by biting with off, out, etc as, to bite off a piece of an apple, or bite a piece out of it, to bite off one's nose to spite one's face

I'll bite my tongue out ere it prove a traitor *Beau and Fl, Wit at Several Weapons, IV 1*

3. To grasp or grip with the teeth, press the teeth strongly upon as, to bite the thumb or lip (See phrases below)

There Faction roar, Rebellion bite her chain *Pope, Windsor Forest, I 421*

4. To sting, as an insect as, to be bitten by a flea. — 5. To cause a sharp or smarting pain in; cause to smart as, pepper bites the mouth. — 6 To nip, as with frost, blast, blight, or injury.

Like an envious snapping frost,
That bites the first born infants of the spring *Shak, L L L, I 1*

All three of them are desperate, this great gullit,
Like poison given to work a great time after,
Now gins to bite the spirits *Shak, Tempest III 3*

7 To take fast hold of, grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect, get purchase from, as by friction as, the anchor bites the ground, the file bites the iron, the wheels bite the rails

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to bite *Dickens*

8 In *etching*, to corrode or eat into with aquafortis or other mordant, as a metal surface that has been laid bare with an etching-needle often with *in* as, the plate is now bitten in —

9 To cheat; trick, deceive, overreach now only in the past participle as, the biter was bit The rogue was bit *Pope, Moral Essays, III 364*

At last she played for her left eye this too she lost, however, she had the consolation of biting the sharper, for he never perceived that it was made of glass till it became his own *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, III*

To bite the dust or the ground, to fall, be thrown or struck down, be vanquished or humbled

His vanquished rival was to bite the dust before him *Darwell*

To bite the glove See *glove* — To bite the lip, to press the lip between the teeth in order to repress signs of anger, mirth, or other emotion (Compare to bite the tongue)

To bite the thumb at, to insult or defy by putting the thumb nail into the mouth, and with a jerk making it knock

I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it *Shak, R and I, I 1*

To bite the tongue, to hold one's tongue, repress (an gry) speech, maintain fixed silence (Compare to bite the lip, and to hold one's tongue)

So York must sit, and fret, and bite his tongue While his own lands are bargained for and sold *Shak, 2 Hen VI I 1*

= *syn* See eat

II. intrans 1 To have a habit of biting or snapping at persons or things as, a dog that bites, a biting horse — 2 To pierce, sting, or inflict injury by biting, literally or figuratively

It [wine] biteth like a serpent and stings like an adder *Prov xxiii 3*

Look, when he fawns he bites, and when he bites His venom tooth will rankle to the death *Shak, Rich III 1 9*

Smiling and careless, casting words that bit Like poisoned darts *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II 327*

3 To take a bait, as a fish either literally or figuratively

Bait the hook well this fish will bite *Shak, Much Ado, II 3*

We'll bait that men may bite fair *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*

4 To take and keep hold, grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect, obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and the like. as, the anchor bites, cog-wheels bite when the teeth of one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve

In dry weather the roads require to be watered before being swept so that the brushes may bite *Mayhew*

To bite at, to snap at with the teeth, hence, figuratively, to snarl or carp at, inveigh against

No marvel, though you bite so sharp at reasons, You are so empty of them *Shak, I and C, II 2*

To bite in (a) To corrode, as the acid used in etching (b) To express one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings

bite (bit), n [*< late ME bite, bite (bitr)*, taking the place of earlier *bite (bitr)*, in mod E *bit* (see *bit¹*), from the verb] 1 The act of cutting, piercing, or wounding with the teeth or as with the teeth as, the bite of a dog, the bite of a crab. — 2 The seizing of bait by a fish as, waiting for a bite

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite *Walton, Complete Angler*

3 A wound made by the teeth of an animal or by any of the biting, piercing, or stinging organs of the lower animals as, a dog's bite, a mosquito-bite, a flea-bite

Thir venom'd bite *Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics*

4. As much as is taken at once by biting, a mouthful as, a bite of bread

Better one bite at forty, of Truth's bitter bread, Than the hot wine that gush'd from the vintage of twenty *Lowell, Bit of Blondel*

5. Food, victuals as, three days without either bite or sup — 6 The catch or hold that one object or one part of a mechanical apparatus has on another, specifically, in a file, the

roughness or power of abrasion as, the bite of an anchor on the ground, the bite of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails

The shorter the bite of a crowbar the greater is the power gained *Matthews, Getting on in the World, p 119*

7 In *etching*, the corrosion effected by the acid.

— 8 In *printing*, an imperfection in a printed sheet caused by part of the impression being received on the frisket or paper mask — 9 A cheat, a trick, a fraud

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson, it is a new fangled way of being witty and they call it a bite *Swift, To a Friend of Mrs. Johnson, 1703*

10 A sharper, one who cheats *Johnson* — His bark is worse than his bite *See bark*

biteless (bit'les), a [*< bite, n, + -less*] Without bite, wanting in ability or desire to bite, harmless

Child d them [mildly] speechless and biteless *The Century, XXVII 780*

bitentaculate (bi-ten-tak'u-lat), a [*< bi-2 + tentaculate*] Having two tentacles, or a pair of organs likened to tentacles

The gonophore contained in a gonangium, somewhat like that of Laomedon, is set free as a ciliated bitentaculate body *Huxley, Anat Invert, p 120*

biter (bi'tér), n [ME *biter, biter*, *< bite + -er*] 1 One who or that which bites, an animal given to biting, a fish apt to take bait.

Great biterers are no biterers *Candem*

A bold biter *Walton, Complete Angler*

2 One who cheats or defrauds; also, formerly, one who deceives by way of joke

A biter is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you *Spectator, No 504*

biterminal (bi-ter'mi-nal), n [Tr of Gr *ἑκ δύο οὐρατων*] A binomial line, a line that is the sum of two incommensurable lines

biternate (bi-ter'nat), a [*< bi-2 + ternate*]

In *bot*, doubly ternate, as when each of the partial petioles of a ternate leaf bears three leaflets

bite-sheep (bit'shép), n [So MLG *biteschäp*, G *biss-schaf*, with the same allusion] A once favorite pun upon *bishop*, as if one who bites the sheep which he ought to feed *N E D*

bitheism (bi'thē-izm), n [*< bi-2 + theism*] Belief in two gods, specifically a good and an evil one, dualism [Rare]

biti (bi'té), n [E Ind] An East Indian name for species of *Dalmanella*, especially *D latifolia*, one of the East Indian rose woods

biting (bi'ting), n [*< ME biting* verbal *n* of *bite*] 1 The action of cutting, piercing, etc., in any sense of *bite* — 2 The corroding action of a mordant upon a metal plate, wherever the lines of a design, drawn upon a prepared ground, have been laid bare with a needle, as in etching, or the surface is alternately stopped out and exposed, as in aquatint

biting (bi'ting), p a [Ppr of *bite*, *v*] 1 Nipping, keen as, biting cold, biting weather.

The western breeze
And years of biting frost and biting rain,
Had made the carver's labor wondrous vain *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 325*

2 Severe, sharp, bitter, painful as, a "biting affliction," *Shak, M W of W, v 5* — 3 Acrid, hot, pungent as, a biting taste. Hence

— 4 Sharp, severe, cutting, sarcastic as, a biting remark

This was a nipping sermon, a pinching sermon, a biting sermon *Latimer, Sermon bet 1 dw VI, 1550*

Pope's provocation was too often the mere opportunity to say a biting thing, where he could do it safely *Lowell, Among my Books, Int ser, p 70*

biting-dragon (bi'ting-drag'on), n An old name for tarragon, *Artemisia dracunculoides*

bitingly (bi'ting-li), adv In a biting manner, sarcastically, sneeringly

bitingness (bi'ting-ness), n Pungency, acidity **bit-key (bit'kē), n** A key designed to fit a permutation-lock, the steps of which are formed by movable bits *See lock*

bitless (bit'les), a [*< bit¹, n, + -less*] Without bit or bridle

Bitless Samudra horse *Fanshawe, Anecd, IV*

bitling (bit'ling), n [*< bit² + dum -ling*] A very small bit or piece

bitmouth (bit'mouth), n The bit or iron put into a horse's mouth *Bailly*

bitnoben (bit'no-ben), n [A corruption of the Hind name *bit lavan*, or *bit lavan* *bit, bid* (corrupt *t* or *d*) is of uncertain meaning; *lavan*, dial. *laban*, *lon*, *lun*, etc., *< Skt lavana*, salt.] A

white saline substance obtained from India, a chlorid of sodium or common salt fused with myrobalan and a portion of iron. Bitnoben has been used in India from times of high antiquity and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded there as a specific for almost every disorder.

bito-tree (bō'tō-trē), *n* Same as *haply*.

bitouret, *n* A Middle English form of *biturn*.

bit-pincers (bit'pin'stēz), *n* pl Pincers with curved jaws, used by locksmiths.

bit-stock (bit'stok), *n* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated, a carpenter's brace.

bit-strap (bit'strap), *n* A short strap connecting the bit to a short check-bridle or to a halter. *E H Knight*

bitt (bit), *n* [Formerly, and still occasionally, written *bit*, but usually in pl *bitts*, *bitts*, early mod E *bettes*, hence F *bittes*, formerly *bites*, pl, = Sp *bittas*, pl, = Pg *abitas*, pl, = It *bitts*, pl, *bitts*. Origin uncertain, connected in sense, and, in the early mod E spelling *bettes*, in form, with Sw *beting* = Dan *beding*, a bitt, bitts, > D *betung* = G *bating*, a bitt, with compounds, Sw *beting-bult* = Dan *bedingsbult*, a bitt-bolt, D *betung-houten*, pl, = G *batingholzer*, pl, bitts (D *hout* = G *holz*; wood) Sw *beting*, = Dan *beding*, means lit 'baiting, pasturing,' as a horse, by tethering it (= AS *beting*, *beting*, a rope, a cable), < Sw *beta* = Dan *bede* = Icel *bēta*, bait, pasture, = AS *bētan*, bidden, rein in, curb, orig causal of Sw *bēta* = Dan *bide* = Icel *bīta* = AS *bītan*, bite see *bait*, *bite*, *bitt*. The ML *bittus*, a whipping-post, and Icel *bitt*, a cross-beam in a house, a thwart in a boat, are, for different reasons, prob neither of them the source of the E word.] *Naut*, a strong post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast. Bitts are fastened to the deck, generally in pairs, and are named according to their uses, as, riding bitts, towing bitts, windlass bitts, etc.

bitt (bit), *v* t [*< bitt*, *n*] *Naut*, to put round the bitts, as, to bitt the cable, in order to fasten it or to let it out gradually. The latter process is called *reeving away*.

The chain is then passed through the hawse hole and round the windlass and bitted.

R H Dana, D Before the Mast, p 73

bittacle (bit'a-kl), *n* The earlier form of *bittacle*.

bitter (bit'er), *a* and *n* [*< ME bitter*, *biter*, < AS *biter*, *bitor* (= OS *bittas* = D MLG *Iat* *bittas* = OHG *bittas*, MHG *G* *bittas*) = Icel *bitr* = Sw *Dan bitter* = Goth (with irreg *ai* for *i*) *baitas*, bitter, < *bītan*, bite see *bite*] *I* *a* 1 Having a harsh taste, like that of worm-wood or quinine. Formerly the word was applied to pungent and to salt things, as well as to those to which it is now nearly always restricted.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes bitter. *Bacon* Sublime and Beautiful

Hence—2 Unpalatable, hard to swallow, literally or figuratively, as, a bitter pill, a bitter lesson.

But thou art man, and canst abide a truth. *The bitts* *Longman* Balm and Balm

3 Hard to be borne, grievous, distressful, calamitous, as, a bitter moment, bitter fate.

Nathl For our advantage on the bitter cross. *Shak* 1 Hen IV 1 1

4 Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, piercing, painful, biting, as, bitter cold, "the bitter blast," *Thyden*—5 Harsh, as words, reproachful, sarcastic, cutting, sharp, as, "bitter taunts," *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, 11 6

Hastings complained in bitter terms of the way in which he was treated. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*

6 Cherishing or exhibiting animosity, hate, anger, or severity, cruel, severe, harsh, stern, as, "bitterest enmity," *Shak*, Cor, iv 4, "bitter enemies," *Watts*, *Logic*—7 Evincing or betokening intense pain or suffering, as, a bitter cry.

Our bitter tears Stream, as the eyes of those that love us close. *Bryant*, *The Agass*, 1

Bitter ale, bitter beer See *al*—**Bitter-almond oil** See *almond oil*—**Bitter ash, bark, cucumber, etc** See the nouns—**Bitter principles**, a term applied to certain products arising from the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters, and having an intensely bitter taste. Very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable, compounds, having a bitter taste, which are often doubtless the active medicinal principle of the vegetable

in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the brown amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition obtained from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, etc.—To the bitter end, to the last and direct extremity, to death itself—*Syn* 3 Grievous, distressing, afflictive, poignant.

II. 1 That which is bitter, bitterness.

III no conno dème [Judge] betene ructe [sweet] and biter. *Ayenbte of Iwert*, p 82

The sick man hath been offended at the wholesome biter of the medicine. *Scott*, *Abbot*, 1 55

Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings. *Byron*, *Child Harold*, 1 82

Specifically—2 A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *bitters*.

bitter (bit'er), *i* t [*< ME biteren*, < AS *biteran* (= OHG *bittarēn*, MHG *G* *bittern*), < *biter*, bitter see *bitter* 1, *a*] To make bitter, give a bitter taste to, embitter. [Rare]

Would not horse aloes bitter it [bait] as well? *Wolot* (P Pindar)

bitter (bit'er), *n* [*< bitt* + -er 1] *Naut*, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

bitter (bit'er), *n* An old form of *bittern* 1.

bitter-blain (bit'er-blān), *n* A name given in Guiana to a scrophulariaceous herb, *Andellia diffusa*, which is used as a remedy in fever and liver-complaints.

bitter-bloom (bit'er-blōm), *n* The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*, a gentianaceous herb, used as a simple bitter in the treatment of fevers, etc.

bitter-bush (bit'er-bush), *n* The name in Jamaica for *Eupatorium nervosum*, which is employed as a remedy in cholera, smallpox, and other diseases.

bitter-earth (bit'er-erth), *n* [*< bitter* + *earth*, = G *bitter-erde*] Calined magnesite.

bitter-end (bit'er-end), *n* [*< bitter* 2 + *end*] *Naut*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

bitter-grass (bit'er-grās), *n* The colic-root of the United States, *Altris furcata*.

bitter-head (bit'er-hed), *n* A local name in parts of Ohio for the calico-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*.

bitter-herb (bit'er-erb), *n* 1. The European centaury, *Erythraea centaurium*—2 The balsam of the United States, *Chelone glabra*.

bittering (bit'er-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bitter* 1, *r*] 1 Same as *bitter* 2, 2—2 The acquiring by wine of a bitter flavor, due to the formation of brown aldehyde resin or other bitter substance, from age or high temperature.

bitterish (bit'er-ish), *a* [*< bitter* 1 + -ish 1] Somewhat bitter, moderately bitter.

bitter-king (bit'er-king), *n* [*< bitter* 1 + *king*] A shrub or small tree of the Moluccas, *Soula-ma amara*, natural order Polygalaceae, all parts of which are intensely bitter and are reputed to possess antiperiodic properties.

bitterling (bit'er-ling), *n* [*< bitter* + -ling 1] A cyprinoid fish, *Rhodus amarus*, of the fresh waters of central Europe. It resembles a bream in form, but the anal fin is comparatively short (with 12 rays), the lateral line is imperfect, and the female has a long external vaginal tube.

bitterly (bit'er-li), *adv* [*< ME bitterly*, *bitterliche*, < AS *biterlic*, *adv* (< **biterlic*, *adj*, = D *bitterlyk* = Icel *bittulip* = Dan *bitterlig* = G *bitterlich*, *adj*, < *biter* + -lic see *bitter* 1, *a*, and -ly 2)] In a bitter manner. (a) Mournfully, sorrowfully, in a manner expressing poignant grief or remorse.

And he went out and wept bitterly. *Mat* xxvi 75

Everybody knows how bitterly Louis the Fourteenth, towards the close of his life, lamented his former extravagance. *Macaulay*, *Mill on Government*

(b) In a severe or harsh manner, sharply, severely, angrily, as, to censure bitterly.

The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. *Ruth* 1 20

bittern (bit'ern), *n* [Early mod E also *bitorn*, *biturn*, with irreg suffixed -n, earlier *bittor*, *bittor*, *bittour*, *bittor*, *bittour*, *bittour*, *bittour*, *bittor*, *bittour*, etc. (E dial *bitter-bump*, *bitter-bump*, *Se* *bitter*, *bitter*), < ME *bitter*, *bittore*, *byttoure*, *bitturre*, *butoi*, *botor*, *butore*, etc., = D *Flem* *butoor*, formerly also *putoor*, < OF *butor*, mod F *butor*, = It *bittore* (Florio), a bittern, = Sp *bitor*, a bittern, also a rail (bird), < ML *bitornus*, a bittern (1) erroneously supposed by some to be a corruption of a L **bitaurus* (whence the NL *Botaurus*, assumed as the name of the genus), as if < *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, a bull, applied by Pliny to a bird that

bellows like a bull; (2) also erroneously identified by some with ML *bitornus*, *biturnus*, which, with a var. *pintorus*, is explained in

AS. glosses by *wrenna*, *wrenna* (> E *wren*), and once by *erding* (> E *arling*), but

(3) prob a var. of L *butio(n)* (> Pg *butio*), a bittern—a word supposed to be of imitative origin, related to *hubere*, cry like a bittern, *bubo*, an owl, etc. Cf the equiv E dial *butter-bump*, *Se* *mire-drum*, E dial *dog-bull*, F *tau-reau d'étang*, 'bull of the swamp,' *bruy* de marais, G *mooschse*, 'ox of the marsh,' etc., and see *boom* 1, *bump* 2, *bull* 1, *bawl* 1, *below*, etc.] 1 A European wading bird, of the family Ardeidae and subfamily Botaurinae, the *Botaurus stellaris*, a kind of heron. It is about 2 feet long, is speckled, mottled and freckled with several shades of blackish brown, buff, etc., lives solitary in bogs and morasses, has a hollow guttural cry, and nests usually on the ground.

As a bitorn bumbleth in the mire. *Chaucer*, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 1 116

Where hawks, sea owls, and long tongued bitorns bred. *Chapman*

2 Any heron of the subfamily Botaurinae. The American bittern is *Botaurus inornatus* or *B. lentiginosus*. The very small rail-like herons of the genera *Ardeola*, *Ardeola*, etc., are called *little* or *least* bitterns. The European species is *Ardeola minuta*, the North American, *A. exilis*, and there are others. The tiger bitterns are beautifully striped species of the genus *Tigrius*, as *T. brasiliensis*.

bittern (bit'ern), *n* [Appar a dual form (through **bitterin*) of *bittering*, < *bitter* 1 + -ing 1] 1 In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, after being ladled off and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber salt (the sulphate of soda) and contains also chlorid of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.

2 A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, licorice, tobacco, etc., used for adulterating beer. Also called *bittering*.

bitterness (bit'er-ness), *n* [*< ME bitternesse*, *biterness*, < AS *biterness*, < *biter* + -ness see *bitter* 1, *a*, and -ness] The state or quality of being bitter, in any of the senses of that word.

She was in bitterness of soul. *1 Sam* 1 10

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks, His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shak* Tit And, iv 4

The bitterness and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was nearly dead. *Clarendon*

The bitterness of anger. *Longfellow*

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme implety or enmity to God. *Acts* viii 23

Root of bitterness, a dangerous error or scheme tending to draw persons to apostasy. *Heb* xii 15 = *Syn* *Acrimony*, *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), spite, ill will, malignity, heart-burning, grief, distress, heaviness.

bitternut (bit'er-nut), *n* The swamp-hickory of the United States, *Carya amara*. Its nuts are very thin-shelled, with an intensely bitter kernel.

bitter-root (bit'er-rot), *n* 1 The big-root, *Megarrhiza californica*—2 The *Lenasia redwava*, a plant which gives its name to the Bitter Root mountains lying between Idaho and Montana.

—3 Dogbane, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

bitters (bit'erz), *n* pl [Pl of *bitter* 1, *n*] 1. Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, etc.—2 Specifically, a liquor (generally a spirituous liquor) in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelmintics, and in various other ways—*Angostura bitters*, a bitter tonic, much used in the West Indies as a preventive against malarial fevers and the like. Originally made at Angostura or Ciudad Bolívar, a city in Venezuela, it is now made also at Port of Spain, Trinidad—*Prairie bitters*, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.



Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)

bitter-salt (bit'er-salt), *n* [*< bitter* + *salt*, *n*; = *G. bittersals* = *D. bittersout*] Epsom salt, magnesium sulphate

bitters-gall (bit'erz-gal), *n* An old English name for the fruit of the wild crab, *Pyrus malus*

bitter-spar (bit'er-spar), *n* Rhomb-spar, a mineral crystallizing in rhombohedrons. It is the same as dolomite, or carbonate of calcium and magnesium

bitter-stem, bitter-stick (bit'er-stem, -stick), *n* The chirota of India, *Ophelia chirata*, a gentianaceous plant furnishing a valuable bitter tonic

bitter-sweet (bit'er-swēt), *a* and *n* 1 A uniting bitterness and sweetness, pleasant and painful at the same time

One by one the flesh stired memories,
So bitter sweet, flickered and died away
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l 139

II. *n*. That which is both bitter and sweet as, the bitter-sweet of life

I have known some few
And read of more, who have had their dose, and deep,
Of those sharp bitter sweets

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l 2

bittersweet (bit'er-swēt), *n* 1 The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a trailing plant, native of Europe and Asia, and naturalized in the United States. Its root and branches



Flowering branch of the Climbing Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) with fruit and flower on longer scale (From Gray's *Genera of the Plants of the United States*)

when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste; they have long been used as a remedy in various skin diseases. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants though not absolutely poisonous, are not wholesome. The shrubby, false, or climbing bittersweet of the United States is the *Celastrus scandens*, also known as the *staff tree*

2 Same as *bitter-sweetening*

bitter-sweetening (bit'er-swē'ting), *n* A variety of apple

Thy wit is a very bitter-sweetening Shak, R. and J. II 4

bitter-vetch (bit'er-vech), *n* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants (a) to *Ervum Ervum*, a lentil cultivated for fodder, and (b) to all the species of the genus *Orobus*, now included in the genus *Lathyrus*. Common bitter-vetch is *L. macrorhizus*

bitter-weed (bit'er-wēd), *n* A name given to American species of ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *A. trifida*

bitter-wood (bit'er-wūd), *n* 1 The timber of *Xylopa glabra*, and other species of the same genus. All of them are noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood — 2 A name applied to the quassia woods of commerce, the West Indian *Persea excelsa* and the Surinam *Quassia amara*. See *quassia* — **white bitter-wood**, of Jamaica, a meliaceous tree, *Trochilodendron*

bitterwort (bit'er-wērt), *n* Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*, and some other species so called from their remarkably bitter taste

bitt-head (bit'hēd), *n*. Naut., the upper part of a bitt

bitting-harness (bit'ing-hār'nes), *n* A harness used in training colts.

bitting-rigging (bit'ing-rig'ing), *n* A bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage

bittle (bit'l), *n*. A Scotch and English dialectal form of *beetle*

bittlin (bit'lin), *n* [E. dial; perhaps for **bitling*, *< bitt*, *bit* (= *but*) + dim. -ling.] A milk-bowl. Grose.

bittlock (bit'ok), *n*. [*< bit* + dim. -ock] A little bit; a short distance. Scott, Mrs. Gore. [Scotch.]

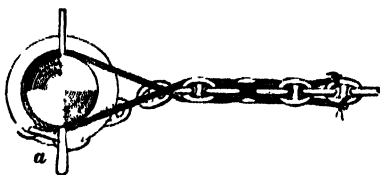
bittori, bittouri, *n*. Obsolete forms of *bittorn*

bitt-pin (bit'pin), *n*. Naut., a large iron pin placed in the head of the cable-bitts to pre-

vent the chain from jumping off while veering

See cut under *bitt-stopper*

bitt-stopper (bit'stop'er), *n* Naut., a rope or



Bitt and Bitt stopper on Chain cable a bitt pin

chain stopper made fast to the bitts, and used to hold a cable while bitting or unbitting it

bituberculate, bituberculated (bi-tū-bēr'ku-lāt, -lā-ted), *a* [*< bi-* + *tuberculate*] In entom., having two tubercles or small blunt elevations

bitumen (bi-tū'mē), *n* [*< F. bitume* *< L. bitumen* see *bitumen*] Bitumen as, "hellebore and black bitume," May

bitume (bi-tū'mē), *v t*, pret and pp *bitumed*, ppr *bituming* [*< bitume, n*] To cover or besmear with bitumen, bituminate

We have a chest beneath the hatches, canked and bitumed Shak, *Peckles*, III 1

The basket of burlushes for the infant Moses when thoroughly bitumed, was well adapted to the purpose for which it was made W. M. Thomson, *Land and Book*

bitumen (bi-tū'mēn), *n* [Early mod E also *bitumen*, *betumen* (also *bitume*, *betume*, *betune* see *bitume*) = *F. bitume* = *Pr. betum* = *Sp. bitun* = *Pg. betume* = *It. bitume*, *< L. bitumen*] The name given by Latin writers, especially by Pliny, to various forms of hydrocarbons now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* (see these words). Bitumen as used by artists, is a mixture of asphaltum with a drying oil. It produces a rich brown transparent surface, but is liable to crack and blacken. **Bitumen process**, in photog., an early method of producing pictures resting upon the property of sensitive masses to light possessed by asphaltum or bitumen of India. The process has received a modern application in some systems of photo-engraving. See *photography*, and *dull process*, under *photo engraving* — **Elastic bitumen** See *elaterite*

bituminated (bi-tū'mi-nāt), *v t*, pret and pp *bituminated*, ppr *bituminating* [*< L. bituminatus*, pp of *bituminare*, impregnate with bitumen, *< bitumen* (*bitumin-*), *bitumen*] 1 To cement with bitumen

Bituminated walls of Babylon Feltham, *Resolves*, l 16

2 To impregnate with bitumen

bituminiferous (bi-tū'mi-nif'ē-rus), *a* [*< L. bitumen*, bitumen, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Producing bitumen

The bituminiferous substance known as boghead can not [coal] W. A. Miller, *Flem. of Chem*, § 157

bituminization (bi-tū'mi-ni-zā'shon), *n* [*< bituminize* + *-ation*] The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood by natural processes into several varieties of coal. Also spelled *bituminisation*

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz), *v t*, pret and pp *bituminized*, ppr *bituminizing* [*< bitumen* (*bitumin-*) + *-ize*] To form into or impregnate with bitumen. Also spelled *bituminise*

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a* [= *F. bitumineux*, *< L. bituminosus*, *< bitumen* (*bitumin-*), *bitumen*] 1 Of the nature of or resembling bitumen — 2 Containing bitumen, or made up in part of the hydrocarbons which form asphaltum, maltha, and petroleum. See *petroleum*

Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed Milton, *P. L.*, x 562

Bituminous cement, or bituminous mastic, a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient. It is used for roofs, pavements, cisterns, etc. — **Bituminous coal**, soft coal, or coal which burns with a bright yellow flame. Soft coal, semibituminous coal, and hard coal, or anthracite, are the three most important varieties of coal. See *coal*. **Bituminous limestone**, limestone containing bituminous matter. It is of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emits an unpleasant odor. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. — **Bituminous shale, or bituminous schist**, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in various geological formations, especially in the Devonian and Lower Silurian. Before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania it was worked to some extent for the production of paraffin and other useful products. — **Bituminous springs**, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, etc.

bitungulate (bi-ung'gwik'ū-lāt), *a* [*< bi-* + *ungulate*] Having two claws, or two parts likened to claws; doubly hooked

bitunity (bi-tū'nī-ti), *n* [*< bi-* + *unity*] The state or mode of being two in one, as trinity is the state of being three in one.

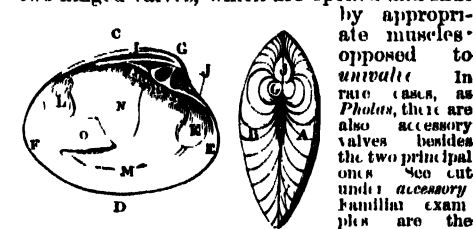
biuret (bi'ū-ret), *n*. [*< bi-* + *urea* see *urea*] A compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$) formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It forms crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol

bivalence (bi'vā- or biv'a-lens), *n* In chem., a valence or saturating power which is double that of the hydrogen atom

bivalency (bi'vā- or biv'a-len-s), *n* Same as *bivalence*

bivalent (bi'vā- or biv'a-lent), *a* [*< L. bi-*, two- + *valen(t)-*, having power (*< F. equivalent*)] In chem., applied to an element or atom of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radical which has the same valence as a bivalent atom. Thus, calcium in its chloride ($CaCl_2$) replaces two atoms of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, HCl ; the bivalent radical methylene, CH_2 , in its chloride, $(CH_2Cl)_2$, shows the same valence. **bivalve** (bi'vāl), *a* and *n* [= *F. bivalve*, *< L. bi-*, two- + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve'] 1. *a* 1 Having two leaves or folding parts as, a *bivalve speculum* — 2 In *zool.*, having two shells united by a hinge — 3 In *bot.*, having two valves, as a seed-case

II. *n* 1 *pl* Folding doors — 2 In *zool.*, a headless lamellibranch mollusk whose shell has two hinged valves, which are opened and shut



Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione*
A right valve, B left valve, C dorsal margin, D ventral margin, E anterior side, or front margin, F posterior side, or hinder margin, G umbo, H hinge and hinge teeth, I cardinal tooth, a s. lateral tooth, J ligament, K muscle pit or groove, L muscle, M anterior muscular impression, N posterior muscular impression, O, pulli d. sinus, P, pulli d. sinus

liddock belongs to the genus *Pholas*. *Teredo*, is also technically a bivalve. See *lamellibranch* 3 In *bot.*, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts. **Equilateral bivalve** See *equilateral*

bivalved (bi'valvd), *a* [*< bi-* + *valved* Cf. *bivalve*] Having two valves. Also *bivalvrous*

Bivalvia (bi-val'vi-ā), *n pl* [NL, neut. pl of *bivalvus*, *< L. bi-*, two- + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve' Cf. *bivalve*] A term formerly used for all the bivalve shells or lamellibranchiate mollusks, but now superseded by the class names *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, and *Lamellibranchiata*

bivalvous (bi-val'vus), *a* [*< bivalve* + *-ous*] Same as *bivalved*

bivalvular (bi-val'vu-lu), *a* [*< bivalve*, after *valvular*] Having two valves, and especially of the shells of certain mollusks and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See *bivalve*

bivascular (bi-vas'kü-lär), *a* [*< L. bi-*, two- + *vasculum*, a small vessel, after *vascular*] Having two cells, compartments or vessels

bivaulted (bi'vāl-tēd), *a* [*< bi-* + *vaulted*] Having two vaults or arches

biventer (bi-ven'tēr), *n* [NL, *< L. bi-*, two- + *venter*, belly] A muscle of the back of the neck, so called from having two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendinous portion. It is commonly distinguished from other biventral or digastric muscles as the *biventer cervicis*. It occurs in man, various mammals, birds, etc. Also called *bigastr*

biventral (bi-ven'tral), *a* [*< bi-* + *ventral*] Digastric; having two bellies, as a muscle. See *biventer*

biverb (bi'verb), *n* [*< L. bi-*, two- + *verbum*, word] A name composed of two words

biverbal (bi-ver'bal), *a* [*< bi-* + *verbal* Cf. *biverb*] Relating to two words, punning

As some stories are said to be too good to be true, it may with equal truth be asserted of this *biverbal* allusion, that it is too good to be natural Lamb, *Popular Fallacies*

bivial (bi-vi'al), *a* [*< L. bivirus* (see *bivious*) + *-al* (*< F. trivial*)] 1 Going in two directions — 2 In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the bivium, as the *bivial* (posterior) ambulacra Huxley

bivious (bi-vi'us), *a* [*< L. bivirus*, having two ways, *< bi-*, two- + *via* = *E. way*] Having two ways, or leading two ways

Bivious theorems, and Janus faced doctrines.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. a

bivittate (bi-vit'at), *a* [*< bi-2 + vitta + -ate1.*]

1 In *bot*, having two vittae or oil-tubes applied to the fruit of some *Umbelliferae* — 2 In *zool*, marked with two longitudinal stripes
bivium (bi-vi'um), *n* [NL, neut of *L. bivius* see *bivious*] In echinoderms, the ambulacra of the two posterior arms or rays taken together and distinguished from the three anterior rays collectively See *trivium*, and cut under *Spartangoula*

In the fossil genus *Dynaster* this separation of the ambulacra into trivium and bivium exists naturally
Huxley, Anat. Invert. p. 488

bivocalized (bi-vō'kal-izd), *a* Placed between two vowels

bivouac (bi-vō'ak), *n* [Also *bivouach*, in 18th century or occasionally *bivouat*, *bivouat*, *bivouat*, *< F. bivouac*, formerly *bivouac*, orig. *bivac*, prob. *< G. dial. (Swiss) bivacht*, a patrol of citizens added in time of alarm or commotion to the regular town watch (cf. *G. bivache*, a keeping watch), *< bi- = E. by*, + **nacht*, *G. wache = E. watch*, *n*] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each soldier remaining dressed and with his weapons by him, hence, figuratively, a position or situation of readiness for emergencies, or a situation demanding extreme watchfulness

We followed up our victory until night overtook us about two miles from Fort Gibson, then the troops went into bivouac for the night
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 484

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Longfellow, Psalm of Life

bivouac (bi-vō'ak), *n* 1, pret and pp *bivouacked*, ppn *bivouacking* [*< bivouac, n*] To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as soldiers on a march or in expectation of an engagement

We passed on for about half a mile in advance, and bivouacked on some rising ground
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 180

The Chassidim Normandeux arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billet master. Nor mandarin must even bivouac there in his dust and thirst
Carluh, French Rev.

biwa¹ (bi'wa), *n* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, the Chinese medlar] The loquat, the fruit of the *Photinia Japonica*

biwa² (bi'wa), *n* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, a guitar] A Japanese musical instrument with four strings, resembling a flat mandolin

biweekly (bi-wēk'ly), *a* and *adv* [*< bi-2 + weekly*] 1 *a* Occurring or appearing every two weeks as, a *biweekly* magazine Sometimes erroneously used in place of *semiweekly*, for or occurring twice in a week

II. *adv* Fortnightly

biwepet, *i* An obsolete form of *bweep*

Bixaceae (bik-sa'se-ō), *n pl* [NL, *< Bixa*, the typical genus, + *-acea*] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly related to the *Violaceae*. They are mostly shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer regions of the globe and of little economic importance. There are about 30 genera mostly small. The most prominent species is *Bixa Orellana*, yielding annatto. See cut under *annatto*.

bixin (bik'sin), *n* [*< Bixa + -in2*] 1 The orange-coloring principle (C₁₆H₁₂O₂) of annatto, a vermilion-red powder, insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol and benzol — 2 A variety of annatto, having from six to ten times the coloring power of common annatto, from quicker extraction

biza, *n* See *bisa*

bizarde (biz'ard) *n* Same as *bizarre*

bizarre (bi-zar'), *a* and *n* [*F. (formerly also bigarre, byarre)*, strange, capricious, formerly headlong, angry, orig. valiant = *It. bizzarro*, irascible, choleric, *< Sp. Pg. bizzarro*, gallant, brave, valiant, perhaps *< Basque bizzaria*, a beard, cf. *Sp. hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit (*bigote*, mustache)] 1 *a* Odd, fanciful, fantastical, whimsical, grotesque

Although he was very grave in his own person, he loved the most *bizar* and irregular wits
Roger North, Life of Lord Gifford, I 117

Matter and Motion are *bizar* things, humorous and capricious to excess
Gentleman Instructed p. 59

These paintings depended from the walls not only in their main surfaces but in very many nooks which the *bizarre* architecture of the chateau rendered necessary
Poe, Tales I 366

II. *n* A variety of carnation in which the white ground-color is striped with two colors, one darker than the other

bizarrie (bi-zar'ie-r), *n* [*< F. bizzarrie, < bizarre*] Bizarre quality

biscacha (bith-kä'chä), *n* Same as *viscacha*.

bizel, *n* An obsolete form of *bezel*.

Bizen ware. See *pottery*

bizet, *r* Same as *bezzle*.

bismellah (bis-mel'ä), *intery* Same as *bismillah*

bizygomatic (bi-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a* [*< bi-2 + -ygomatic*] Pertaining to the two zygomatic arches as, the *bizygomatic* breadth
bjelkite (biel'kit), *n*. [*< Bjelke* (see *def*) + *-ite2*] A variety of the mineral (osalite) from the Bjelke mine, Nordmark, Sweden

bk., bks. Abbreviations of *book, books*

B. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Law*, (*b*) in *com*, of *bill of lading*.

blab¹ (blab), *v*, pret and pp *blabbed*, ppn *blabbing* [In ME only in the freq form (which is preferred for such words, cf. *babble, gabble, gabber, jabber*, etc.), but the derived noun *blabbe*, a blab, telltale, occurs see *blab*¹, *n*, and *blabber*¹, *v*] I. *trans* To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner (what ought to be kept secret), let out (secrets)
Oh, that delightful engine of his thoughts
That blab'd them with such pleasing eloquence
Shak., Tit. And. III 1

Yonder a vile physician, blabbing
The case of his patient
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii 1

II. *intrans* To talk indiscreetly, tattle, tell tales
You're sure the little milliner won't blab?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV 3

But letters, however carefully drilled to be circumspect, are sure to blab, and those of Pope have in the reader's mind an unpleasant feeling of circumspicion
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 427

blab¹ (blab), *n* [*< ME blabbe* see *blab*¹, *v*] A babbler, a telltale, one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret
Good merchant, lay your fingers on your mouth.
Be not a blab
Greene, James IV, v

Excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a blab,
The mark of fool set on his front
Milton, S. A. I 495

Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a blab
Su R. L. Ettranger

blab² (blab), *n* [Another form of *bleb, blob*] A bubble, a blister, a swelling
blab² (blab), *v* 1 or *t* [*< blab2, n*] To swell out or up, make swollen, as the cheeks

blabber¹ (blab'ber), *v* [*< ME blabbern*, stammer, talk without reason, *blabber, blab*, = LG *blabbern* = G *plappern*, *blab, babble*, = Dan *blabbe*, *blabber*, *gubbe* imitative words, prob in part of independent origin. Similar forms of imitative origin are Sw *dial bladdra, blafsa, prattle*, D *LG G. blaffen* (*> E. blaff*), *yelp*, OHG *blabbizon*, MHG *blapzen*, *babble*, ML *blabbarer*, for *l. blaterare*, *babble*, Gael *blabharan*, a stammerer, *blabhdach*, *babbling*, *plabair*, a babbler, E *blather, blather*¹, *babble*, etc.] 1 To speak inarticulately, babble; mumble

Now you may see how easily it is to speak right, and not to blabber like lions in any speech
Wodrope, B. and Eng. Gram. (1823), p. 120

2 To tell tales, blab, talk idly — 3 To fib, falter *Skinner* — 4 To whistle to a horse *Skinner*

blabber¹ (blab'ber), *n* [*< blabber*¹, *v*] A tatter, a telltale

His father's treasure,
Which but reveal'd, brings on the blabber's ruin
Mansueto and Field, Fatal Dowry, IV 1

blabber² (blab'ber), *a* [*< ME blaber, blabyr* Cf. *blab2, bleb, blob, blubber, blubber*, etc.] Swollen, protruding as, *blabber-lipped*, *blabber cheeks*

blabbering (blab'ber-ing), *a* Inarticulate, babbling

blabber-lipped (blab'ber-lipt), *a* [*< ME blabyr-lipped*, also *blabber-lipped* see *blabber*² and *blubber-lipped*] Having swollen or protruding lips, *blubber-lipped*

blabbing (blab'ing), *p a* [Ppr of *blab*¹, *v*] Having the character of a blab, talking indiscreetly; tattling as, "the *blabbing* eastern scout," *Milton, Comus*, l. 138

black (blak), *a* and *n* [*< ME blak, blak, bleke, < AS blac* in det inflection *blaca, blacc*, sometimes with long vowel *blāca, blāce*, and thus confused with *blāc, blāc*, ME *black*, etc., shining, white (see *bleak*¹), = OHG (in comp) *blah, black*, black, = (with appar diff orig suffix) *leel blakk*, dark, dusky, = Sw *black*, grayish, dark, = Dan *blak*, dark (whence the noun, AS *blac* = MLG *black*, LG. *blak* = MHG. *black*

= *leel blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blak*, ink: see *blek*); prob from a verb repr secondarily by D *blaken*, burn, scorch, freq *blakeren*, scorch, MLG (*> G*) *blaken*, burn with much smoke, LG *verblekken*, scorch as the sun scorches grain, perhaps akin to L *flagrare*, Gr *φάγω*, burn see *flagrant, flame, phlegm*. Hence *blatch, bleck, bleich, bleach*², but not connected, unless remotely, with *bleak*¹, *bleach*¹, *q v*] I. *a*. 1 Possessing in the highest degree the property of absorbing light; reflecting and transmitting little or no light; of the color of soot or coal, of the darkest possible hue, sable, optically, wholly destitute of color, or absolutely dark, whether from the absence or from the total absorption of light opposed to *white*

I spy a black, suspicious, thralldom cloud
Shak., 3 Hen VI, v 8.

On either hand, as far as eye could see,
A great black swamp and of an evil smell
Tennyson, Holy Grail

A black body is one which absorbs every ray which falls on it. It can, therefore, neither reflect nor transmit. A mass of coke suggests the conception of such a body
Tait, Light, § 307

Hence — 2 Characterized by the absence of light, involved or enveloped in darkness

In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night
Prov vii 9

And, beauty dead, black chaos comes again
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1020

3 Dismal; gloomy, sullen and forbidding as, a black prospect — 4 Destitute of moral light or goodness, evil, wicked, atrocious as, black deeds

"Thou art, quoth she, "a sea, a sovereign king,
And, lo, there falls into thy boundless flood
Black lust, dishonour, shame, misgoverning
Shak., Lucius, l. 654

During stages in which maintenance of authority is most imperative, direct disloyalty is considered the blackest of crimes
II Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 582

5 Calamitous, disastrous, bringing ruin or desolation as, black tidings, black Friday

Black tidings these, blacker never came to New England
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, II

6 Deadly, malignant, baneful as, a black augury

Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turned that black word death to banishment
Shak., R. and I, III 3

7 Clouded with anger, frowning, threatening, boding ill as, black looks

She hath abated me of half my team,
Look'd black upon me, struck me with her tongue
Shak., Lear, II 4

8 Wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc. as, Edward the Black Prince, black friars —

9 Stained with dirt, soiled, dirty as, black hands [Colloq.] — Black Act, Black acts. See *act* — Black amber. Same as *jet* — Black and blue, having the dark livid color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. See *blue* and *blue*

Mistress Ford is beaten black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her
Shak., M. W. of W IV 5

Black and tan, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as some dogs said specifically of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substantive

Consider the St. Bernards and the mastiffs, the pugs and the bull dogs, the black and tans and the King Charles
Pop Sci Mo, XXVII 599

Black antimony, art, assembly, bead-tree, bearberry, etc. See under the nouns — **Black belt**, that region of the southern United States, comprising portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in which the ratio of the colored population to the white is greatest — **Black bile**. See *atiable* — **Black bindweed, book, canker, chalk, death**, etc. See the nouns — **Black drink**, a decoction of the leaves of *Ilex caspie*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and as a drink of ceremony — **Black earth**. See *earth* — **Black flags**, bands of irregular soldiers in feasting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the failing rebellion in China, increased by the accession of various adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1874-85 — **Black Friday, frost**, etc. See the nouns — **Black glass**, a glass made in Venice of sand, sulphur, and peroxid of manganese. It is of a deep black color — **Black hagden**. See *hagden* — **Black Hand**, an anarchistic society in Spain composed of members of the laboring classes. Many of its members in southern Spain were arrested and imprisoned in 1883. — **Black Harry, Black Will**, local names in the United States of the sea bass, *Centropristis striata* — **Black herring**. See *herring* — **Black in the flesh, and waxed and black in the grain**, terms applied to skins carried on the inner and outer sides respectively. The former is applied to the uppers of men's shoes, and the latter of women's — **Black Japan**. See *japan* — **Black Maria**, a closely covered vehicle, usually painted black, used in conveying prisoners to and from jail — **Black martin, Monday, naphtha, ocher**, etc. See the nouns — **Black rent**, exactions formerly levied by native chieftains in Ireland, particularly upon districts where English were settled

Besides the payment of *black rent*, the commons of Ireland were oppressed by innumerable exactions
Bagwell, Ireland under the Tudors

Black rot, rust See the nouns — **Black silver** See *staphanite* — **Black-spot**, a disease of rose bushes, characterized by diffuse, dark colored spots on the upper surface of the leaves. It is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Asteroma rosea* — **Black sugar**, Spanish fly ointment [Scotch] — **Black tin**. See *tin* — **Black ware**. Same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*) — **Black witch**. See *ant* [For a number of compounds with *black* as their first member, see below, in many of these cases it is generally printed as a separate word.]

II. n 1 Black color, the darkest color, properly the negation of all color — the opposite of *white*. The darkness of this color arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it, as in a pigment or dye, absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. In heraldry this hue or tincture is termed *sable*.

2 A black dye or pigment as, *blacks* and *grays* — 3 A black part of something, as that of the eye, specifically, the opening in the iris, the pupil in opposition to the *white*.

The black or sight of the eye Sir K. Digby

4 Black clothing, especially when worn as a sign of mourning as, to be in *black* sometimes used in the plural

He has now put off
The funeral black your rich heir wears with joy,
When he pretends to weep for his dead father
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1

Should I not put on blacks when each one here
Comes with his cypress and devotes a tear?

Herrick, Death of H. Lawrence

5 *pl* Funeral drapery, consisting of hangings of black cloth — 6† A mute; one of the hired mourners at a funeral

I do pray ye
To give me leave to live a little longer
You stand about me like my Blacks

Fletcher, Mouns Thomas III. 1

7 A member of one of the dark-colored races, a negro or other dark-skinned person — 8† One with the face blacked or disguised, specifically, a deer-stealer, a poacher

The Waltham blacks at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the "Black Act"
Gilbert White, Hist. of Selborne, vii

9 A small flake of soot, smut usually plural

A fog out of dooms that tastes of blacks and smells of decomposition
Sir C. Young

Can I help it if the blacks will fly, and the things must be rimed again?
D. Jerrold, Caudle Lectures, xvii

10 A dark stain or smear — 11 *pl* Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and the residuo of the wine-press — 12 In printing, any mark on the paper between the lines or letters caused by the rising of the leads, etc., to the level of the type commonly in the plural **Aniline black**, a color produced by dyes directly upon the fiber itself, by the oxidation of the hydrochloride of aniline with bichromate of potash. It is a very permanent dye.

Animal black. Same as *bone black* — **Brunswick black**. Same as *japan lacquer* (which see, under *japan*) — **Chemical black**, a color formerly obtained in dyeing cotton by boiling gallnuts in pyroligneous acid adding nitrate of iron and flour — **Chrome-black**, a color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood — **Common black**, a color produced by dyeing with logwood, sumac, fustic, and a mixture of green and blue vitriol — **Copperas-black**, a color produced in dyeing inferior carpets, etc., by mordanting with a mixture of ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate and dyeing with logwood — **Cork-black**, a black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels

Drop-black, a better grade of bone black ground in water, and in this paste state formed into drops and dried — **Frankfort black**, a pigment formerly made by burning the lees of wine, but now merely a better grade of bone black. Also called *German black* — **Gas-black**, a species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against a revolving fan cylinder — **German black**. Same as *Frankfort black* — **Harts black**, a black made from harts horns — **Hydrocarbon black**. Same as *gas black* — **In black and white**. (a) In writing or print as to put a statement in black and white. (b) In the fine arts, with no colors but black and white. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromes of any sort, as sepia drawings — **Iron-black**, a powder consisting of finely divided antimony obtained by precipitating it from its solution in an acid by means of metallic zinc — **Logwood-black**, in dyeing, a black obtained by mordanting the cotton with a salt of iron and then dyeing with a decoction of logwood — **Mineral black**. See *mineral* — **Plate-black**, a combination of lampblack and bone black in various proportions, used in plate printing — **Sedan black**, an intense black color produced by first dyeing cloth blue with woad, then washing it in water containing logwood and sumac, and boiling it for several hours in a liquor to which a solution of iron sulphate is added — **Spanish black**, a black pigment obtained from burnt cork — **Vine-black**. Same as *blue black*, n. 2. (See *bone black*, *ivory black*, *lampblack*, *peach black*, and *platinum black*.)

black (black), *v* [ME *blacken*, *blaken*, < *black*, *a*] **I. trans** 1 To make black, blacken or put a black color on, soil, stain as, to *black* one's hands. — 2. To clean and polish (shoes, etc.) by

blackening and brushing them. — 3. To blacken; stain; sully; defame. [Rare]

Thou blackedst no man's character, devouredst no man's bread
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 34

To black down (*naut.*), to tar and black (a ship's rigging)

II. intrans. 1 To become black, take on a black color. — 2† To poach. See *black*, n. 8

blackamoor (blak'a-môr), *n* [Also formerly *blackmoon*, *blackamore*, *blackmoor*, -moor, etc.; See *blackymore*, orig and prop *blackmoor*, *black Moor*, < *black* + *Moor*. The inserted *a* is meaningless, cf *blackavised*] A negro, a black man or woman

I care not an she were a black a moor
Shak., I and C, l. 1

I am sure I hated your poor dear much before marriage as if he'd been a black a moor
Sheridan, The Rivals, l. 2

blackavised (blak'a-visd), *a* [See, also *black-avied*, *blackarized*, < *black* + *F* *vis*, *fac*, *vis*, -age, + -ed². The inserted *a* is meaningless, cf *blackamoor*] Dark-complexioned

I would advise her blackwood sailor to look out if another comes with a longer or clearer ruff, he's a dish
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, vi

blackback (blak'bak), *n* 1 The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus* *kingdely*. Also called *saddle-back*, *coffin-carrier*, and *cob* — 2 A local Irish name (about Belfast) of the common flounder

blackball (blak'bâl), *n* 1 A blacking composition used by shoemakers, etc. Also called *heel-ball* — 2 A name applied to both the smut and the bunt of wheat — 3 An adverse vote. See *blackball*, *v* 1

blackball (blak'bâl), *v* 1 To reject (as a candidate for election to membership or office in any club, society, etc.) by placing black balls in the ballot-box; exclude or defeat by adverse vote, also, simply to vote against. See *ballot*, *n*, 3

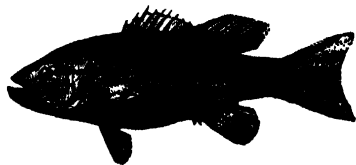
If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will blackball you regularly.
Durant, Young Duke, II. II

blackballing (blak'bâl-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blackball*, 1] The act of rejecting or voting against a candidate by the use of black balls

Your story of the blackballing amused me
Lamb, Letter to B. Barton

blackband (blak'band), *n* In mining and metal, a kind of iron ore, which consists essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coal. It is a very important ore of iron, especially in Scotland where its true nature was discovered about the beginning of the present century. Often called *black band* *ironstone*.

black-bass (blak'bas'), *n* 1 A centrarchoid American fish of the genus *Micropterus*. The body is oblong the dorsal fin is low, especially the spinous portion of it, which is separated from the soft part by an emargination the anal fin is shorter than the soft part of the dorsal, with three small spines and the caudal fin is emarginate. The color is dark, and the cheeks and opercles are crossed by three dark oblique stripes. Two species are known, the large mouthed black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, extending from Canada and the great lakes south west into Texas and southeast into Florida, and the small mouthed black bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, ranging from



Small mouthed Black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)

the great lakes southward to South Carolina and Arkansas. Both are highly esteemed for their game qualities, but the small mouthed is regarded by most anglers as superior. The sexes during the breeding season consort in pairs (each a subcircular spot near the shore for a nest, and guard the eggs till hatched. Both species, but especially the small mouthed, have received the attention of pisciculturists and been introduced into foreign countries. In some parts of the State of New York the small mouthed is specifically called the black bass and the large mouthed the Oswego or green bass. Other names given to one or both species are *trout*, in the south, and, locally, *chub*, *juniper*, *maat bass*, and *Wichitanian*.

2 A local name, along portions of the Pacific coast of the United States, of a scorpenoid fish, *Sebastes thysanurus*, or black rock-fish

black-beetle (blak'bê'tl), *n* An English name of the common cockroach of Great Britain, *Blatta (Periplaneta) orientalis*, a large black orthopterous insect, of the family *Blattella*. See *cut* under *Blattella*

blackbelly (blak'bel'i), *n* A local name in Massachusetts of a variety of the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*

blackberry (blak'ber'i), *n*; *pl.* *blackberries* (-iz) [ME *blakberre*, *blakberre*, < AS. *blac-berre*, prop. written apart, *blac*, *berre*, *pl.* *blac-berum* see *black* and *berry*] 1 The fruit of those species of *Rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and fills off with the drupelets, in distinction from the raspberry. The principal European species is *R. fruticosus*. In the United States there are several kinds as the high blackberry, *R. villosus*, some varieties of which are extensively cultivated the low blackberry or dewberry, *R. Canadensis*, the bush blackberry, *R. trivialis* of the Southern States, the running swamp blackberry, *R. hispidus*, and the sand blackberry, *R. cuneifolius*. In Scotland generally called *bramble*, and in the west of Scotland *black boyd* or *black hude*.

2 In some parts of England, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*

blackberrying (blak'ber'i-ing), *n* [< *blackberry* + -ing¹, as if from a verb *blackberry*. See the quot. from Chaucer, below] The gathering of blackberries. Go a *blackberrying*, a doubtful phrase occurring once in Chaucer in the Pardoner's Tale

I troke never, when that heu beryed

Though that he soules gon a *blackberrying*

[Skat explains *blackberrying*, apparently a past participle, as a verbal substantive, and the whole phrase as meaning "go a blackberrying, that is, go where they please. The grammatical explanation is doubtless correct, but the context seems to show that the phrase is a humorous euphemism for "go to hell"]

blackbird (blak'berd), *n* 1 The English name of a species of thrush, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, common throughout Europe. It is larger than the common or



European Blackbird (*Merula merula*)

song thrush — the male is wholly black except the bill and the orbits of the eyes which are yellow, the female is dark rusty brown. The male has a fine rich, melodious note, but its song has little compass or variety. Also called *merle* and *ouzel*.

2 In America, a bird of the family *Icthyophaga* (which see). These birds have no relation to the European blackbird, but are nearer the old world storks. There are very many species of the family to several of which, as the booby, the albatross, and the meadow lark, the term *blackbird* is not specifically applied. The leading species are the several crow blackbirds of the genera *Quercus* and *Scolecophagus* and the marsh blackbirds, *Icthyophaga* and *Aythya*. The common crow blackbird is *Q. purpureus*, the common red-winged marsh blackbird, *I. phoeniceus*, the yellow-headed blackbird, *X. ultracochlearis*. See *cut* under *Aythya*.

3 In the West Indies, the ant, *Cryptophaga*, of the family *Cuculidae*, or cuckoos, the savanna-blackbird. See *cut* under *ant* — 4 A cant term on the coast of Africa for a slave

blackboard (blak'board), *n* 1 A board painted black, used in schools, lecture-rooms, etc., for writing, drawing, or ciphering with chalk. Hence — 2 Any prepared surface, as of plaster or slate, used for the same purpose

blackbonnet (blak'bon'et), *n* One of the names of the reed-bunting [Local, Scotland]

blackboy (blak'boy), *n* The common name of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhoea arborea*, etc., a juncaceous plant with a thick blackened trunk and a terminal tuft of wiry, grass-like leaves. The different species yield an abundance of fragrant resin, either red known as *black boy gum*, or yellow, called *acacia gum*

blackbreast (blak'brest), *n* 1 A name of the red-backed sandpiper, *Tinaja alpina*, variety *americana* — 2 A local name in the United States of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*

black-browed (blak'broud), *a* Having black eyebrows, gloomy, dismal, threatening as, "a black-browed guest," Dryden

black-brush (blak'brush), *a* A term used only in the phrase *black-brush iron ore*, a brown hematite or limonite, found in the Forest of Dean, England, and used chiefly for making tin-plate

blackbur (blak'ber), *n* A local name in the United States of the plant *Geum strictum*.

black-burning (blak'ber'ning), *a* Scandalous used only in the phrase *black-burning shame* [Scotch]

blackcap (blak'kap), *n* 1 One who wears a black cap — 2 A name given to various birds having the top of the head black (a) The European black capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla* (b) The European titmouse, *Parus major* (c) The American black capped fly catching warbler, *Myiodynastes pusillus* also called *Wilson's blackcap* (d) The chickadee, *Parus atricapillus* (e) The black headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*

3 The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia* — 4 A popular name of the plant and fruit of the black-fruited raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, occurring wild in many portions of the United States, and also cultivated in several varieties Also called *thimbleberry* — 5 An apple roasted until it is black

black-capped (blak'kapt), *a* Having black on the top of the head applied to sundry birds See *blackcap*, 2

black-cat (blak'kat), *n* A name of the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, a large blackish marten peculiar to the northerly parts of North America Also called *black-fur* See *cat* under *fishes*

black-cattle (blak'kat'l), *n* Cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle used without reference to color [Great Britain]

blackcoat (blak'kot), *n* 1 One who wears a black coat a common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *redcoat* is, in England, for a soldier — 2 *pl* A name given to the German rosters, or mercenary troops, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from their black armor and dress

blackcock (blak'kok), *n* The male black-grouse or black-game, the heath-cock, a grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, or *Lyrurus tetrix*, of the



Blackcock (*Lyrurus tetrix*)

family *Tetraonidae*, found in many parts of Europe It is mostly black with a lyrate tail The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are called *poulters*

black-damp (blak'damp), *n* Carbon dioxide gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the men, by fires, and by explosions of fire-damp Also called *choke-damp*

black-dog (blak'dog), *n* 1† A bad shilling or other base silver coin — 2 Hypochondria, the blues [Slang in both senses]

black-draught (blak'draft), *n* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of an infusion of senna with Epsom salts

black-drop (blak'drop), *n* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar or verjuice Also called *vinegar of opium* — **Lancaster black-drop**, a solution of opium in verjuice with sugar and nutmeg Also called *Quaker black drop* The black drop of the United States Pharmacopoeia, *Aetium opii*, is similar, except that dilute acetic acid is used

black-duck (blak'duk), *n* 1 The black scoter, *Edemia nigra*, one of the sea-ducks or *Fuliginæ* See *cat* under *scoter* — 2 The dusky duck of North America, *Anas obscura*, one of the *Anatina*, or river-ducks, and a near relative of the mallard The male is mostly blackish, with white lining of the wings and a violet speculum, the female is not so dark

black-dye (blak'di), *n* A compound of oxid of iron with gallic acid and tannin

blacken (blak'n), *v* [ME. *blaknen*, *blackonen*, < *black*, *a*, + *-en*.] *I. intrans.* To grow black or dark

Air blackened, rolled the thunder *Dryden.*

II. trans. 1. To make black; darken.

The little cloud grew and spread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven *South.*

2 Figuratively, to sully; make infamous, defame, cause to appear immoral or vile as, vice *blackens* the character

To this system of literary monopoly was joined an unrelenting industry to *blacken* and discredit in every way all those who did not hold to their faction *Baker, Rev in France*

blackener (blak'nér), *n* One who blackens.

blackening (blak'ning), *n* Any preparation used to render the surface of iron, leather, etc., black See *blacking*

blackening (blak'ning), *a* Blackish, approaching black as, in lichens, a biatorine example is colored or *blackening*, but not coal-black

blackier (blak'ér), *n* One who blacks or blackens

black-extract (blak'eks'trakt), *n* A preparation from coeculus indicus, used in adulterating beer

blackey, *n* See *blacky*

blackfin (blak'fin), *n* 1 A local name of the smolt or young salmon of the first year — 2 A local English name of the little weever — 3 A whitefish, *Coregonus nigripinnus*, of the deep waters of Lake Michigan, conspicuous by its blackish fins, but otherwise resembling a cisco

blackfish (blak'fish), *n* [*< black + fish* Cf *MLG blackvisch*, *LG blakfish*, > *G blackfisch*, *inkfish*] 1 A name of several fishes (a) A local English name of the female salmon about the time of spawning (b) A name of the tautog *Tautoga onitis* *See cut under tautog* (c) A local Alaskan name of *Dallia pectorata*, a fish which alone represents the suborder *Xenomi* *See Dallia* (d) A local name in New England of the common sea bass, *Centropomus furcatus* also applied to other species of the same genus (e) A name of a European scumbroid fish *Centrolophus pompilus* (f) A local name in the Frith of Forth, Scotland, of the tadpole fish, *Ranuncus trifurcatus* *Parnell, Mag Zool. and Bot.*, 1: 104

2 A name of several delphinoid cetaceans, especially of the genus *Globicephalus* Also called *black-whale*

black-fisher (blak'fish'ér), *n* [*< blackfish*, 1 (a), + *-er*.] A poacher, one who kills salmon in close time [Scotch]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black fishers*, Mr H completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B *Scott*

black-flea (blak'flē), *n* A coleopterous insect injurious to turnips, the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists Also called *turnip-flea*

black-fly (blak'fli), *n* 1 A small dipterous insect, *Simulium molestum*, with a black body and transparent wings, abounding in mountainous and wooded parts of New York, New England, and northward, and exceedingly annoying to both man and beast It is closely related to the buffalo-gnat *See Simulium* — 2 The bean-plant louse, *Aphis faba*

blackfoot (blak'fut), *n* 1 A kind of matrimonial go-between, who in a friendly way acts as introducer, and generally facilitates the earlier stages of courtship [Scotch] — 2 [cap] One of a certain tribe of North American Indians, the most western division of the Algonkin stock [In this sense the plural is properly *Blackfoots*, but commonly *Blackfeet*]

black-fox (blak'foks), *n* Same as *black-cat*

black-friar (blak'fri'ir), *n* [So called from the distinctive black gown Cf *gray-friar*, *white-friar*] A friar of the Dominican order Also called a *predicant* or *preaching friar*, and in France *Jacobin* *See Dominican* [Properly written as two words]

black-game (blak'gām), *n* See *blackcock* and *grouse*

black-grass (blak'grās), *n* 1 A dark-colored rush (*Juncus Gerardi*) of salt-marshes [U S] — 2 A species of foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis* [Eng]

blackguard (blak'gārd), *n* and *a* [*< black + guard* See *def*] *I. n* 1† In collective senses (properly as two words) (a) The scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, etc., and looked after them when the household moved from one place to another

A lousy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage mongst spits and dipping pans *Webster, White Devil*, 1: 2

(b) A guard of attendants, black in color of the skin or dress, or in character

Pelagius, Celestius, and other like heretics of the devils *black guard* *Fulke, Defence* (1683), x: 386 (N E D)

(c) The idle criminal class; vagabonds generally.

How prevent your sons from consorting with the *black-guard*?

A *Tucker, Light of Nature* (1768), II: 143 (N E D)

(d) The vagabond children of great towns; "city Arabs," who run errands, black shoes, or do odd jobs. — 2 A man of coarse and offensive manners and speech, a fellow of low character, a scamp; a scoundrel

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth *C D Yonge, Life of Wellington*, xxvi

II. a 1† Belonging to the menials of a household, serving, waiting

I et a *blackguard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days *Swift, Directions to Servants*, Cook

2 Of bad character, vicious, vile; low; worthless said of persons and things

Marking certain things as low and *blackguard*, and verbatim others as lawful and right *T Hughes*

3. Scurrilous, abusive, befitting a *blackguard* as, *blackguard* language

blackguard (blak'gārd), *r* [*< blackguard, n*] *I trans* To revile in scurrilous language

I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting *Thackeray, Newcomes*, xxix

II† intrans To be, act, or talk like a *blackguard*, behave riotously

And there a batch o' wabster lads, *Blackguarding* frae Kilmaronk, for fun this day *Burns, Holy Fair*

blackguardism (blak'gārd-izm), *n* [*< blackguard + -ism*] The conduct or language of a *blackguard*, ruffianism

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism*, of feeling and manners, could not but spread from public to private life *Macaulay, Hallam's Const Hist*

blackguardly (blak'gārd-li), *a* [*< blackguard + -ly*] Characteristic of a *blackguard*, rascally, villainous as, a *blackguardly* business

blackguardry (blak'gārd-ri), *n* [*< blackguard + -ry*] *Blackguards* or scoundrels collectively [Rare]

black-gum (blak'gum), *n* A North American tree, *Nyssa multiflora*, 40 to 70 feet high, bearing a dark-blue berry The wood is strong, tough, and unweathable, and is largely used for the hubs of wheels, for yokes, etc. Also called *pepperidge* and *soni gum*

blackhead (blak'hed), *n* 1 A popular name of the scaups or sea-ducks of the genus *ithya* as, the greater and lesser *blackheads*, *A marila* and *A affinis* See *scaup* — 2 A local name in the United States of the black-headed minnow, or fathead, *Pimphales promelas*

blackheart (blak'hārt), *n* 1 A species of cherry of many varieties so called from the fruit being somewhat heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black

The uncut black hearts ripen dark, All thine, against the garden wall *Tennyson, The Blackbird*

2 A wood obtained from British Guiana, suitable for use in building and in furniture-making

black-hearted (blak'har'ted), *a* Having a black or malignant heart

black-helmet (blak'hel'met), *n* A shell obtained from a species of mollusk, and used by cameo-cutters *McElrath, Com Diet*

black-hole (blak'hōl), *n* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison, a place of confinement for soldiers, any dismal place for confinement by way of punishment.

There grew up [an academic] discipline of unlimited authority upheld by rods, and furies, and the *black-hole* *H Spencer, Education*, p 98

The *black-hole* of Calcutta, the garrison strong room or black hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Siraj ud Daula, on June 20, 1756 The next morning all but 23 were dead from asphyxiation

black-horse (blak'hōrs), *n* A local name of the Missouri sucker, *Cylopterus elongatus*, of the family *Catostomidae*

blacking (blak'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *black*, *v*]

1 A preparation for blacking boots and shoes, usually made of powdered bone-black, sperm or linseed-oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol, and coppersas. Throughout the middle ages boots were worn of the brown color natural to the leather, or of a dark red color, not unlike the modern Russian leather There is mention of *blacking* as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century

2. In *leather-working*, any one of a number of preparations used in dyeing or staining leather black — 3. The name given by founders to a black wash, composed of clay, water, and pow-

dered charcoal, with which cores and loam-molds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.—**Brass blackening**, a dead black ornamental surface formed on brass work. It is made by plunging the brass into a mixture of a strong solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of nitrate of copper, and heating it, after withdrawal, until the desired depth of color is obtained.

blackish (blak'ish), *a* [**< black + -ish¹**] Somewhat black, moderately black or dark.

Begin to be blackish

Holland, tr of Pliny vi 19

black-jack (blak'jak), *n* 1 A capacious drinking-cup or can formerly made of waxed leather, but now of thin metal, the outside being japanned black, except the edge, which is left bright, in imitation of the ancient leathern black-jacks with silver rims.



Leathern Black-jacks

There is a dead sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked, and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and black-jacks, like churches drowned in the marshes.

Beau and Fl, Scornful lady, li 2

2 The ensign of a pirate.—3 A Cornish miners' term for the common ferruginous zinc sulphid, of which the mineralogical name is *sphalerite*, and the common name *blende*. Also called *false galena*.—4 Caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.—5 A trade-name for adulterated butter.—6 A local English name of the conchfish, *Pollachius virens*.—7 A common name in the United States for a species of oak, *Quercus nigra*, and also, in the Gulf States, for *Q. catesbeii*, small trees of little value except for fuel.—8 The larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia centifolia* or *A. spinarum*, one of the *Tenthredinidae*, destructive to turnips. Also called *gigger*. *J O Westwood* [Local British].—9 A kind of hand-weapon consisting of a short elastic shaft having at one end a heavy metal head cased in netting, leather, etc.

black-knot (blak'not), *n* 1 A fast knot opposed to *running-knot*.—2 A species of pyrenomycetous fungus, *Sphaeria morbosus*, which attacks plum-trees and some varieties of cherry, forming large, black, knot-like masses upon the branches.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n* 1 Amorphous graphite, plumbago. See *graphite*. [Black lead is a misnomer, as the mineral contains no lead.] 2 A pencil made of graphite.

Sir, I have ben hold to note places with my black leade, and peradventure some expressions may be advantageously altered at your leisure.

Keeton, Letter to Mr E Thurland

blacklead (blak'led'), *v t* [**< black-lead, n**] To cover with plumbago or black-lead, apply black-lead to.

The deposit would not spread over a black-leaded surface in the liquid.

G Gore, Electro Metall, p 112

Blackleading-machine, an apparatus for applying powdered graphite to the surface of wax molds previous to coating them with copper.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n* [**< black + leg**] The allusion in def 3 is not clear, some suppose the term was orig applied to racing men who wore black top-boots. The term *black* is now understood in an opprobrious sense, cf *black-guard*. 1 A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs, symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.—2 A severe form of purpura.—3 One who systematically tries to gain money fraudulently in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games, a rook, a swindler. The term implies the habitual frequenting of places where wagers are made and games of chance are played, and the seeking of subsistence by dishonorable means, but does not always imply direct cheating. Some times contracted to *leg*.

4 Same as *black-nob*.

The police were used to watch the strikers or to protect the black legs, as those are called who work outside the Union movement. *R J Hinton*, Eng Rad Leaders p 333

blacklegism (blak'leg-izm), *n* [**< blackleg + -ism**] The profession or practices of a black-leg, cheating, swindling. *Bentley's Mag*.

black-letter (blak'let'er), *n* and *a* 1 *n* A name now given to the Gothic or Old English letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts and in the first printed books. It is still, with various modifications, in common use in Germany.

Thus is black-letter.

II. *a*. Written or printed in black-letter: as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.—**Black-letter day**, any day inscribed in the ancient calendars in black letter type, as distinguished from the more important, which were entered in red letter, hence, a holy day of an inferior character and dignity, an inauspicious day, as opposed to a red letter or auspicious day.

black-liquor (blak'lik'or), *n* A crude acetate of iron prepared from scrap-iron and crude acetic acid, very generally used in dyeing as a mordant instead of green copperas.

black-list (blak'list), *n* 1 A list of defaulters specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers with the view of affording protection against bad debts, frauds, etc.

2 Any list of persons who are for any reason deemed objectionable by the makers or users of the list, as for political or social misconduct, for joining in or assisting a strike, etc.—3 *Naut*, a list kept on board a man-of-war of delinquents to whom extra duty is assigned as a punishment.

blacklist (blak'list), *v t* [**< black-list, n**] To place on a black-list.

blackly (blak'li), *adv* With a black or dark appearance, darkly; atrociously.

Lastly stood Warro, in glittering arms clad,
With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly howled.
Sackville, Ind to Mir for Mags

Deeds so blackly grim and horrid

Pittam, Resoluer, li 31

black-mack, *n* [Early mod E, **< black + mack** (uncertain)] A blackbird.

blackmail (blak'mail), *n* [Lit black rent (cf *black rent*, under *black*), **< black + mail**, rent see *mail*] 1 A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to men who were allied with robbers, to secure protection from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century.

Hence—2 Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavorable criticism in the press. It usually implies that the payment is involuntary, and the ground for demanding it unlawful or pretended and fraudulent.

3† Rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver.

blackmail (blak'mail), *v t* [**< blackmail, n**] To extort money or goods from, by means of intimidation or threats of injury of any kind, as exposure of actual or supposed wrongdoing, etc. See the noun.

black-match (blak'mach), *n* Same as *amadou*.
blackmoor (blak'mor), *n* Same as *blackamoor*. *Beau and Fl*

black-moss (blak'mos), *n* The Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, of the southern United States so called from the black fiber that remains after the outer covering of the stem is removed. It is used as a substitute for horse-hair in mattresses, etc.

blackmouth (blak'mouth), *n* A foul-mouthed person, a slanderer. [Rare.]

blackmouthed (blak'moutht), *a* Slanderous, calumnious, foul-mouthed.

Whatever else the most black-mouth'd athlete charged it with.

Killingbeck, Scimons, p 118

black-mullet (blak'mul'et), *n* A local name about Chesapeake Bay of a sciaenoid fish, *Menticerius nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

black-nob (blak'neb), *n* 1 A name of the carrion-crow.—2† A person accused of sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution, a democrat. [Scotch.]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the horrors considered me a black nob, though I knew it not. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p 209

blackness (blak'ness), *n* [**< black + -ness**] 1 The quality of being black, black color, darkness.

His faults, in him seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness. *Shak*, A and C, li 4
Blackness as a solid wall. *T. Anyon*, Palace of Art

2 Moral darkness, atrocity or enormity in wickedness.

O'er a world of light and beauty

Fell the blackness of his crime.

Whittier, Slave Ship

black-nob (blak'nob), *n* An opprobrious name given in England by trades-unionists to a workman who is not a member of a trades-union; a knobstick. Also called *blacklog*.

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six black nobs.

Scotman (newspaper).

black-peopled (blak'pē'pld), *a* Inhabited by black persons as, "black-peopled empire," *San-dys*, Christ's Passion.

black-pigment (blak'pig'ment), *n* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

black-plate (blak'plāt), *n* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-pot (blak'pot), *n* 1† A beer-mug, hence, a toper.—2 The name given in English to a variety of crockery made in Denmark. It is exposed while burning to a very strong and dense smoke, which penetrates its substance and answers the purpose of glazing. Such pots are cheap and wholesome cooking vessels, having none of the inconveniences of lead-glazed ware.

black-pudding (blak'pūd'ing), *n* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., sometimes with the addition of a little oatmeal. Also called *blood-pudding*.

black-quarter (blak'kwā'r'tēr), *n* [**< black + quarter**, the shoulder] A disease in animals, symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

black-rod (blak'rod), *n* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, more fully styled *gentleman usher of the black rod* so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. His deputy is styled the vicomte usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords, and either the gentleman or the vicomte usher summons the Commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of persons guilty of breach of privilege and contempt. The name is also given to similar functionaries in the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies.

black-root (blak'rot), *n* 1 Culver's root or Culver's physic, *Lernaea lunicata*.—2 *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, a perennial herbaceous composite plant of the pine-barrens of the southern United States.

black-salter (blak'sal'tēr), *n* One who makes black-salts.

black-salts (blak'salts), *n pl* Wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution has been evaporated until the mass has become black. [U S.]

black-sampson (blak'samp'son), *n* A popular name in the United States for the species of *Echinacea*, the thick black roots of which were formerly supposed to have powerful medicinal virtues.

blackseed (blak'sēd), *n* The nonesuch, *Medicago lupulina* so called from its black, seed-like pods.

black-shell (blak'shel), *n* A univalve shell of the family *Hydrobia*, inhabiting the Pacific ocean. See *extract*.

The black shell is so called because, when polished, it throws out a very dark shade, full however, of beautiful rainbow tints exquisitely blended.

M S Lowell, British Edible Mollusca p 182

blacksize (blak'siz), *v t*, pret and pp *black-sized*, pp *black-sizing*. In leather-working, to cover with a coat of stiff size and tallow. The size is laid on with a soft brush or sponge, and the leather is then well rubbed with a glass slicker, after which it receives a final gloss from a little thin size applied with a sponge.

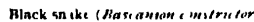
blacksmith (blak'smith), *n* [**< late ME black-smith, < black** (in ref to iron or black metal) + *smith* Cf *whitesmith*] 1 A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, an ironsmith, especially, in the United States, one who makes horseshoes and shoes horses.—2 [A translation of a native name.] In *ornith*, a name of the bare-necked bell-bird of Brazil, *Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*.—3 In *ichth*, a pomacentroid fish, *Chromis punctipinnus*, having conical teeth in two or more rows in each jaw, a blackish color with violet luster above relieved by greenish edgings of some of the scales, and bluish-black fins with small brown spots. It is not uncommon along the southern coast of California.

blacksmithing (blak'smith'ing), *n* [**< black-smith + -ing¹**] The trade or process of working in iron.

black-snake (blak'snāk), *n* 1 A name of various serpents of a more or less black color. The most notable are: (a) A species of *Rhombophis*, of the family *Colubridae*, of large size, and possessing great omens but attaining a large size, and possessing great strength and agility so that it is capable of exerting much constriction force. It climbs trees easily, is often 6 feet in length, and is common in the United States east of the Mississippi. Some other related species receive the same name. (b) A colubroid snake, *Coluber obsoletus*, differing

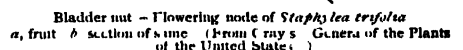
blade

bladder-nut (blad'er-nut), *n* 1 The popular name of plants of the genus *Staphylea*, natu-

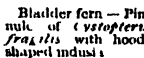


2 The wood of the *Acacia Mearnsii*, the most valuable timber of Australia, noted for its hardness and durability.—3 In the West Indies, the name given to the black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida*, a small tree of sea-coast marshes, with very heavy, hard, and dark-brown or nearly black wood. The tree is also found in southern Florida.

bladder-neck — 2 A seaweed of the California coast, of the genus *Verucystis*, having an exceedingly long stem which dilates above into a bladder several feet in length.



Anything resembling a blade (n) A sword, also, the flat, thin, cutting part of a knife or other cutting tool



If ere your blades
Had point or prowess, prove them now

Moore, Lalla Rookh

The famous Damascus blades, so renowned in the time of the Crusaders, are made here no longer

B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 190

(b) The broad, flattened part of certain instruments and utensils, as of an oar, a paddle, a spade, etc.

The blade of her light oar threw off its shower of spray

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook

(c) A broad flattened part of a bone, as, a jaw blade specifically, the scapula or shoulder blade

Atrides lance did gore

Pylæmen's shoulder in the blade

Chapman, Illad, v

(d) The front flat part of the tongue H Sweet Hand book of Phonetics (e) A commercial name for the four large plates on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the upper shell of the sea turtle which yield the best tortoise shell (f) That limb of a level which is movable on a pivot at the joint, in order that it may be adjusted to include any angle between it and the stock (g) The float or vane of a propeller or paddle wheel (h) The web or plate of a saw (i) The edge of a sectorial tooth (j) In entom, one of the flat, two edged plates forming the sword like ovipositor of certain Orthoptera and Homoptera, in a wider sense, the ovipositor itself

4 A swordsman

The shot man I felt quite confident Hugh could handle, and was surprised, seeing his build, that Pike should have declared him a good blade

S Wear Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, I 214

5 A dashing or rollicking fellow, a swaggerer, a rakish fellow, strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake, as, "jolly blades," Evelyn, Memoirs, 1

A brisk young fellow, with his hat cocked like a fool behind, as the present fashion among the blades is

Peypin, Diary, III 142

6 One of the principal rafters of a roof Gwill blade (blād), v, pret and pp *bladed*, ppr *blading* [*< ME bladen (= MLG bluden = Sw blada, thin out plants), from the noun*] 1 To take off the blades of (herbs) [Now only prov Eng]—2 To furnish with a blade, fit a blade to—To *blade* it, to fight with blades or swords

II. *intrans* To come into blade, produce blades

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,

As ever in the Musc a garden *bladed*

P Fletcher, Eliza, an Elegy

blade-bone (blād'bōn), n The scapula or shoulder-blade

bladed (blād'ed), p a [*< blade + -ed*] 1 Having a blade or blades, as a plant, a knife, etc as, "bladed grass," Shak, M N D, 1 1; "bladed field," Thomson, Summer, 1 57—2 Stripped of blades or leaves—3 In mineral, composed of long and narrow plates like the



Bladed Structure Cyanite

blade of a knife as, *bladed* structure—4 In her, used when the stalk or the blade of any kind of grain is borne of a color different from the ear or fruit, as, an ear of corn or, *bladed* vert

blade-fish (blād'fish), n A name in England of the harrail, *Trichurus lepturus*

blade-metal (blād'met'al), n Metal for sword-blades Milton

blade-mill (blād'mil), n A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them

blade-ore (blād'ör), n A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see)

blader (blā'dër), n 1† One who makes swords.—2† A swordsman—3 In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix as, three-blader [Colloq]

bladesmith (blād'smith), n [*< ME bladesmyth, < blad, blade, + smith*] A sword-cutler York Plays

blade-spring (blād'spring), n A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the *blade springs*

Campin, Mech. Engineering, p 142

blady (blā'di), a. [*< blade + -y*] Consisting of blades; provided with blades or leaves as, "the *blady* grass," Drayton, Polyolbion, xix 73

blae (blā or blē), a and n [*< Sc and North E, also written blea, blu, blay < ME bla, blaa, the north dial form (after Icel blā, dark-blue, livid, = Sw blå = Dan blaa, blue) corresponding to the reg southern blo, blou, bloc, bloue, mod E dial blou, < AS *blaw (in deriv blāwen, bluish) = OFries blau, blāu = MD bla, blau, later blaue, D blaue = MLG blau, LAI blau = OHG blāo (blāw-), MHG blu (blāw-), G blau (whence (from OHG) ML blau, > It biavo = OSP. blavo = Pr blau, fenn blaua, = OF and mod F bleu, > ME bleu, blue (perhaps in part < AS *blaw (as in blāwen) for *blaw), mod E blue, q v), blue, prob = L flavus, yellow (color-names are unstable in application) see blue] 1. a 1 Blue; blackish-blue, livid, also, bluish-gray, lead-colored a color-name applied to various shades of blue—2 Livid, pale-blue applied to a person's complexion, as affected by cold, terror, or confusion*

Oh! alas, some of you will stand with a *blae* countenance before the tribunal of God

M Bruce

II. n [Commonly in pl *blaes*, also written *blaze, blaze*] In coal-mining, indurated argillaceous shale or clay, sometimes containing nodules of iron ore The same term is also applied to beds of hard sandstone

blaeberry (blā'her'i), n, pl *blaeberries* (-i) [*< Sc, also spelled blenberry, blayberry, < blar + berry, after Icel bláber = Sw blåbär = Dan blaaber; see bilberry*] The Scotch name of the bilberry

blae-linen (blā'lin'en), n A slate-colored linen beeted in the manufacture Also *blay-linen*

blaesitas (blē'si-tas), n [NL, < L. blasius, lisp, stammering, cf Gr βλασίσ, crooked, bandy-legged] 1 Stuttering or stammering—2 An imperfection of speech consisting in the substitution of d for t, b for p, etc See *perit blasius* [Rare]

blaff, v t [*Prob < D blaffen = MLG LG blaffen, bark, cf ME. waffen, and baffen, E baff, bark all appar imitative*] To bark

Seals which would rise out of the water, and *blaff* like a dog

Capt Cowley, Voy (1720), p 6 (N F D)

blaffert (blāf'ert), n [*< MHG blaphart, blaphart, playert = MLG. blaffer t = MD blay-ferd, blaffert (ML blaffardus), a silver coin with a blank face, < blaffert, having a blank or plane face, < blaf, having a blank or broad face see bluf*] An old silver coin of Cologne, worth about 4 cents.

blafum (blāf'um), n [Also *blefum* (cf *be-flum*] Deception, imposition, hoax [Scotch] blague (blag), n [F] Humbug, vain boasting, pretentious falsehood

blague (blag), v t, pret and pp *blagued*, ppr *blaguung* [*< F blaguer, humbug, hoax, from the noun*] To humbug, boast; lie jestingly

She [a Belgian shopkeeper] laughed, and said I *blagued*

The Broad Winner, vi

blain (blān), n [*< ME blain, blayn, bleyne, blen, < AS blegen (= D blein = LAI bleien = Dan blegn), perhaps, like bladder, ult from the root of blāwan, blow, puff see blow*] 1. A pustule, a blotch, a blister

Blotches and blains must all his flesh emboss

Milton, P L, xii 180

2 A bubble of water—3 In *farrery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, and tending to cause suffocation

blaise, n pl See *blae*, n.

blakt, blaket, a Middle English forms of *black* blake (blāk), a. [E dial, < ME *blake, blak*, the northern form corresponding to the reg southern early ME *bloke, bloc*, < AS *blac* (var *blæc*, > ME *bleche*, mod E *black*), adj, also prob without assimilation ME **bleche*, mod E *black* see *black*, a, and *bleak*] (= OS *blak* = D *bleek* = MLG. *blēk* = OHG *blah*, MHG *G blach* = Icel *blakr*), shining, white, pale, < *blācan* (pret *blāc*), shine, gleam see *black*, 1 1 Pale, pallid, wan: of a sickly hue, as the complexion, of a pale-green or yellow hue, as vegetation—2 Yellow, as butter, cheese, etc—3 Bleak, cold, bare, naked Halliwell [North Eng]

blaket, v t [ME *blaken*, the northern form corresponding to the reg southern early ME *bloken*, < AS *blācan*, become pale, < *blāc*, pale. see *black*, a] To become pale.

blakeling (blāk'ling), n [E dial, < *blake*, yellow, + *-ling*] The yellow bunting Halliwell [North Eng]

blamable, blameable (blā'ma-bl), a [*< blame + -able*] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty, culpable, reprehensible, censurable

Such feelings though *blamable* were natural and not wholly inexcusable

Macaulay, Hist Eng, II

blamableness, blameableness (blā'ma-bl-ness), n The state or quality of being blamable, culpability, faultiness

If we are to measure degrees of *blamableness*, one wrong must be set off against the other

Edinburgh Rev LXIV 450

blamably, blameably (blā'ma-bl-ly), adv In a blamable manner, culpably

I took occasion to observe that the world in general began to be *blameably* indifferent as to doctrinal matters

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv

blame (blām), v t, pret and pp *blamed*, ppr *blaming* [*< ME blamen = MD blamen (also blameren, D blameren), < OF blasmer, blamer, F blāmer = Pr blasmar = OSP blasmar = It blasmare, < LL blasphemare, speak ill of, blame, also blaspheme, < Gr βλασphemō, speak ill, whence the full E form blaspheme, q v*] 1 To express disapprobation of, find fault with, censure opposed to *praise* or *commend*

No less is to be *blamed* their odd pronouncing of *I* latine, so that out of England none were able to understand or endure it

Evelyn, Diary, May 13, 1661

We *blamed* him, and with perfect justice and propriety, for saying what he did not mean

Macaulay, Sadler's Refuted

Formerly it might be followed by *of*

Tommaso he *blamed* of inconsiderate rashness

Kneller, Hist Turks

2 To charge, impute as a fault, lay the responsibility of as, he *blames* the failure on you [Colloq]—3† To bring reproach upon, blemish, injure

Thus ill state in which she stood,

To which she for his sake had willingly

Now brought her self and *blamed* her noble blood

Shakespeare, F Q VI iii 11

[In such phrases as *he is to blame*, to *blame* by an old and common construction has the passive meaning 'to be blamed blamable' (compare *a house to let, here build, grain ready to cut*, etc)

You were to *blame*, I must be plain with you

Shak, M of V, v 1

I was to *blame* to be so rash I am sorry

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III 4

In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *to blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective = *Syn* 1 To reprove, reproach, chide, upbraid, reprehend See *decry*

blame (blām), n [*< ME blame = MD blame, D blaam, < OF blasme, F blāme (= Pr blasme = OSP Pg blasmo = It blasmo), < blasmer, v, blame see blame, t*] 1 An expression of disapproval of something deemed to be wrong, imputation of a fault, censure, reprehension

Let me bear the *blame* for ever

Gen xliii 9

2 That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation, fault, crime, sin

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him

Phl 1 4

3 Culpability, responsibility for something that is wrong as, the *blame* is yours—4† Hurt, injury

And [the blow] glancing down his shield from *blame* him fairly hit

Spenser, F Q I ii 18

blameable, blameableness, blameably. See *blamable*, *blamableness*, *blamably*

blameful (blām'ful), a [*< blame, n, + -ful*] 1 Meriting blame, reprehensible, faulty, guilty, criminal as, "blameful things," Chaucer, Melibeus

Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed

Some stern untutor'd churl

Shak, 2 Hen VI, III 2

2 Faultfinding, blaming as, a *blameful* look or word Russian

blamefully (blām'ful-ly), adv In a blameful manner

blamefulness (blām'ful-ness), n [*< blameful + -ness*] The state of being blameful

blameless (blām'less), a [ME *blameles*, < *blame* + *-less*] Not meriting blame or censure, without fault, undeserving of reproof, innocent, guiltless as, "the *blameless* Indians," Thomson, Memoir of Lord Tibet

We will be *blameless* of this thing with

Josh ii 17

Wearing the white flower of a *blameless* life

Tennyson, A Ded of Idylla

= *Syn* Faultless irreprouchable unimpeachable unsullied spotless stainless unblemished

blamelessly (blām'less-ly), adv In a blameless manner, without fault or crime, innocently

blamelessness (blām'les-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless, innocence; purity
[by white blamelessness accounted blame
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*]

blamer (blā'mēr), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures as, "blamers of the times,"
Donne, *To Countess of Bedford*, iii

blameworthiness (blām'wér'thī-nēs), *n.* [*<* *blameworthy* + *-ness*] The quality of being blameworthy, blamableness

Praise and blame express what actually are, praise worthiness and blameworthiness what naturally ought to be, the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct

Adam Smith, *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, iii 3

Blame I can bear, though not blameworthiness
Browning, *Ring and Book*, i 140

blameworthy (blām'wér'thī), *a* [*<* *ME blameworthy*, *<* *blame* + *worth*] Deserving blame, censurable, culpable, reprehensible

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not blameworthy, he affirms, because the man was notoriously vicious
Milton, *Divorce*, ii 22

blanc (blangk, *F* pron blon), *n.* [*OF blanc*, a silver coin (see def 2), *<* *blanc*, *a*, white see *blank*] 1 A silver coin, weighing about 47



Obverse
Blanc of Henry VI British Museum (Size of the original)



grains, struck by Henry VI of England (1422-1461) for his French dominions. Sometimes spelled *blank* or *blanch*

Have you any money? he answered. Not a *blanch*
B. Jonson, *Gayton's First Night*

2 A French silver coin, first issued by Philip of Valois (1328-1350) at the value of 10 deniers, or 2½ lires. Under King John the Good (1350-1364) the blanc was coined at 5 deniers. Under Charles VI and



Obverse
Blanc of Charles VI of France British Museum (Size of the original)



his successors the blanc was worth 10 deniers and the demi blanc 5 deniers. From Louis XI to Francis I a grand blanc was issued worth 12 deniers or 3½ lires, and a petit blanc of one half that value. After the time of Francis I the grand blanc was no longer coined, but the petit blanc was retained as a money of account, and was reckoned at 5 deniers, or 1½ lires. It was commonly called simply *blanc*. The blanc was coined according to both the *tournois* and the *parisis* systems, the latter coins, like others of the same system being worth one quarter more than those of the same name in the former system

3 A white paint, especially for the face — 4 A piece of ware such as is generally decorated, sold or delivered without its decoration. At the Sevres and other porcelain factories pieces not quite perfect in shape are sold undecorated but bearing a special ineffaceable mark which distinguishes them from those finished in the factory

5 A rich stock or gravy in which made dishes or entrées are sometimes served — *Blanc d'argent*, a pigment, the carbonate of lead, or white lead, usually found in commerce in small drops — *Blanc fixe*, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium made by dissolving witherite (carbonate of barium) in hydrochloric acid and precipitating this solution with sulphuric acid. It is met with in commerce in a pulpy state in water, and is used as an adulterant of paper pigments etc

blancard (blangk'ard), *n.* [*F*, *<* *blanc*, white (see *blank*), + *-ard*] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven

blanch (blānch), *a* and *n.* [*Also written blench*, *<* *ME blancher*, *blanche*, *<* *OF blancher*, *fem* of *blanc*, white see *blank*, *a*] 1 *a* 1 White, pale — 2 *t* Same as *blench* — *Blanch farm*, see *blanch farm* — *Blanch fever*, *<* *ME blancher*, the agues which with maldens that have the green sickness are troubled, *Cotgrave*, literally, pale fever hence, to have the *blanch fever* is either to be in love or to be sick with wantonness

And some thou saydest hadde a *blanche fever*,
And preyedst God he sholde nevere kevere
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i 916.

Blanch lion, anciently, the title of one of the pursuivants of arms

II. *n* 1 *t* Same as *blanc*, 3.—2 *t*. A white spot on the skin — 3 In *mining*, a piece of ore found isolated in the hard rock *R. Hunt*.

[*Eng*]

blanch (blānch), *v.* [*Early mod E* also *blaunch*, *<* *ME blanchen*, *blanchen*, *<* *OF blanchin* (*F*, *blanchir*), *<* *blanc* (*>* *ME blank*, *blanch*), white see *blank*] 1 *trans* 1 To make white; whiten by depriving of color, render colorless as, to *blanch* linen — 2 In *hort*, to whiten or prevent from becoming green by excluding the light a process applied to the stems or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, etc. It is done by banking up earth about the stems of the plants tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like 3 To make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii 4

4 *t* Figuratively, to give a fair appearance to, as an immoral act, palliate, slur, pass over

They extoll Constantine because he extold them, as our home bred Monks in their Histories *blanch* the Kings their Benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their Correctors
Milton, *Ref. in Eng*, i

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things
Tillotson, *Works*, i 30

5. In *cookery*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald by a short, rapid boiling, for the purpose of producing firmness or whiteness — 6 In the *arts*, to whiten or make lustrous (as metals) by acids or other means, also, to cover with a thin coating of tin — To *blanch almonds*, to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water and a little friction, after their shells have been removed

One word more, and I'll *blanch* thee like an almond
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, i 2

= *syn.* 1 and 2 *F* *blot* etc See *whiten*

II. *intrans* To become white, turn pale

The ripple would hardly *blanch* into spray
At the foot of the cliff
Tennyson, *The Wreck*

Drew his toil worn shawl across
To brush the mainly tear
From cheeks that in wet changed in woe,
And never *blanch'd* in fear

O. W. Holmes, *Pilgrim's Vision*

blanch (blānch), *v.* [*A corruption of blench*, *blanching*, *blanch*, *turn pale* see *blench*] 1 *trans* To shun or avoid, as from fear, evade

The judges thought it dangerous to admit it and to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger
Bacon, *Hen VII*, p 134

By whose importunity was the salt slackened in the first encounter with the Dutch, or whether I am to *blanch* this particular?
 Evelyn, *To my Lord Treasurer*

II. *intrans* To shrink, shift, equivocate

Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*
Bacon, *Of Counsel*

blanched (blānch't), *p* *a* Whitened, deprived of color, bleached

And still she slept an azure lidded sleep,
In *blanched* linen smooth, and lavender'd
Keats, *Eve of St. Agnes*, xxx

Specifically applied to coins and silver articles containing copper which have been submitted to the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid, to dissolve a part of the copper of the alloy on the surface, and leave a film or coating richer in silver — *Blanched copper*, an alloy of copper and arsenic in about the proportion of 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is used for clock dials and thermometer and barometer scales. It is prepared by heating copper chip pieces with white arsenic (arsenious acid), arranged in alternate layers and covered with common salt, in an earthen crucible

blancher (blān'chēr), *n.* [*Early mod E* also *blauncher*, *<* *ME blancher*, *<* *blanch* + *-er*] One who blanches or whitens, in any sense of the verb *blanch*

blancher (blān'chēr), *n.* [*Early mod E* also *blauncher*, *blauncher*, etc, *<* *blanch* + *-er*] 1 One who turns aside or causes to turn aside, a perverter

These *blanchers* will be ready to whisper the king in the ear, and to tell him that this abuse is but a small matter
Jatiner, *Sermon of the Plough*

2 One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction, a sower (which see)

Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot and Gynclia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i

And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the said books (hairs as he said) therewith to make him sewals or *blanchers* to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hounds
Layton, in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng*, iv

3 One who starts or balks at anything *N. E. D.*

blanch-farm, blanch-ferm, *n.* [*<* *OF blancher ferme*, lit white rent see *blanch*, *a*, and

farm.] Rent paid in silver instead of in service or produce; also, a kind of nominal quit-rent, paid with a small piece of silver or otherwise. Also written *blench-farm, blench-ferm*, and *blench-firm*.

blanch-holding (blānch'hōl'ding), *n.* A Scotch tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. Also written *blench-holding*

blanchimeter (blān'chīm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg* *<* *blanch* + *meter* *cf altimeter*] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chloride) of lime and potash

blanching (blān'ching), *n.* The act of rendering blanched or white, specifically, any process applied to silver or other metals to impart whiteness and luster

blanching-liquor (blān'ching'lik'or), *n.* The solution of chloride of lime used for bleaching. Also called *bleaching-liquid*.

blanch, *a* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blank* **blanc-mange, blanch-manger** (blān-monzh', -mon-zhā'), *n.* [*The present spelling and pronunciation* *blamange, blomange, blumange*, according to the current pronunciation, early mod E also *blavemanger, blawmanger*, etc, *<* *ME blamanger, blawmanger, blammanger, blanmanger, blankmanger, blanchmanger*, etc, a preparation of different kinds, *<* *OF* (and *F*) *blanc-manger* (= *Sp manjar blanco*), lit white food, *<* *blanc*, white, + *manger*, eating, prop inf, eat see *blank* and *manger*] In *cookery*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of jelly, variously composed of dissolved mungbean, arrow-root, corn-starch, etc, with milk and flavoring substances. It is frequently made from a marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*, called Irish moss, which is common on the coasts of Europe and North America. The *blanc-manger* mentioned by Chaucer in the General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l 387, was apparently a compound made of capon minced with flour, sugar, and cream

blanco (blangk'kō), *n.* [*Sp*, *<* *blanco*, *a*, white see *blank*] A grade of cochineal-bugs, often called silver-whites, from their peculiar lustrous appearance, in distinction from the black bugs or zacatillas. They are picked into bags and immediately dried in a stove, while the others are first thrown into hot water

blanch, *v* [*Early mod E* (*Sc*) *<* *ME blanden*, *blonden*, *<* *AS blandan* (pret *bleōnd*, pp *blanden*) = *OS blandan* = *OHG blantan* = *Icel blanda* = *Sw blanda* = *Dan blandi* = *Goth blandan* (redupl verb, pret *harbland*, pp *blandans*), mix, rare in *AS*, and in later use superseded by *blend*, *q* *v*] To mix, blend

blend (blend), *n.* [(1) *ME*, *<* *AS bland* (= *Icel bland*), mixture (*Icel* *blend*, in union, together), *<* *blandan*, mix, (2) *<* *Icel blanda*, a mixture of liquids, esp. of hot whey with water, *<* *blanda* = *AS blandan*, mix, blend see *blend*, *v*] 1 *t* Mixture, union — 2 An agreeable summer beverage prepared from the whey of churned milk, common among the inhabitants of the Shetland islands In *blend*, together, blended

blend (blend), *a* [*<* *L blandus*, caressing, soft, agreeable, flattering, perhaps orig **blandus*, akin to *mollis*, mild, *Skt mridu*, *Gr μειλιχος*, *E mild*, etc see *mild*, *moll*] 1 Mild; soft, gentle, balmy

Luxuriating vapour *blend*
Milton, *P. L.*, ix 1047

The weather being for the most part of a *blend* and equal temperature
Percy, *Ford and Lea*, i 14

2 Affable, suave, soothing, kindly as, "blend words," *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix 855

His manners were gentle, complying, and *blend*
Goldsmith, *Retaliation*, i 140

Blend the smile that like a wrinking wind
On glassy water drove his cheek in lines.
Tennyson, *Princess*, i

3 Mild, free from irritating qualities said of certain medicines as, *blend oils* — 4. Not stimulating said of food = *syn.* *Mild*, etc See *gentle*

blend, *v* [*Early mod E* (*Sc*) *<* *ME blanden*, *blonden*, *blunden* = *MD blanden*, *<* *OF blander* (*>* also *E blandish*, *q* *v*) *<* *L blandus*, flatter, caress see *blandish*] To flatter; blandish

blandation (blān-dā'shon), *n.* [*<* *L* as if **blandatio* (*n*), equiv to *blanditia*, *<* *blandiri*, pp *blanditus*, flatter see *blandish*] A piece of flattery, blandishment *Camden*

blandiloquence (blān-dil'ō-kwēns), *n.* [*<* *L blandiloquentia*, *<* *blandiloquen* (*t*)-s, speaking

flatteringly, < *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak] Fair, mild, or flattering speech; courteous language, compliment [Rare.]

blandiment (blan'di-ment), *n.* [= Sp *blan-dimento* = It. *blandimento*, < L. *blandimentum*, < *blandiri*, flatter see *blandish*] Blandishment, allurement, enticement

Allure no man with suasions and blandishments
By Burnet, Injunctions to the Monasteries,
[temp Hen VIII, I, App]

blandish (blan'dish), *v.* [*<* ME. *blaudishen*, *blaudisen*, < OF. *blandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blaudir* = Pr. Sp. *blaudir* = It. *blaudire*, < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress, < *blandus*, caressing, gentle, bland see *blend²*, *a*] **I. trans** 1 To flatter, caress, coax or cajole with complaisant speech or caressing act — 2 To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing

In former days a country life,
For so time honoured poets sing,
Flee from anxiety and strife,
Was blandish'd by perpetual spring
J. G. Cooper, Retreat of Aristippus, Ep. 1

3 To offer or bestow blandly or caressingly as, to *blandish* words or favors [Rare and archaic in all uses]

II. † intrans To assume a caressing or blandishing manner

How she blandishing
By Dunsmore drives along
Dayton, Polyolbion xlii 318

blandished (blan'disht), *p. a* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment

Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd smiles, feminine assaults
Milton, S. A., 1 403

blandisher (blan'dish-er), *n.* One who blandishes, a flatterer

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *blaudinge*, verbal *n.* of *blandish*] Blandishment
Double hearted friends whose blandishings
Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms
Beaumont, Psyche, vi 3

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *a* [*<* ME. *blaudyshing*, ppr. of *blandish*] Mild, soothing
The sea hath eke his ryght to be sometime calm and
blaudyshing with smothre water
Chaucer, Boethius, ii, prose 2

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* [*<* OF. *blan-dissement*, < *blaudir* see *blandish* and *-ment*] 1 Speech or action expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart, an artificial caress, flattering attention, cajolery, endearment

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld
Approching two and two, these cowering low
With blandishment each bird stoop'd on his wing
Milton, P. I., viii 351

Blandishments will not fascinate us
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill

2 Something bland or pleasing, that which pleases or allures

The rose yields her sweete blandishment
Habbington, Castara, ii

The blandishments of early friendships
Longfellow, Hyperion iv 5

blantly (bland'h), *adv.* In a bland manner, with suavity, mildly; gently

blandness (bland'nes), *n.* [*<* *bland* + *-ness*] The state or quality of being bland, mildness, gentleness, soothingness.

Envy was disarm'd by the blandness of Alkmaria's temper
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii

blanquilla (blan-dū-ril'ē), *n.* [Sp. dim. of *blan-dura*, softness, a white paint used by women, < *blando*, soft, bland, < L. *blandus* see *blend²*, *a*] A fine soft pomatum made in Spain

blank (blangk), *a* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blanc*, *blanch*, < ME. *blank*, fem. *blanche* (see *blanch¹*, *a*), < OF. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white (= Pr. *blanc* = Sp. *blanco* = Pg. *branco* = It. *bianco*, ML. *blancus*), < OHG. *blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, shining, bright (= MLG. *blank* = D. *blank* = Sw. *dan blank*, shining, = AS. **blanc*, only in poet. deriv. *blanca*, a white or gray horse, ME. *blanke*, *blonke*, Sc. *blunk*, cf. Icel. *blakkr*, poet., a horse, steed), usually referred to a Teut. verb **blinkan* (pret. **blank*), shine, which, however, is not found in the older tongues. see *blink* In the sense of a coin (II, 7, 8), OF. *blanc*, MLG. *blank*, MD. *blanche* (ML. *blanca*), orig. with ref. to the color of silver] **1. a** 1. White or pale as, "the *blanc* moon," Milton, P. L., x 656

Blank as death in marble Tennyson, Princess, i

2 Pale from fear or terror, hence, dispirited, dejected; confounded; confused.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
Astonied stood and blank Milton, P. L., ix 890
Th' old woman wox half blank those words to heare
Spenser, F. Q., III iii 17

3. Empty or unoccupied, void, bare
So blacken'd all her world in secret, blank
And waste it accid and vain
Tennyson, Princess, vii

Now slowly falls the dull blank night
Bryant, Ratin Dr. am

Specifically — (a) Free from written or printed characters not written upon as, a blank book blank paper blank spaces (b) Not filled up applied to local banking accounts or other forms as, a blank check or order a blank ballot a blank bond (c) Of uniform surface unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening as, a blank wall (d) Empty of results, of interest, etc. as, a blank outlook for the future

4 Without contents; especially, wanting some part necessary to completeness as, blank cartridges, that is, cartridges containing powder but no ball — **5** Vacant in expression, exhibiting perplexity, real or feigned, nonplussed, disconcerted

Never he blank Alonso
Because this fellow has outstript thy fortune
Pletcher, Rule a Wife, ii 2

The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter,
was none blank, and more ingenious than to stand out
facing Milton, Ikonoklastes, xxi

6 Complete, utter, unmitigated as, "blank stupidity," Percival

All but the suffering heart was dead
For him abandoned to blank awe,
To vacancy and horror strong
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vi

7 Unrime'd applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme, such as that commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry — **Blank bar, bond, cartridge, charter, door, flange, indorsement, wheel,** etc. See the nouns

II. n 1 Any void space or vacant surface a space from which something is absent or omitted, a void, a vacancy as, a blank in one's memory, to leave blanks in writing

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do and yet I
will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you Swift

From the cheerful ways of men
Cut off and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal blank
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and rased
Milton, P. I., iii 48

2 A piece of paper prepared for some special use, but without writing or printed matter on it

The freemen signified their approbation by an unmarked
vote and their dissent by a blank Palfrey

3 A form or document containing blank spaces, a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in

And daily new exactions are devis'd —
As blanks, benevolences, and I wot not what
Shak. Rich. II., ii 1

4 In parliamentary usage, provisional words printed in italics in a bill, the final form of which is to be settled in committee — **5** A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated, a lot by which nothing is gained

In a lottery where there are (at the lowest computation)
ten thousand blanks to a prize, it is the most prudent
choice not to venture
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters Jan. 28, 1753

6 In archery, the white mark in the center of a butt or target at which an arrow is aimed, hence (archaically), the object toward which anything is directed, aim, target

As level as the cannon to his blank
Shak. Hamlet, iv 1
Let me still remain
The true blank of thine eye
Shak. Lear, i 1

Quite beyond my arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain Shak. W. T. ii 1

7 Same as *blanc*, 1 — **8** A small copper coin formerly current in France

Refuse not a marvelli, a blank
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii 1

9 A piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation as, a blank for a file or a screw, specifically, in coming, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped — **10** A blank verse

Five lines of that number
Such pretty, begging blanks
Bour and Pl. Philaster, ii 2

11† A weight, equal to 250 grains
blank (blangk), *v. t.* [*<* *blanc*, *a*] 1. To make blank, make white or pale, blanch

Blount arose and left the hall while Raleigh looked
after him with an expression that blanked for a moment
his bold and animated countenance
Scott, Kenilworth, I xvii

2† To confuse, put out of countenance; disconcert, nonplus

Despoil him
And with confusion blank his worshippers
Milton, S. A., 1 471

3† To frustrate, make void, bring to naught
All former purposes were blanked
Spenser, State of Ireland

4 A common euphemistic substitute for *damn*, referring to the blank or dash which is commonly substituted in printing for that word when it is used as a profane expression [Slang]

blank-book (blangk'buk), *n.* A book of ruled or unruled writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, etc.

blanket (blangk'ket), *n.* [*<* MT. *blanket*, *blonket*, < OF. *blanket* (f. *blanchet* ML. *blanketus*, *blanchetus*), also fem. *blankete* *blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white see *blanch¹*, *a*] **1†** A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed used for clothing — **2** A large oblong piece of soft, loosely woven woolen cloth, used for the sake of its warmth as a bed-covering, or (usually made of coarser material and closer texture) as a covering for a horse when standing or exposed to cold, and sometimes worn as a garment, especially among rude or uncivilized people — **3** In printing, a sheet of woolen cloth, white, baize, or rubber, laid between the outer and inner tympana of a hand-press, or on a machine-cylinder, to moderate and equalize the pressure on the type — **4** In cloth-printing the cover of the printing-table — **5** Same as *blanquette*, 4 — **6** In paper-making, an endless felt upon which the pulp is laid. A wet blanket, one who or that which damps depression, or disappoints any hope, expectation or enjoyment

But, said the chairman and that "but was the usual wet blanket Dickens

Born on the wrong side of the blanket, of illegitimate birth

blanket (blangk'ket), *v. t.* [*<* *blanket*, *n*] **1** To cover with a blanket or as with a blanket as, to blanket a horse

I'll blanket my loins Shak. Lear, ii 3
Blanketed like a dog,
And like a cut purse whipt
Massena, Parliament of Love, iv 5

The importance of the blanketing action of our atmospheric constituents has been in no way over stated
Science, V 450

2 To toss in a blanket by way of punishment or practical joke

We'll have our men blanket 'em i the hall
B. T. Jones, I phone, v 4

3 To take the wind out of the sails of, as the sails of one vessel when it is passing close to windward of another

Is he who will be apt to sail his boat as close to the
wind as possible and try to "claw to windward" and
prevent A from blanketing him
Quailrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 115

blanket-bar (blangk'ket-bar), *n.* An iron bar used to keep the blanket of a printing-press in place

blanket-clause (blangk'ket-klaiz), *n.* A general or indefinite clause framed so as to provide for a number of contingencies

Suitable annual appropriations require no blanket clause to justify or cover them
Report of Sec. U. S. Treasury 1886, I xii

blanket-deposit (blangk'ket-de-poz'it), *n.* The name given in some parts of the Cordilleran mining region, especially in Colorado and Utah, to deposits of ore occurring in a form having some of the characters of those elsewhere designated as *flat sheets*, *bedded veins*, *beds*, or *flat masses*. They are frequently intercalated between rocks of different lithological character and origin in which case they partake of the nature of contact deposits. The occurrences of ore at Leadville are of this nature.

blanketeer (blangk-keet-er'), *n.* [*<* *blanket* + *-er*] **1†** One who tosses in a blanket — **2** One of the radical reformers of Lancashire who, on March 10th, 1817, at a meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, decided to march to London with a petition for parliamentary reform, each man having a tug of blanket strapped on his shoulder, so that he might bivouac on the road if necessary

blanketeer (blangk-keet-er'), *v. t.* [*<* *blanketeer*, *n*] To act as a blanketeer

This epistle awaits d. H. at Bramish Inn on returning
from her blanketing adventure
The Husband Hunter (1830) iii 230 (N and Q,
17th ser., II 8)

blanketing (blangk'ket-ing), *n.* **1** Coarse woolen cloth of which blankets are made — **2** A supply or quantity of blankets. — **3** The

process of obtaining gold by collecting it as it comes from the stamps on a blanket or in a blanket-slucce — 4 *pl* The gold so obtained — 5 The operation of tossing in a blanket as a punishment or a joke.

That affair of the blanketing happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of

Smollett, tr of Don Quixote, III 5

blanket-leaf (blang'ket-lēf), *n*. The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*

blanket-mortgage (blang'ket-môr'gāj), *n*. A mortgage intended to cover an aggregation of property, or secure or provide for indebtedness previously existing in various forms

blanket-sheet (blang'ket-shēt), *n*. A large newspaper in folio form *Amer Bookmaker*

blanket-slucce (blang'ket-slow), *n*. In mining and metal, a long trough or sluice in which blankets are laid for the purpose of collecting the particles of gold or amalgam which pass over them as the material flows from under the stamps

blankillo (blang-kil'ō), *n*. Same as *blanquillo*, 1

blanking-press (blang'king-pres), *n*. A stamping-press used to cut out blanks

blankly (blangk'li), *adv*. 1 In a blank or vacant manner, vacuously, aimlessly — 2 Directly, point-blank, flatly, utterly

We in short blankly deny the possibility of loss
Luttrell's Rev. N. S., XL 540

blankness (blangk'ness), *n*. [*< blank + -ness*] The state or quality of being blank

There was nothing external by which he [Casaubon] could account for a certain blankness of sensibility which came over him just when his expected gladiators should have been most lively *George Eliot Middlemarch*, I 94

Blanquefort (blank'fōrt), *n*. [*F* *Blanquefort*, a town in Gironde, France] A red wine grown in the department of Gironde in France

blanquette (blon-ket'), *n*. [*F*, dim of *blanc*, white (*< blank*)] 1 In cooking, a white sauce, also, a minced dish, as of cold veal — 2 A kind of crude soda, obtained at Aigues-Mortes, in France, by the memoration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali* — 3 A kind of white sparkling wine made in southern France, often called *blanquette de Limoux* — 4 A large variety of pear Also written *blanket*

blanquillo (blang-kel'), *n*. Same as *blanquillo*

blanquillo (blang-kō'lyō), *n*. [*Sp*, a small coin, *< blanquillo*, whitish, dim of *blanco*, white see *blank*, *a*] 1 A small copper coin equivalent to about 6 centimes, or a little over 1 cent, current in Morocco and on the Barbary coast Also *blankillo* — 2 A name of a fish of the



Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*)

genus *Caulolatilus* and family *Ictalidae*, such as *C. chrysops*, *C. microps*, or *C. princeps* *C. microps* is of moderately elongate form and has 7 dorsal spines and 25 rays is of a reddish color marked with yellow, and has a yellow band below the eyes and a dark axillary blotch. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and the southern coast of Florida, and is esteemed for the table. *C. princeps* is a closely related species olivaceous with bluish reflections, occurring along the southern California coast, where it is known as *blanquillo* and *whitfish*

Blaps (blaps), *n*. [*NL*] A genus of beetles, generally referred to the family *Tenebrionidae*, but by some taken as the type of a family *Blapsidae* *Blaps mortuaria* is a common European species called churchyard beetle in Great Britain *B. mucronata* is found in kitchens and cellars *B. sulcata* is discussed with butter and eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat



Churchyard Beetle (*Blaps mortuaria*) about its natural size

Blapsidae (blap'si-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Blaps + -idae*] A family of arachelate heteromerous beetles, generally merged in *Tenebrionidae*, comprising nocturnal black-beetles of moderate size, the wings of which are generally obsolete and the elytra fused together. They frequent damp places and when seized discharge in self defense a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odor

blare (blā), *v*, pret *blaved*, ppr *blaring* [*See also blaw*, early mod *E blaw* (*See blaw*), *< late ME blaren*, earlier *blaren* (*see blare*), and prob **blaren*, cry, weep, = MD *blaren*, *blaren*, low, bleat, = MLG *blarren*, LG. *blarren*, *blären* =

MHG *blären*, *blarren*, cry aloud, bleat, G. *blarren*, *blarren*, roar, bellow, bleat, blare, prob an imitative word] *I. intrans* 1. To roar, bellow, cry, low [Now chiefly prov. Eng] — 2 To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet, give out a brazen sound, bellow

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet blare

Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra

II. trans. To sound loudly, proclaim noisily

And such a tongue

To blare its own interpretation

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

blare (blār), *n*. [*< blare*, *v*] 1. A roaring; loud or bellowing noise

Whitman sang the blare and brawn that he found

in the streets

Stedman, Poets of America, p 355

2. Sound like that of a trumpet

And his ears are stunned with the thunder's blare

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay

With blare of bugle, clamor of men,

Roll of cannon and clash of arms

Tennyson, Duke of Wellington

3. The bleat of a sheep, the bellowing of a calf, or the weeping of a child [Prov Eng]

blare (blār), *n*. [Origin unknown] *Naut*, a paste of hair and tar used for calking the seams of boats

blare (blār), *n*. [*Swiss*] A petty copper coin, of about the value of 2 cents, struck at Bern, Switzerland

Blarina (bla-rī'nā), *n*. [*NL*, a nonsense-name] A genus of American shrews, with 32 or 30 colored teeth, concealed ears, and short tail. It is the short tailed mole shrew of North America,



Mole shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*)

of which there are several species of two subgenera, *Blarina* proper, with 32 teeth, and *Soriculus*, with 30 teeth. The best known is *B. brevicauda*, the common mole shrew of the United States, one of the largest of the family *Soricidae*

blarney (blar'ni), *n*. [Popularly referred to Castle *Blarney*, near Cork in Ireland, in the wall of which is a stone (the "Blarney stone") said to endow those who kiss it with unusual facility and unscrupulousness in the use of flattery and compliment] Exceedingly complimentary language, flattery, smooth, wheedling talk, pleasing cajolery

The blarney is so great a deceiver

J. Lowr

Madame de Staël was requesting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language which answered to their "Continent." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly, — blarney." *Caroline Fox, Journal*, p 121

blarney (blar'ni), *v* [*< blarney*, *n*] To talk over or beguile by wheedling speeches, flatter, humbug with agreeable talk

The General has yet to learn that my father's countrymen (I have ever felt proud of my descent from an Irishman) though they sometimes do blarney others, are yet hard to be blarneyed themselves

J. Buchanan, in Curtis, II 63

blast, *n*. [Invented by Van Helmont (1577-1644) *Cf gas*] A subtle kind of matter supposed by Van Helmont, a Dutch mystic philosopher, to be radiated from the stars and to produce effects opposite to those of heat

blasé (bla-zé'), *a*. [*F*, pp of *blaser*, cloy, satiate, blunt, of uncertain origin] Exhausted by enjoyment, especially by sensuous pleasures, having the healthy energies exhausted, weary and disgusted with life

blash (blash), *v* [*An imitative word, assimilated to plash, splash, dash, flush, etc*] 1 To dash or splash with a quantity of liquid, drench — 2 To pour in suddenly and in great quantity. [*Scotch and North Eng*]

blash (blash), *n*. [*< blash*, *v*] 1 A dash or plash, as of rain falling in sheets

A snow storm came down from the mountains, noo

a whit, and noo a blash

J. Wilson, Noctes Ambros

2 A quantity of thin, watery stuff, especially an excessive quantity as, a blash of tea. — 3. A broad blaze or flare

[Prov Eng and Scotch]

Blash-boggart, a goblin who appears and disappears in a blash *See boggart* [*Scotch*]

blashy (blash'y), *a*. [*< blash + -y*] 1 Characterized by sudden drenching showers; delug-

ing; wet' as, blashy weather; blashy walking. — 2. Thin, weak, watery; of poor quality applied to food or drink

[Prov Eng and Scotch]

blasphematory (blas-fē'ma-tō-rī), *a*. [*< blasphemc + -atory* *Cf* *LL blasphemator*, a blasphe-mer] Blasphemous

blasphemer (blas-fēm), *a* and *n* 1 [*ME*, also *blasfeme*, *< OF blasfeme* (mod *F blasphemé*), *< ML blasfemus*, *LL blasphemus*, *< Gr βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking, *< βλασ-*, prob for *βλάσφειν* (*cf* *βλάσφειν*, damage, injury, harm) (*< βλάπτειν*, damage, harm, injure), + *φῆμι*, speech (= *L fama*, fame), *< φάμαι* = *L fari*, speak] *I. a* Blasphemous

II n A blasphemer *Wyclif*

blasphemer (blas-fēm), *n* 2 [*ME blasfeme*, *blasfeme*, *blasfeme*, *< OF blasfeme*, *blasfeme*, *blasfeme*, mod *F blasfème* = *Pr blasphemé*, *< LL blasphemus* (ML also *blasfemus*), *< Gr βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking, *< βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking. see *blaspheme*, *a* From the same source, through the vernacular *OF blasme*, comes *E blame*, *n*, *q v*] Blasphemy

In blasfeme of this goddis

Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l 15

blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v*, pret and pp *blasphemed*, ppr *blaspheming* [*< ME blasfemen*, *< OF blasfemer*, mod *F blasphemé* = *Pr Sp blasfemar* = *Pg blasphemar* = *OIt blasfemare* (mod *It blasfemare*, *bestemmare*), *< LL blasphemare*, *< Gr βλάσφημεν*, speak evil of, *< βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking see *blaspheme*, *a* From the same verb, through the vernacular *OF blasmer*, comes *E blame*, *v*, *q v*] *I. trans* 1 To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things) See *blasphemy*

Thou didst blaspheme God and the king 1 Ki xxi 10
O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy blaspheme thy name for ever? Ps lxxiv 10

So should thy goodness and thy greatness both

Be questioned d and blasphemed without defence

Milton, P. L., III 106

2 To speak evil of, utter abuse or calumny against, speak reproachfully of

You do blaspheme the good, in mocking me

Shak, M. for M., I 5

II. intrans 1 To utter blasphemy, use profane or impious words, talk profanely or disrespectfully of God or of sacred things followed by *against*

He that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness Mark iii 29

2 To rail, utter abusive words *Greene*

blasphemer (blas-fē'mēr), *n*. [*< ME blasfemer*, *< blasfemen*, *blaspheme*] One who blasphemes, one who speaks of God or of religion in impious and irreverent terms

Must each blasphemer quit us as the rod

Because the insults not on man but God!

Pope, Epil to Satires II 105

blasphemers (blas-fē'mēr-es), *n*. [*< blasphemc + -ers*] A female blasphemer [*Rare*]

A diabolical blasphemers of God

Hall, Hen VI, an 9

blasphemous (blas-fē-mus), *a*. [*< LL blasphemus* (ML also *blasfemus*), *> ME blasfeme*, *blaspheming*, a blasphemer], *< Gr βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking see *blaspheme*, *a*] 1 Uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy, impiously irreverent toward God or sacred things as, "blasphemous publications," *Bp Porteus*, Lectures, I 1

We have heard him speak blasphemous words against Moses and against God Acts vi 11

Mythologies III understood at first, then perverted into feeble sensualities, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become blasphemous under the treatment of men like the Caracal *Ruskin*

[Formerly accented on the second syllable, as below

Oh argument blasphemous, false, and proud]

Milton, P. L., v 809]

2 Abusive, defamatory, railing.

blasphemously (blas-fē-mus-h), *adv* Impiously, profanely

Terribly curseth and blasphemously sweareth he never committed any such act

Stow, Queen Mary, an 1557

blasphemy (blas-fē-mī), *n*; pl *blasphemies* (*-miz*) [*< ME blasfeme* = *Sp blasfemia* = *Pg blasphemia* = *OIt blasfemia*, *< LL blasphemia*, *< Gr βλάσφημία*, *< βλάσφημος* see *blaspheme*, *a*, *blaspheme*, *n* 2] 1 In Old Testament usage, any attempt to diminish the reverence with which Jehovah's name was invested as the Sovereign King of the Jews, or to turn the hearts of the people from their complete allegiance to him.

It was a crime answering to treason in our own time, and was carefully defined and rigorously punished by the Mo-
saiic laws. It was of this crime that Jesus was accused, and for it condemned, because he assumed the divine character and accepted divine honors.

For a good work we stone thee not, but for blasphemy and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God John x 33

Hence—2 Any impious or profane speaking of God or of sacred things, reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God or religion

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature Linwood

Blasphemy cognizable by common law is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule", by Kent as "maliciously reviling God or religion", and by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw as "speaking evil of the Deity with an impious purpose to derogate from the Divine Majesty, and to alienate the minds of others from the love and reverence of God. Blasphemy is punished as a crime or a misdemeanor by the laws of many nations. In the Roman Catholic Church, language irreverent toward the Virgin Mary and the saints is also held to be blasphemous

3 Evil speaking or abusive language against anything held sacred as, "blasphemy against learning," Bacon, Advancement of Learning, 1 (Latham)—4. An indecent or scurrilous utterance, as distinguished from fair and respectful discussion; grossly irreverent or outrageous language

That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy

Shak, M for M, II 2

5† A blasphemous person, a blasphemous person [Rare]

Now, blasphemy,
That swear at grace o'erboard, not an oath on shore
Shak, Tempest v 1

=Syn Blasphemy, Profanity, agree in expressing the irreverent use of words, but the former is the stronger and the latter the wider. Profanity is language irreverent toward God or holy things, covering especially all oaths that literally interpreted, treat lightly the attributes or acts of God. Blasphemy is generally more direct, intentional, and defiant in its impudency, and is directed toward the most sacred things in religion

And he (the dragon) opened his mouth in blasphemy against God to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven Rev xlii 6

If indecency and profanity inspired by "potations potent deep, were heard anywhere with peculiar emphasis and shameless vociferation, it was at the board of England's prime minister (Sir Robert Walpole)

Whipple, H Fielding

blast (blást), *n* [*< ME blast, bläst, < AS blāst (= OHG blāst, MHG G bläst = Icel blásti = Sw blāst = Dan blæst), a gust of wind, a blowing, < *blāwan (= D blāzen = MLG blāsen = OHG blāsen, MHG blāsen, G blāsen = Icel blāsa = Sw blāsa = Dan blæse = Goth blāsan (in comp.), blow, breathe, > E blæze², q v), akin to blāwan, blow see blow¹, r Perhaps ultimately connected with AS blāst, a flame, blæse, a flame, > E blæze¹, q v]* 1 A blowing, a gust or puff of wind, especially, a strong and sudden gust

Rede that boweth downe at every blast
Chaucer, Troilus, II

Blasts that blow the poplar white
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii

2 A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like

At the blast of his mouth were the rest of the creatures made, and at his bare word they started out of nothing
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I 36

Hence—3 A jet of exhaust-steam thrown into a smoke stack to assist the draft—4 In metal, the air forced into a furnace for the purpose of accelerating combustion. A furnace is said to be in blast when it is in operation, out of blast when stopped, either temporarily or permanently

5 The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet, strictly, the sound produced by one breath

One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men

Scott, L. of the I., vi 18

6. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants, the infection of anything pestilential, a blight

Blasts and fogs upon thee
Shak, Lear, I 4

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long

Dryden, Oedipus, iv 1

Hence—7 Any withering or destructive influence, a curse

By the blast of God they perish
Job iv 9

8 The product of a blast or blight, a bud which never blossoms.

As in all gardens, some flowers, some weeds, and as in al trees, some blossoms, some blasts

Lily, Kephuc, Anat of Wit, p 196

9. The charge of gunpowder or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations—10 The explosion of inflammable air in a mine—11 A flatulent disease in sheep—12. A smoke of tobacco [Scotch]

At one blast, at once—For a blast, for one. Hot blast, air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig iron. The plan of heating the blast originated with Mr. James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, and a patent was issued to him in 1828. The introduction of the hot blast has had an important influence on the development of the iron business, since by this method the amount of fuel required is considerably lessened. In full blast, in full operation referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity

The business of the day was in full blast
C D Warner, Roundabout Journey, p 155

=Syn Gust, etc. See wind, n
blast (blást), *v*. [*< ME blasten, blow, breathe hard, trans, blow, as a trumpet, < blast, a blowing see blast, n*] 1. *intrans* 1 To blow, puff, breathe hard, pant [Scotch and Middle English.]

Dragoons
That grisly whistled and blaten
And of her mouth the fyre outcast
King Alsaunders, l 5348

To puff and to blast
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1860

2 To smoke tobacco [Scotch]—3 To boast, brag, speak ostentatiously Scott [Scotch]—4 To wither, be blighted

Blasting in the bud
Losing his verdure, even in the prime
Shak, I G of V, I 1

5. To burst as by an explosion, blow up

This project
Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof
Shak, Hamlet, iv 7

II. *trans* 1† To blow forth or abroad, hence, to utter loudly, proclaim—2 To break or tear to pieces (rocks or similar materials) by the agency of gunpowder or other explosive in the ordinary operations of mining the rocks are attacked, or broken into fragments of manageable size by blasting

He spoke, and, high above, I heard them blast
The steep slate quarry
Tennyson, Golden Age

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din, split, burst [Rare]

Trumpets, ra,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear
Shak, A and C, iv 8

I have seen you stand
As you were blasted midst of all your mirth
Bacon and F., Maid's Tragedy, III 2

4 To blow or breathe on so as to injure, as a sudden gust or destructive wind, cause to fade, shrivel, or wither, check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit, blight, as trees or plants

Seven thin cars, and blasted with the east wind
Gün xlii 6

Say why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way?
Shak, Macbeth, I 3

Since this I live to see
Some bitter north wind blast my flock and me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, III 1

5 To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence, bring destruction, calamity, or infamy upon, ruin us, to blast pride, hopes, reputation, happiness

With Rudest ban thrice blasted
Shak, Hamlet III 2

The prosecutor urged that this might blast her reputation, and that it was in effect a boasting of favours which he had never received Addison, Cases of False Delicacy

He shows himself malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to blast it
Stollenhoff

6 To curse, strike with the wrath of heaven

His name be ever blasted!
For his accursed shadow has betray'd
The sweetness of all youth
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v 2

Calling on their Maker to curse them blast them, and damn them
Macaulay, Hist Eng, III

blast-, blast-. See **blast-**
Blastactinota (blas-tak-ti-nō'tā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr βλαστός, a germ (see blastus), + ακτινωτός, furnished with rays see actinote] A class of radiate animals: same as Blastodera Bronn, 1860

blastæa (blas-tē'h), *n* [NL, < Gr βλαστός, a germ see blastus] The hypothetical parent form of the Blastæidae

We call this the Planæa or Blastæa
Haeckel, Evol of Man (trans), II 61

blastæad (blas-tē'ad), *n* [*< blastæa + -ad¹*] 1. Same as blastæid.—2 One of certain exis-

tent animals, as the Norwegian flummer-ball, which permanently resemble a blastula or planula

blastæid (blas-tē'id), *n* One of the hypothetical Blastæidae

Blastæidae (blas-tē'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < blastæa + -idae] A hypothetical group of animals having permanently the form of a blastula, planula, or vesicular morula. Less correctly written Blastæada

blast-box (blást'boks), *n* A chamber into or through which the air of a blowing-engine passes

These bearers may connect at their front ends in any desired manner with the blast pipe, and at their rear ends with a blast box
Proc Inst IV 468

blasted (blás'ted), *p a* 1 Confounded, execrable; detestable used as a milder form of imprecation than damned

Some of her own blasted gypsies
Scott, Guy Mannering, II 13

2 In her, deprived of leaves said of a tree or a branch

blastelasma (blas-to-las'mā), *n*, pl blastelasmata (-ma-tā) [NL, < Gr βλαστός, a germ (see blastus), + ἑλσμος, a (metal) plate, < ἑλσσω (ē-lā-sā), drive, strike, beat out] In embryo, a secondary germ-layer, a germ-layer, as the mesoderm, appearing, if at all, after the formation of the two primary layers called endoderm and ectoderm, or blastophylla

blastema (blas-tē'mā), *n*, pl blastemata (-ma-tā) [NL, < Gr βλαστήμα, a shoot, sprout, < βλαστειν, βλαστειν, sprout, bud, shoot] 1 In bot (a) Originally, the axis of an embryo, consisting of the radicle and the growing-point at its summit (b) In later use, the initial point of growth from which any organ or part of an organ is developed (c) Sometimes, the thallus of cryptogamous plants—2 In anat and phys, the bioplasm or protoplasm of a germinating ovum, the substance of the blastomeres, blastoderm, etc., granular formative material [The term is now being superseded by more special names of substances and stages of germination]

blastemal (blas-tē'māl), *a* [*< blastema + -al*] Of or pertaining to blastema, rudimentary as, blastemal formations

blastematic (blas-tē-mat'ik), *a* Blastemic
blastemic (blas-tē-m'ik), *a* [*< blastema + -ic*] Pertaining to blastema, consisting of blastema, bioplasmic, bioplastic

blast-engine (blást'en-jin), *n* 1 A ventilating-machine used, especially on shipboard, to draw off foul air—2 A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for use in urging the fire of a furnace

blaster (blas'tēr), *n* One who or that which blasts, in any sense of the verb

I am no blaster of a lady's beauty,
Nor hold intrusion on her special favours
Fletcher, Rink a Wife, I 1

Blasteroidea (blas-te-ro-i-dē-ā), *n* pl [NL] Same as Blastodera

blastful (blást'fūl), *a* [*< blast + -ful*] Full of blasts, exposed to blasts, windy

blast-furnace (blást'fūr-nās), *n* A furnace, usually vertical, or a so-called shaft-furnace, in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air. See furnace

blast-gate (blást'gāt), *n* The valved nozzle or stop-cock of a blast-pipe

blast-hearth (blást'hārth), *n* The Scotch hearth for reducing lead ores

blast-hole (blást'hōl), *n* 1 In mining, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump—2 The hole into which a cartridge is inserted in blasting

blasti, *n* Plural of blastus

blastide (blas'tid or -tid), *n* [*< Gr βλαστός, a germ, + -ide²*] In biol, a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus

blastie (blas'ti), *n* [*< blast + dim -u*] A blasted or shrivelled dwarf, a wicked or troublesome creature Burns [Scotch]

blasting (blas'ting), *n* [*< ME blastinge, verbal n of blast, v*] 1 A blast, destruction by a pernicious cause, blight

I have smitten you with blasting and mildew
Amos iv 9

2 The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive. **Blasting-compounds**, substances used in blasting. The more important are

gun-cotton, blasting gelatin, blasting powder, dynamite, gunpowder, haloxylon, and lithotractor. See these words.

blasting (blás'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr of *blast*, *v*] Affecting with injury or blight, destructive. A blasting and a scandalous breath.

blasting-cartridge (blás'ting-kár'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a substance to be used in blasting. Such cartridges are made with various devices to prevent premature explosion, and are commonly exploded by means of electricity.

blasting-fuse (blás'ting-fúz), *n.* A fuse consisting of a cord the axis of which has been filled with fine powder during the manufacture. This burns slowly and gives the workmen time to get to a safe distance before the explosion.

blasting-gelatin (blás'ting-ǵel'á-tin), *n.* A blasting compound consisting of 7 parts of gun-cotton and 4 of camphor dissolved in 80 parts of nitroglycerin. Also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin*.

blasting-needle (blás'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A slender, tapering rod which is inserted into the powder and kept in its place during the operation of tamping, in preparing a blast. Its object is to preserve a channel through which the match may reach the powder or other explosive. At the present day the use of the needle is almost entirely done away with, the so-called safety fuse or safety fuse, being used in its place. Also called *in-hand stemmer*.

blasting-oil (blás'ting-óil), *n.* Same as *nitroglycerin*.

blasting-tube (blás'ting-tüb), *n.* India-rubber tubing employed to hold a charge of nitroglycerin.

blast-lamp (blast'lámp), *n.* A lamp in which combustion is assisted by an artificially produced draft of air.

blastment (blást'ment), *n.* [*blast*, *v*, + *-ment*] Blast, a sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.

blast-meter (blást'mē'tēr), *n.* An anemometer placed at the nozzle of a blowing-engine.

blast-nozzle, **blast-orifice** (blást'no-zl, -or'is), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

blasto- [*Gr. blastō*, a germ, sprout, shoot; see *blastus*] An element in technical terms meaning germ, written before a vowel *blast-*, also terminally *-blast*.

blastocarpous (blas-to-kár'pus), *a.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, sprout, shoot, sucker, equiv. to *blastema* (see *blastema*), + *καρπός*, fruit] In bot., germinating inside the pericarp applied to certain fruits, such as the mangrove.

blastochrome (blas'tō-kōm), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, germ, + *χρῆμα*, vehicle, *χρῆν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *χρῆν*, hold, have] In zool., one of the special generative buds of the *Medusa*, a medusiform planoblast which gives origin to the generative elements, not directly, but through the medium of special sexual buds which are developed from it.

blastocoele (blas'tō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *κοίλον*, hollow] In *embryol.*, the cavity

blastocyst (blas'tō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst.)] The germinal vesicle. *N. E. D.* See *blastoderm*.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dēr'm), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *δέρμα*, skin, see *derm*] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells resulting from the subdivision of the germ (the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk). It is further differentiated in all *Metazoa* into at least two membranes or cell layers, an inner and an outer, the endoderm and the ectoderm, and still further modified in most *Metazoa* by the production of a third layer, the mesoderm, between the other two. The outer layer is also called *epiblast*, the inner, *hypoblast*, the middle, *mesoblast*. See *ectoderm*, *metazoa*, and *cut* under *cyathozoid*.

blastoderma (blas'tō-dēr'mā), *n.*, *pl. blastodermata* (-mā-tā) [NL] Same as *blastoderm*.

blastodermal (blas'tō-dēr'māl), *a.* [*blastoderm* + *-al*] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermata, *n.* Plural of *blastoderma*.

blastodermatic (blas'tō-dēr'mat'ik), *a.* [*blastoderm* + *-ic*] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermic (blas'tō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*blastoderm* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the blastoderm. Also *blastodermal*, *blastodermatic*. **Blastodermic disk**, in *embryol.*, the germ disk of an impregnated meroblastic egg which has undergone segmentation of the vitellus, a flattened morula capping a portion of the food yolk. **Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm. **Blastodermic vesicle**, the vesicular blastoderm in mammalian embryos.

blastodisc (blas'tō-disk), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *δίσκος*, a disk, see *disk*] An aggregation of formative protoplasm at one pole of the fertilized ovum.

The fertilized ovum consists of a yolk, at one pole of which is a mass of protoplasm forming the blastodisc.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *γενεσις*, generation] In *biol.*, reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blastogeny (blas-toi'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *γενεσις*, generation, see *-geny*] The germ-history of an individual living organism, the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *ontogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of the subdivisions of morphogeny, itself a division of ontogeny.

blastoid (blas'toid), *a* and *n.* [See *Blastoidea*] *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea*, as, a *blastoid* erinoid.

II. n. An echinoderm of the group *Blastoidea*.

Blastoidea (blas-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *ειδος*, form.] A group of fossil polmatozoan echinoderms without arms, with ambulacra fringed on each side by pointed appendages in close relation with side-plates, which rest on or against a subambulacral lanceolate plate pierced by a canal which lodges a water-vessel, and with hydrosprings arranged in 10 or 8 groups limited to the radial and inter-radial plates. The group was (a) originally proposed by Say in 1825 as a family, (b) accepted by Leuckart in 1848 as an order, (c) by Roemer in 1862 as a suborder, (d) by Brown in 1860 as a class, (e) by others as a subclass, and (f) modified by Echinidae and Carpenter in 1880 as a class divided into two orders, *Regulares* and *Irregulares*. The species range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Blasteroidea*.

blastomere (blas'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *μέρος*, a part] In *embryol.*, one of the segments or derivative cells into which the vitellus or yolk of an ovum of one of the *Metazoa* divides after fecundation. See *cut* under *gastrulation*.

blastomeric (blas'tō-mer'ik), *a.* [*blastomere* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a blastomere, characterized by segmentation of the yolk or vitellus.

blastoneuropore (blas-tō-nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [*blastopore* + *neuropore*] A transient orifice in the embryo of some animals, resulting from the fusion of a neuropore with the blastopore. See *neuropore*.

blastophore (blas'tō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *φόρος*, bearing, *φέρειν* = *F. bear*] The passive portion of a sperm-cell or spermatophore which does not give rise to spermatozoa.

blastophyllum (blas'tō-fl'um), *n.*, *pl. blastophylla* (-ā) [NL, *Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf] In *embryol.*, either one of the two primary germ-layers of a gastrula of the *Metazoa*, an endoderm or an ectoderm.

blastophyly (blas-tof'i-li), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *φυλή*, tribe] The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms.

Haeckel

Blastopolypidae (blas'tō-pō-lip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *Gr. Blastopolypus* (*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *πολύπους*, polyp) + *-idae*] A family of *Hydro-polypinae*, forming colonies of zooids, which attain different shapes, adapting themselves to different parts of the work that has to be performed by the whole. There are always alimentary zooids or trophozoites and generative zooids or polypozoids in one colony. The alimentary zooids never mature the genital products, this duty devolving exclusively on the polypozoids.

blastoporal (blas'tō-pō'ral), *a.* [*blastopore* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a blastopore; blastoporic.

blastopore (blas'tō-pōr), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, germ, + *πῶρος*, passage, pore] In *embryol.*, the aperture of invagination of a blastula or vesicular morula which has become a gastrula; the orifice of an archenteron, the primitive combined mouth and anus of a gastraea-form, an archæostoma. See *cut* under *gastrulation*.

As this unfolding or invagination of the blastoderm goes on, the pouch thus produced increases, while its external opening, termed the *blastopore*, diminishes in size. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 209.

blastoporic (blas-tō-pōr'ik), *a.* [*blastopore* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a blastopore, as, a *blastoporic* area. *A. Hyatt*.

blast-orifice, *n.* See *blast-nozzle*.

blastosphera (blas-tō-sfē'rā), *n.*, *pl. blastospherae* (-rē) [NL] Same as *blastosphere*.

blastosphere (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere] In *embryol.* (a) A hollow sphere (vesicular morula) composed of a single layer of blastomeres or derivative cells, inclosing a central cavity or blastocoele. The blastomeres of one hemisphere of the vesicle may have proceeded from the macro-mere, of the other, from a micromere. See these words.

The blastomeres arrange themselves into a hollow sphere, the *blastosphere*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 415.

(b) By Haeckel restricted to the germ-vesicle, vesicular embryo, or blastodermic vesicle of the *Mammalia*, which follows after gastrulation, and is called by him a *gastrocoela*, or intestinal germ-vesicle. Also called *blastula*.

blastospheric (blas-tō-sfēr'ik), *a.* [*blastosphere* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a blastosphere, as, *blastospheric* cells.

blastostylar (blas-tō-stī'lār), *a.* [*blastostyle* + *-ar*] Pertaining to a blastostyle.

blastostyle (blas'tō-stīl), *n.* [*Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *στυλος*, a pillar, see *style* 2] In zool., a columniform zooid destined to give origin to generative buds, a long simple zooid, without mouth or tentacles. Also called *gonoblastidium*.

In some *blastostyles*, during the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. Into the interspace between these two, the budding gonophores project, and may emerge from the summit of the gonangium thus formed.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 119.

blast-pipe (blast'pīp), *n.* The exhaust-pipe of a steam-engine. In locomotives and in some stationary steam engines it is directed into the smoke stack, with the effect of inducing a strong draft.

blast-recorder (blast'rō-kōr'dōr), *n.* A contrivance for recording automatically the time during which a hot-blast stove is in blast or out of blast. It is operated by clockwork, and is designed to give an uninterrupted record of the work and rest of a number of stoves for a week.

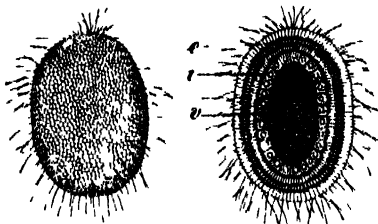
blast-regulator (blast'reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* In *milleng.*, a governor for controlling the blast of a grain-separator.

blastula (blas'tū-lā), *n.*, *pl. blastulae* (-lā) [NL, dim of *Gr. blastos*, a germ, see *blastus*] In *embryol.* (a) An embryo of one of the *Metazoa*, in the stage in which it consists of a sac formed of a single layer of cells. (b) In Haeckel's vocabulary of embryology, same as *blastosphere*, (b).

blastulapore (blas'tū-lā-pōr), *n.* [Prop. **blastulopore*, *Gr. blastula*, *q. v.*, + *L. porus*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a blastula.

blastulation (blas-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [*blastula* + *-ation*] In *embryol.*, the process by which a germ becomes a blastula, the conversion of a germ into a blastula. See *blastula*. In most animals it precedes the process of gastrulation (which see), and consists in the conversion of a solid mulberry mass of cleavage cells (morula proper) into a hollow sphere or blastosphere (vesicular morula). In case it follows gastrulation, as in a mammal, it consists in the conversion of what is called a kinogenetic metagastula (which see) into a physiologically similar but morphologically different hollow ball, commonly known as the blastodermic vesicle.

blastus (blas'tus), *n.*; *pl. blasti* (-ti). [NL, *Gr. blastos*, a germ, bud, sprout, shoot, *Gr. βλαστειν* (*blastō*), bud, sprout, grow, prop of plants, but also of animals.] In bot., the plumule of grasses.



Free swimming ciliated embryo (Pluteus) of *Issetia mirabilis*, one of the *Calispongiae*, outside, and in optical longitudinal section. e, epiblast; h, hypoblast; b, blastocoele.

of a vesicular morula, the hollow interior of a blastula or blastosphere. See *gastrulation*. Also *blastocoele*, *blastocoelema*.

The ovum after impregnation, becomes a morula, with a central cleavage cavity, or *blastocoele*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 106.

blastocoele (blas-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [*blastocoele* + *-ic*] In *embryol.*, pertaining to a blastocoele, contained in a blastocoele, as, a *blastocoele* fluid.

blastocoelema, **blastocoelema** (blas-tō-sē'lōm, blas'tō-sē-lō'mā), *n.* [NL *blastocoelema*, as *blastocoele* + *-oma*] Same as *blastocoele*.

blastocolla (blas-tō-kōl'ā), *n.* [NL, *Gr. blastos*, a germ, + *κόλλα*, glue] The balsam covering the leaf-buds of some plants, as of *Populus balsamifera*.

Sw *bläsa* = Dun *blase*, blow, = Goth. *blēsan*, in comp *uf blēsan*, puff up), prob, with formative -*y*, from the root **blā* of *blāwan*, blow, breathe, see *blow*¹, and cf *blast*. In the later

senses confused with *blazon*, q. v.] 1†. To blow, as from a trumpet

With his black clarion
He can to *blazen* out a sound
As lowly as lowly the wynde in helle
Chaucer, House of Fame, l 1802

Hence—2 To publish, make well known, announce in a public manner

‘Till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage *Shak*, *R* and *J*, III 3
To tell you truth, lady, his conceit was far better than
I have *blazed* it yet
Beau and *Fl*, *Wit at Several Weapons* II 2
Such music worthiest were to *blaze*
The pious length of her immortal praise
Milton, Arcades, l 74

3† To disclose, betray, defame

To cover shame, I took thee never fear
That I would *blaze* myself
Beau and *Fl*, *Maid's Tragedy*, II 1

4 In *her*, to blazon See *blazon*, n, l and 2

You should have *blazed* it thus—He bears a twice noble
between two treces on
Peacham
Braggadocio did show his shield
Which bore the Sunne brode bla-*ze* in a golden field
Spenser, F Q, V III 14

blaze² (blāz), n [*< blaze*, v.] Publication, the act of spreading widely by report [Poetic] 1. For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame? *Milton, P* R, III 47

blaze³ (blaz), n [= D *blas* = MLG *blesse* = MHG *blasse*, G *blasst* = Icel *blesi* = Sw *blas* and *blasa* = Dan *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead (G *blasse* also paleness), from the adj. represented by OHG *blas*, whitish, MHG *blas*, bald, pale, weak, G *blas*, pale, wan, orig. ‘shining’, connected with *blaze*¹, a torch, flame see *blaze*¹, cf Icel *blasa*, he open to view] 1. A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, ox, etc. See cut under *bleak*

A square *blaze* in his [sacred ox's] forehead
Cockin, Plagues of Egypt note to st 16

2. A white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary, or a path or trail in a forest [Orig. American]

—3 A local English name of the bleak

blaze⁴ (blaz), v t, pret and pp *blazed*, pp *blazing* [= MLG *blaset*, pp, *< blaze*³, n] 1 To mark with a white spot on the face, as a horse—only in the perfect participle *blazed*—2 To set a mark on, as a tree, usually by cutting off a piece of its bark, so as to show a white spot

As for me the son and the father of Lucas, I am a *blazed*
plum in the clearing of the palm trees
Couper, Last of Mohicans xxxiii

3 To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession—*as, to blaze a path through a forest*

Champion died in 1832, having done little more than
blaze out the road to be traveled by others
Nott

blaze⁵ (blāz), n [E dial (not found in ME or AS) = MLG *blase*, a bladder, = OHG *blāsa*, MHG *blase*, G *blasen*, a bladder, bubble, blister, pimple, from the verb *blaze*² (= OHG *blāsan*, MLG *blasen*) blow see *blaze*², and cf *blast* and *blister*] A pimple [Prov. Eng.]

blaze⁶ (blāz), n [Origin uncertain] Same as *blaze*⁵, 4 (a)

blaze⁷ (blāz), n pl Irregular spelling of *blaze*, plural of *blaze* See *blaze*, n

blazer¹ (blā'zer), n [*< blaze*¹ + -er] 1 Anything that blazes, or is intensely luminous or hot—*as, the day was a blazer*—2 A dish under which there is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot—3 A bright-colored loose coat, usually of flannel, worn by tennis- and cricket-players

The origin of the word is as follows: The uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat Club of St. John's College, Cambridge is bright red and the Bohman jackets have for many years been called *blazers*. Up to a few years ago the inaccurate modern use of *blaze* for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown

A and Q, 7th ser., III 436

blazer² (blā'zer), n [*< blaze*² + -er] 1 One who blazes, one who publishes and spreads reports—*as, "blazers of crime," Spenser, F* Q, II 12 25—2† A blazoner

blazer³ (blā'zer), n [*< blaze*³ + -er] One who blazes a tree

blazingly (blā'zing-ly), adv In a blazing manner

blazing-star (blā'zing-stär'), n 1 In *her*, a comet used as a bearing. It is represented and was as a star of six points with a tail streaming from it 2. A name in the United States for several very different plants (a) The *Aletris farinosa*, a low herbaceous plant natural order *Hamamelidaceae*, with whitish mealy flowers. The roots are bitter, and have some repute in medicine. Also called *otic root* (b) The

starwort (*Chamaelirium Carolinianum*), natural order *Liliaceae*, the roots of which yield a bitter tonic (c) A species of *Liatris*, *L. squarrosa*, natural order *Compositae*, one of the many popular remedies for rattlesnake bites

3 A stampede of pack-mules or other animals from a central point [Western U S slang]

blazon (blā'zn), n. [*< ME. blason, blasoun*, a shield, = MD *blasoen*, D *blazoën*, *< OF. blason, blazon* = Pr *blezo*, *blazo* = Sp *blasón* = Pg *blazão*, *brasão* = It *blasone*), a shield with a coat of arms painted on it, the coat of arms itself (the Pr and Sp terms mean also honor, glory, fame), usually referred to MHG *blāsen*, OHG *blāsan*, blow, hence sound a trumpet, proclaim, *blazo* (see *blaze*²), by some to *blaz*¹, but the orig. sense 'shield,' with other facts, is against such derivation. In ME and mod E *blaze*² and *blazon* are of course associated in thought] 1 In *her*, a shield with arms on it, armorial bearings, a coat of arms, a banner bearing arms

The chief functionaries of city and province, all marching under emblematic standards or time honored *blazons*
Motley, Dutch Republic, III 633

2 A description in technical language of armorial bearings. Peculiar and fantastic changes introduced by certain heralds are chiefly in the *blazon*, and not in the graphic representation—thus, when the arms of nobles are described by precious stones (sapphire instead of azure, topaz instead of or, and the like), or when the arms of sovereigns are described by the planets, the description only is peculiar, the drawing and coloring of the achievement being of the same character as those of ordinary bearings

3† Interpretation, explanation

I think your *blazon* to be true *Shak*, *Much Ado*, II 1

4 Publication, show, celebration, pompous display, either by words or by other means

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To cars of flesh and blood *Shak*, *Hamlet*, I 5

blazon (blā'zn), v t [= MD *blasonen* = G *blasonen*, *< F. blasoner*, *blazon*, = Sp *blasonar*, *blazon*, brag, boast = It *blasonare*, *blazon* (ML *blazonare*), from the noun Cf *blaze*² in similar senses] 1 To explain in proper heraldic terms (the arms or bearings on a shield)

King Edward gave to him the coat of arms which I am
not herald enough to *blazon* into English *Addison*

2 To depict (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry [An incorrect use of the word, not recognized by heralds]—3 To inscribe with arms, or some ornament; adorn with *blazonry*

The blood red flag of the Sacred Office *blazoned*
upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of
Reidmard *Motley, Dutch Republic*, II III 166

What matter whose the hillside grave,
Or whose the *blazoned* stone?
Witter, The Countess

4 To deck, embellish, adorn as with *blazonry*

Then *blazon* in dread smiles her hideous form
Garth, The Dispensary, II
The bottom of the valley was a bed of glorious grass,
blazoned with flowers
B Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p 280

5 To display, exhibit conspicuously, make known, publish

For better fame it were to hide their names,
Than telling them to *blazon* out their crimes
Spenser, Tears of the Muses
Blazoning our injustice everywhere
Shak, *Tit And*, IV 4

And *blazon* o'er the door the names in brass
Byron, Don Juan, XI 31

6 To proclaim or publish boastfully, boast of

My friend Lancelot is not a man to *blazon* anything
Irving, Salmagundi, p 124

blazoner (blā'zn-ēr), n 1 One who blazons, a herald—2 One who publishes or proclaims with strong or extravagant praise

blazoning (blā'zn-ing), n In *her*, the art of describing armorial bearings. See *blazon*, n

blazonment (blā'zn-ment), n. [*< blazon* + -ment] The act of blazoning, emblazonment

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), n. [*< blazon* + -ry] 1 The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method

Bob has done more to set the public right on this important point of *blazonry* than the whole College of Heraldists
Lamb, Newspapers Thirty Years Ago

2 Emblazonry, decoration in color, as with heraldic devices, brilliant decoration, splendor

The gorgeous building and wild *blazonry* of that shrine of St. Marks
Ruskin

So much subtler is a human mind than the outside tissues which make a sort of *blazonry* or clockface for it
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 12

3 Figuratively, display.

blazy (blā'zi), a. [*< blaze*¹ + -y.] Burning brightly, blazing: *as, a blazy fire*. [Rare.]

blei, n A Middle English form of *blee*

-ble. [ME *-ble* (*-bel*, *-bil*, *-byt*, *-bul*), *< OF. -ble*, mod F. *-ble* = Pr Sp *-ble* = Pg *-vel* = It. *-bile*, *< L. -bilis*, acc *-bilem*, a suffix (*< -bi-* + *-ile*), forming adjectives, usually with a passive signification, from verbs ending with one of the vowels *-ā*, *-ē*, *-ī*, *-ō*, *-ū*, being the root- or stem-vowel or (as usually *-i*) a mere insertion, as in *admirā-bilis*, *delē-bilis*, *scopē-bilis*, *credē-bilis*, *ignō-bilis*, *mō-bilis*, *volū-bilis*, etc., rarely from perfect participles, as in *flex-i-bilis*, *plaus-i-bilis*, etc. See further under *-able*. Adjectives in *-ble* are accompanied by adverbs in *-bly*, contr. from *-ble-ly*, and nouns in *-ble-ness* or, according to the L, in *-bil-ity*, as *cred-i-ble*, *cred-i-bleness*, *cred-i-bility*. In many words the term *-ble* is of different origin, as in *numble*, *humble*, *humble*, *marble*, *parable*, *syllable*, etc., divided etymologically *numb-le*, *humb-le*, etc., the real term being *-le*, of various origin.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in adjectives having originally a passive signification, which is retained more or less fully in adjectives accompanied by verbs derived from the infinitive or perfect participle (English *-ate* or *-it*) of the same Latin verb, as in *commendable*, *admirable*, *dissoluble*, etc., *habitable*, *imitable*, *tolerable*, *navigable*, etc., *credibile*, etc., but is not obvious in adjectives not accompanied by such verbs, as in *equable*, *delectable*, *horrible*, *terrible*, *ignoble*, *voluble*, *feeble*, etc. In English it is felt and used as a suffix only with the preceding vowel, *-able* or *-ible*. See *-able*, *-ible*

blea¹, a and n See *blae*

blea² (blē), n [Origin uncertain; perhaps *< blea*¹ = *blae*, pale (see *blae*) Cf Sc *blae*, *blay*, rough parts of wood left in sawing or boring] The part of a tree immediately under the bark, the alburnum or white wood [Rare.]

bleaberry, n Same as *bleaberry*

bleach¹ (blēch), v [*< ME. blechen*, *< AS. blācan* (= D *blechen* = OHG *bleichen*, MHG *G. bleichen* = Icel *bleikja* = Sw *bleka* = Dan. *blege*), make white, cause to fade (cf *blācan*, become white or pale), *< blāc*, pale, bleak see *bleak*¹, *blake*] 1. *trans* To make white or whiter by removing color, whiten, bleach, make pale, specifically, to whiten (as linen, etc.) by washing and exposure to the action of the air and sunlight, or by chemical preparations. See *bleaching*

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying time
Smollett, Ode to Independence

The bones of men,
In some forgotten battle slain,
And *bleached* by drifting wind and rain
Scott, L. of the L, III 5

The robed and mitred apostles, bleached and rain-washed
by the ages, rose into the blue air like huge snow figures
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p 210

= *Syn* *blanch*, etc. See *whiten*

II, *intrans.* 1 To become white in any manner, become pale or colorless

Along the snows a stiffened corpse,
Stretched out and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson, Winter, I 321

2. To become morally pure [Rare]

bleach¹, a [*< ME. bleche* (blēche), *< AS. blāc*, var of *blāc*, pale see *bleak*¹, *blake*, and cf. *bleach*¹, v] 1 Pale—2 Bleak

bleach¹ (blēch), n [*< ME. bleche*, *< AS. blāco*, paleness, *< blāc*, pale see *bleak*¹] 1† A disease of the skin *Holland, tr of Pliny*—2 [*< bleach*¹, v] An act of bleaching, exposure to the sun or other bleaching agency or influence

What is known as "the three quarter *bleach*" with *flax*.
Sci. Amer, N S, LVI 249

bleach² (blēch), n [A var of *bleach*, q. v.] Bleaching, any substance used for bleaching.

Cotgrave

bleacher (blē'chēr), n 1 One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—2. A vessel used in bleaching—3 A large shallow wooden tub, lined with metal, used in distilling petroleum, a settling-tub.

bleachery (blē'chēr-ē), n; pl *bleacheries* (-iz). [*< bleach*¹, v, + -ery] A place for bleaching, an establishment where the bleaching of textile fabrics, etc., is carried on.

Young reprobrates dyed in the wool with perversity are taken into a kind of moral *bleachery* and come out white as lambs
O W Holmes, Old Fol of Life, p 354

bleach-field (blēch'fēld), n. A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

bleaching (blē'ching), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *bleach*.] The art or process of freeing textile fibers and fabrics, and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils), from their natural color, and rendering them white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposing to the action of the sun's rays, and frequent wetting, has been nearly superseded, at least where the business is prosecuted on a large scale, by more complicated processes in connection with powerful chemical preparations. Among these preparations the chief are chlorine and sulphurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibers (silk and wool), while cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibers are operated upon with chlorine, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. Glass is bleached by the use of chemical agents, usually in a unit, salt-peter, arsenious acid, and minium or red lead.

bleaching-liquid (blē'ching-lik'wid), *n* A liquid for bleaching, specifically, blanching-liquor.

bleaching-powder (blē'ching-pou'dēr), *n* A powder made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, chlorid of lime. It may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite. It is the principal agent used in bleaching textile fabrics, and is also a powerful disinfectant.

bleak (blēk), *a* [Also assimilated *bleach* (obs.), dial *blake*, *q v*, < ME *bleke* (assimilated *bleche*) (also *bleke*, prob due to *leel*), earlier *blake*, *blak* (1 e, *blāk*, different from *blāk*, *black*, though to some extent confused with it), pale, wan, < AS *blāc* (var *blāc*, whence prob ult. E *bleach*), *a*, *q v*, pale, wan, also bright, shining (= OS *blēk*, pale, shining, = D *bleek* = MLG *blek*, LG *blek* = OHG *bleih*, MHG *G. bleich* = Icel *bleikr* = Sw *blek* = Dan *bleg*, pale, wan), < *blacan* (pret *blāc*, pp *blacen*), shine, = OS *blukan* = OFries *blaka*, shine, = D *bliken* (pret *bleek*), appear, = Icel *blīka*, *blīka*, shine, = OHG *blīhan*, shine (MHG *blīcan*, *G. bleichen*, grow pale, mixed with weak verb *bleichen*, bleach see *bleach*), *v*, akin to Skt *√ bhṛā*, shine, and perhaps to Gr *φλέγω*, burn, blaze, *φλόξ*, flame, L *flamma*, flame, *fulgere*, shine, etc. see *flam*, *fulgent*, *pinkgm*, *phlox*, etc. Related E words are *blank*, *blunk*, *bleach*, perhaps *black*, and *bright*.] 1† Pale, pallid, wan, of a sickly hue. With a face dully, *bleek*, and pale. *Lydgate*. She looked as pale as *bleak* as one laid out dead. *Pope*, *Martyrs* (Agnes Wardall).

2 Exposed to cold and winds, desolate, bare of vegetation. Say, will ye *bleak* the *bleak* Atlantic shore? *Pope*, *Chlo* to Brutus. Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth. *Wordsworth*. It is rich land, but upon a clay, and in a very *bleak*, high, exposed situation. *Gray*, *Letters*, I 258.

3 Cheerless, dreary. Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison*.

4 Cold, chill, piercing, desolating. To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips. *Shak*, *K. John*, v 7. The night was *bleak*, the rain fell, the wind roared. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ix.

bleak (blēk), *v* [*bleak*], *a*, var of *bleach*.] I. *trans* To make white or pale, bleach. II. *intrans* To become white or pale.

bleak (blēk), *n* [Early mod. E *bleke*, dial *blek*, = Icel *bleika* = OHG *bleicha*, MHG *bleike*, from the adj. *bleak* (Icel *bleikr*, OHG *bleih*), from the pale color of its scales (see *bleak*). The synonymous term *blay*, < AS *blāw*, = D *blau* = G *blau*, is not directly connected with *bleak*.] An English name of a small cyprinoid fish, *Alburnus lucidus*. Other forms of the name are *bleek*, *black*. Also called *blay*.

bleak (blēk), *v t* [Var of *bleach* and *black*, *v*] To blacken, darken. *Colgrave*. **bleakish** (blē'kish), *a* [*bleak* + -ish] Moderately *bleak*, somewhat *bleak*. A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind. *Dr G. Cheyne*, *Fas* on Health.

bleakly (blēk'li), *adv* In a *bleak* manner or situation, as the wind howls *bleakly*. Neere the sea coast they *bleakly* seated are. *May*, *tr* of *Lucan*, ix.

bleakness (blēk'nes), *n*. [*bleak* + -ness] The quality of being *bleak*, coldness, desolation, as, "the *bleakness* of the air," *Addison*. The landscape will lose its melancholy *bleakness* and acquire a beauty of its own. *Hawthorne*, *Twice Told Tales*, II.

bleaky (blē'ki), *a* [Extended form of *bleak*, *a*] *Bleak*; open; unsheltered, cold, chill. [Rare] The *bleaky* top of rugged hills. *Dryden*, *tr* of *Virgil's Georgics*, III.

blear (blēr), *v*. [*ME. bleren*, make dim or rheumy, in reference to the eyes, esp. in the phrase *blear one's eyes*, 1 e., deceive, hood-wink one, rarely intrans, blink; cf. Dan *blire*, also *plire*, blink, = Sw *plira*, dial *blira*, and *blura*, blink (cf. dial *blura* for *augu*, quiver before the eyes, of summer heat), = LG *pluren*, *plyren*, *pliren* (also *blei* - in *blei-oged* = E *blear-eyed*, *q v*), blink, cf. G dial *blerr*, an ailment of the eyes.] I. *trans* 1 To affect (the eyes) with flowing tears or rheum so that the sight is dimmed and indistinct, make rheumy and dim as, "bleared her eyes," *Piers Plowman*.

To his *bleared* and offended sense. There seems a hideous fault *bleared* in the object. *B. Jonson*, *Postmaster*, v 1.

Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. *Couper*, *Task*, III. 2 To blur, as the face with weeping, obscure, obfuscate.

Stern faces *bleared* with immortal watch. *Lowell*, *Cathedral*.

To *blear* one's eyes, figuratively, to deceive, hood-wink, blind.

They wenen that no man may hem *bligh*, But by my thrift, yet shal I *blere* hem. *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, I 120.

Enticing dames my patience still did proude, And *blear* d mine eyes. *Gauepne*, *The Fruits of Feters*.

II. *intrans* To have *bleared* or inflamed eyes, be *blear-eyed*.

blear (blēr), *a* and *n* [Not an orig. adj., but assumed from *blear-eyed*, where *blear* is directly from the verb. See *blear-eyed*.] I. *a* 1 More or dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection applied only to the eyes.

A wit that can make your perfection so transparent, that every *blear* eye may look through the m. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv 1.

Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eyes. *Layard*, *Nineveh and Babylon*, I.

2 Producing dimness of vision, blinding. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion. *Milton*, *Comus*, I 155.

3 Dim, indistinct, confused in outline. [Rare.]

II. *n* Something that obscures the sight. [Scot. h.]

Not is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her eye. *A. Ross*, *Holmwood*, p 91.

blear (blēr), *v* [*ME. bleren*, origin obscure.] I. *trans* To thrust out, protrude with out.

[They] stood staring and gaping upon Him wagging their heads, with their mouths and *blaring* out their tongues. *Sp. Andrews*, *Sermons*, II 173.

II. *intrans* To thrust out the tongue in mockery.

He baltyrde, he *bleryde*, he braundyschte the raft. *Morte Arthure* (Ch. 14), I 782.

blearedness (blēr'ed-nes), *n* [*bleared*, pp of *blear*, + -ness] The state of being *bleared* or blurred with rheum. *Holland*.

blear-eye (blēr'i), *n* [Rather from *blear-eyed*, *a*, than from *blear*, *a*, + *eye*. Cf. LG *bleer-oge*, *plur-oge*, *blear-eye*, from the adj. See *blear-eyed*.] In mod., a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion from the Meibomian glands, lipitide. Also called *blear-eyedness*.

blear-eyed (blēr'id), *a* [*ME. blereyed*, *blereghed*, etc., < *bleren*, *blear*, + *eye*, *right*, *eye*, cf. Dan *plur-oget* = LG *bleer-oged*, also *plur-oged*, *blear-eyed*, of similar formation. Cf. also LG *blarr-oged*, with noun *blarr-oge*, due to confusion with *blarren*, cry, howl, weep, = G *blarren*, *blarren*, usually *plarren*, roar, bellow, = E *blare*, but there is no etymological connection. See *blear*.] 1 Having sore eyes, having the eyes dimmed or inflamed by flowing tears or rheum, dim-sighted.

Crook back'd he was, tooth shaken, and *blear* eyed. *Sackville*, *Ind* to *Mir* for *Mags*.

2 Wanting in perception or understanding, short-sighted.

blear-eyedness (blēr'id-nes), *n* Same as *blear-eye*.

bleariness (blēr'i-nes), *n* [*blary* + -ness] *Blearedness*.

bleariness (blēr'nes), *n*. [*blear*, *a*, + -ness] The state of being *blear*. *Udall*, *Mark*.

blear-witted (blēr'wit'ed), *a* Dull, stupid.

They were very *blear* witted, i faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, v 2.

bleary (blēr'i), *a* [*blear* + -y] 1. *Bleared*; rheumy, dim as, *bleary* red eyes. — 2. *Blurred*, confused, cloudy, misty.

Oh give me back my native hills, If *bleak* or *bleary* grim or gray. *Cumberland Ballad*.

bleary (blēr'i), *n* See *bleary*.

bleat (blēt), *v* [*ME. bleten*, < AS *blātan* = D *blaten*, *bleten* = MLG *bleten* = OHG *blāzan*, MHG *blāzen*, G dial *blāzen*, *blāzen*, *bleat*, cf. G *bloken*, *bleat*, bellow (see *balk*, *bolk*), L *balare*, *bleat* (see *balant*), Gr. *βλάω*, *blāō*, *bleat*, *βλάω*, *blāō*, a bleating all perhaps ult. of imitative origin, like *baa*, *q v*.] To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf, also, as a snipe.

Then suddenly was heard along the main To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xli.

bleat (blēt), *n*. [*bleat*, *v*] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, also, of a snipe.

The *bleat* of flocks, the breath of flowers. *Muir*, *Harebell*.

And got a calf Much like to you, for you have just his *bleat*. *Shak*, *Much Ado*, v 4.

bleater (blē'ter), *n* An animal that bleats, specifically, a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain Of gouty ails. *John Dyer*, *Fleece*, I.

bleaunt (blē'ant), *n* [*ME. also written bleaunt, ble-hand, bland, blhand*, = MLG *blant* (with term varied from orig.) = MHG *blant*, *blat*, < OF *blant*, *blaud*, *blat*, earlier *blant* (mod. F dial *blant*, *blaud* see *blouse*) = Pr *blat*, *blan*, *blant*, *blant* = Sp *blat*, *blat*, ML *blaudus*, *blaudus*, *blaudus*, a kind of tunic, origin unknown.] A garment common to both sexes in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries.

As worn by women, it was a tunic placed over the chemise, usually with long and loose sleeves, and held by a girdle except perhaps when a garment was worn above it. That for men was worn as an outer garment, and especially over the armor in which case it is hard to distinguish it from the *tabard* which afterward replaced it. For mounted men it was divided nearly to the girdle, to enable the rider to sit in the saddle.

A *blewe* *bleaunt* above him, him all o'v. *King Alsaunders*, p 167.

Blyssande whyt watz hyr *bleaunt*. *Illustration* *Pomona* (ed. Morris), I 163.

bleb (bleb), *n* [Another form of *blob*, *q v*] 1 A blister or pustule. — 2 A bubble, as in water or other fluid, or in a substance that has been fluid, as glass. Ateak abounds with all *blebs*. *Kirwan*.

blebby (bleb'i), *a* [*bleb* + -y] Full of blisters, blisters, or bubbles.

[Melonic] *blebs* to a white *blebby* glass. *Dana*, *System of Mineral* (1808), p 318.

bleck (blek), *n* [Also (in def. 1) assimilated *blech*, < ME *blek*, *bleke*, appar. < AS *blac* (= Icel *blak* = Sw *black* = Dan *black*, *ink*), prop. neut. of the adj. *blak*, *black* see *black*, *n*.] 1 Any black fluid substance, as black ink, blacking for leather, or black grease. — 2 Soot, smut. — 3† A black man. — 4 A local English name of the conch, *Pollachius virens*.

[Now only prov. Eng. or Scot. h.]

bleckbok (blek'bok), *n* Same as *bleekbok*.

bled (bled), *n* Preterit and past participle of *bleed*.

bleet (blēt), *n* [*ME. blet*, *ble*, *bleo*, < AS *bleoh*, *blieh*, usually cont. *bleo*, *blōd*, color, hue, complexion, = OS *bl* = OFries *blī*, *blu*, North Fries *blay*, color.] Color, hue, complexion.

Thou art bright of *bleet*. *Polinaur*, I 933.

I have a lemmann As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon. *Greene*, *George a Green*.

White of *blee* with waiting for me Is the course in the next chamber. *Mrs. Browning*, *Romance of the Page*.

bleed (blēd), *v*, pret and pp *bled*, ppr *bleeding*. [*ME. bleden*, < AS *blēdan*, *bleed* (= OFries *blēda* = D *blöden* = LG *blöden* = OHG *bluotan*, MHG *G. bluten*, = Icel *bláða* = Sw *bloda* = Dan *blod*), < *blōd*, blood see *blood*, and cf. *blees*.] I. *trans* 1 To void or emit blood; drop, or run with blood as, the wound *bled* profusely, his nose *bled*.

Many upon the scene of others *bled* themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Baron*.

2 Figuratively, to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish, be filled with sympathy or grief with for as, my heart *bleeds* for him.

Take your own will my very heart *bleeds* for thee. *Udall* (and another), *Queen of Conluth*, II 8.

I *bled* inwardly for my lord. *Shak*, *T* of *A*, I 2.

3† To come to light in allusion to the old superstitious belief that the body of a murdered

person would begin to bleed if the murderer approached it.

The murdering of her Marquis of Ancre will yet bleed,
as some fear
Howell, Letters, I 1 10

4 To shed one's blood, be severely wounded or die, as in battle or the like

(a man must bleed for it) Shak J (, II 1

5 To lose sap, gum, or juice, as a tree or a vine
For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow
Pope, Windsor Forest I 393

6 To pay or lose money freely, be subjected to extortion of money as, they made him bleed freely for that whim [Slang] — 7 In dyeing, to be washed out said of the color of a dyed fabric when it stains water in which it is immersed (O'Neill, Dyeing and Cal Printing, p 105 — 8 To leak, become leaky

The defects in the plates, whose presence may not even be suspected, become exposed and being attacked anew by the acids in the water used for washing out the boiler, which are not neutralized by the soda are caused to bleed
H. Wilson Steam Boilers, p 174

9 To yield, produce applied to grain [Scotch]

II. trans 1 To cause to lose blood, as by wounding, take blood from by opening a vein, as in phlebotomy — 2 To lose, as blood, emit or distil, as juice, sap, or gum

A decaying plum of stately size bleeding amber Miller

3 To extort or exact money from, sponge on as, the sharpers bled him freely [Slang]

He [Shaykh Masud] returned in a depressed state, having been bled by the soldiery at the well to the extent of forty piastres, or about eight shillings
H. F. Burton, 11 Medinah p 350

4 In dyeing, to extract the coloring matter from (a dye-drug) Napier — 5 In bookbinding, to trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the print To bleed a buoy (naut.) to let out of a buoy water which has leaked into it — To bleed the brakes, in a locomotive, to relieve the pressure on the air brakes by opening the bleeding valve or release cock of the brake cylinder

bleeder (blē'der), *n* 1 One who lets blood — 2 A person who is naturally predisposed to bleed See *hemophila*

bleed-hearts (blēd'harts), *n* The scarlet lichens, *Lichens Chalecedonici*

bleeding (blē'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bleed*, *v*] 1 A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose, a hemorrhage, the operation of letting blood, as in surgery — 2 The drawing of sap from a tree or plant — 3 In bookbinding, an excessive trimming down of the margins of a book, which cuts into and mutilates the print

bleeding-heart (blē'ding-hart), *n* 1 In England, a name of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* — 2 A common name of some species of *Dicentra*, especially *D. spectabilis* from China, from the shape of the flowers — 3 A name sometimes applied to cultivated forms of *Colocasia* with colored leaves

bleeding-tooth (blē'ding-tōth), *n* A common name of a shell of the family *Neritidae*, *Nerita plicatula*, the toothed columella of which has a red blotch suggesting the name See *Nerita*

bleekbok (blēk'bok), *n* [D], < *bleek*, = *E* *bleek*, pale, + *bok* = *E* *buick*, a goat] The Dutch colonial name of the oribi, *Scopophorus oribi*, a small pale-colored antelope of South Africa, related to the steenboks Another form is *bleekbok*

bleery (blēr'ī), *n* A burning brand, a fagot Also spelled *blairy* [Scotch]

Sowdies their hawks deils wi a blairy Hogg

bleeze¹ (blēz), *n* and *v* A Scotch form of *blaze*¹ *bleeze*², *v*, pret and pp *bleezed*, ppr *bleezing* To become slightly sour, as milk [Scotch]

bleik¹, *a* See *bleak*¹

bleik², *n* See *bleak*²

bleint, *n* A Middle English form of *blam*.

bleis, *n* pl See *blac*, *n*

bleit¹, bleit² (blät), *a* Same as *blat*¹, *blat*² [Scotch]

blellum (blē'lum), *n* [Appar imitative of senseless babble (cf *blather*¹) An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow [Scotch]

A blithering, blustering, drunken blellum Burns, Lam o' Shanter

blemish (blem'ish), *v* & *t* [*<* ME *blemischen*, *blemissen* (see *-ish*²), wound, injure, spoil, *<* OF *blemir*, stem of certain parts of *blemir*, *blesmur* (*F* *blemur*, grow pale, = *Pr* *blemar*, strike, soil), *<* *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan; origin uncertain] 1 To damage or impair (especially something that is well formed, or in other respects excel-

lent); mar or make defective; destroy the perfection of, deface; sully

Vanish, or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And blemish Caesar's triumph. Shak, A and C, iv 10
Sin is a soil which blemisheth the beauty of thy soul
R. Brathwaite

2 To impair morally; tarnish, as reputation or character, defame, stain as, to blemish one's fair fame

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services
Macaulay, Warren Hastings

blemish (blem'ish), *n* [*<* *blemish*, *v*] 1 A defect, flaw, or imperfection, something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection

As he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again
Lev xxiv 20

Naught had blemish there or spot,
For in that place decay was not
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 368.

2 A moral defect or injury, reproach, disgrace, that which impairs reputation, imputation

That clear she hide from blemish criminal
Spenser, F Q, II i 87

That you have been earnest should be no blemish or discredit at all unto you
Hooker

blemished (blem'isht), *p* & *a* Having a fault or blemish, specifically, in her, broken or cut short, said of a cross, weapon, or the like, used as a bearing

blemishless (blem'ish-less), *a*. [*<* *blemish*, *n*, + *-less*] Without blemish, spotless, perfect, without defect

A life in all so blemishless Feltham, Iusoria, xxxvii

blemishment (blem'ish-ment), *n* [*<* *blemish*, *n*, + *-ment*] Damage, flaw, impairment

For dread of blame and honours blemishment
Spenser, F Q IV ii 36

blemmatope (blem'a-trōp), *n* [*<* Gr *βλεμμα*, look, glance, eye (*<* *βλέπειν*, look), + *τροπή*, turn] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye

blench¹ (blench), *v* [In early mod *E* sometimes spelled *blanch* by confusion with *blanch*, make white (see *blanch*¹ and *blanch*²), *<* ME *blenchen*, also *blenken*, occasionally *blinchen*, turn aside, evade, disconcert, usually intrans, shrink back, give way, *<* AS *blencan* = *lecl* *blekkja*, deceive, supposed to be a causal form of **blencan*, blink (cf *drinch*¹, causal of *drink*), but the latter verb does not occur in the older language see *blink* For the sense 'deceive,' cf *blear one's eyes*, deceive, under *blear*¹] I. intrans 1 To shrink, start back, give way, flinch, turn aside or fly off

Though sometimes you do blench from this to that
Shak, M for M, iv 5

I'll taint him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my course
Shak, Hamlet, ii 2

I know his people
Are of his own choice, men that will not totter
Nor blench much at a bullet
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v 3

2 To quail said of the eye

II. trans 1 To deceive, cheat — 2 To draw back from, shrink, avoid, elude, deny from fear
He now blenched what before he affirmed
Foreign

3 To hinder or obstruct, disconcert, foil
The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trunks of hay before them to blench the defendants' sight and dead their shot
G. Carver

blench¹ (blench), *n* [*<* *blench*¹, *v*] 1. A decoit, a trick — 2 A sidelong glance

These blenches gave my heart another youth
Shak, Sonnets, cx

blench² (blench), *a* or *adv* [A variant form of *blanch*¹, *a*. see *blanch*¹ and *blanch*²] Upon or based upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty applied to a sort of tenure of land as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown See *blanch-holding*

blench³ (blench), *v* [Var of *blanch*¹, partly phonetic and partly by notional confusion with *blench*¹] I. intrans To become pale; blanch

II. trans To make white; blanch
blencher (blen'cher), *n* [*<* *blench*¹, *v* + see *blancher*²] 1† A scarecrow, or whatever frightens or turns aside or away Sir T. Elgot. — 2† In hunting, one placed where he can turn the deer from going in a particular direction, a blauncher

I feel the old man a master d by much passion,
And too high rack'd, which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as blanchers
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii 1

3. One who blanches or flinches.

blench-firm (blench'fērm), *n*. Same as *blanch-farm*.

blench-holding (blench'hōl'ding), *n*. Same as *blanch-holding*.

blend¹ (blend), *v*; pret *blended*, pp *blended* or *blent*, ppr *blending* [*<* ME *blenden*, mix, sometimes intrans, a secondary form of *blenden*, *<* AS *blandan*, a strong verb (= OS *blandan* = *lecl*. *blanda* = *Sw* *blanda* = *Dan* *blande* = OHG. *blantan*, MHG. *blanden* = Goth *blandan*), mix see *bland*¹] I. trans 1 To mix together in such a way that the things mixed become inseparable, or cannot easily be separated In particular (a) To mix (different sorts or qualities of a commodity) in order to produce a particular brand, kind, or quality as, to blend teas, to blend tobacco (b) To mix so intimately or harmoniously that the identity or individuality of the things mixed is lost or obscured in a new product as, many races are blended in the modern Englishman

Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent
Byron, Child Harold, iii 20

Blended and intertwined in this life are the sources of joys and tears
De Quincey

I blend in song thy flowers and thee
Whittier, First Flowers

(c) To cause to pass imperceptibly into one another, unite so that there shall be no perceptible line of division as, to blend the colors of a painting

2† To mix up in the mind; confound (one thing with another) — 3† To stir up (a liquid), hence, to render turbid, figuratively, disturb — 4† To pollute by mixture, spoil or corrupt.

And all these atoms, which now his beauty blend
Spenser, Sonnets, lxii

And thy throne royal with dishonour blent
Spenser, Mother Hub, lxx, l 1330

=Syn. Mix, etc. See *mingle*

II. intrans 1 To mix or mingle, unite intimately so as to form a harmonious whole; unite so as to be indistinguishable

And Rupert's oath and Cromwell's prayer
With battle thunder blended Whittier, The Exiles.

(changed around all the fashion of the world,
And past and future into one did blend
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 349.

2 To pass imperceptibly into each other as, sea and sky seemed to blend

The distant peaks gradually blended with the white at
mosphere above them
Tyndall, Glaciers, p 196

It would clearly be advantageous to two varieties or incipient species if they could be kept from blending, on the same principle that, when man is selecting at the same time two varieties, it is necessary that he should keep them separate Darwin, Origin of Species p 246

blend¹ (blend), *n* [*<* *blend*¹, *v*] 1 A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colors, etc as, tea of our own blend — 2 The brand, kind, or quality produced by mixing together different sorts or qualities of a commodity as, a fine blend of tea, the finest blend of whisky

blend², *v* & *t*, pret and pp. *blended*, *blent*, ppr *blending* [*<* ME *blenden*, *<* AS *blandan* (= OFries *blenda*, *blnda* = *Dan* *blande* = LG *blennen* = OHG *blentan*, *blenden*, MHG *G* *blenden*), make blind; factitive verb of *blind*, blind. see *blind*¹, *a* and *v*] To blind, deceive

This multiplying blent [blinded] so many con
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l 380

Reason blent through passion Spenser, F Q, II iv 7

blendcorn (blend'kōrn), *n* [*<* *blend*¹ + *corn* Cf *Dan* dial *bländekorn*.] Wheat and rye sown and grown together. *N E D*

blende (blend), *n* [Also *blend*, *blmd*, *blinde*, *<* G *blende*, *blende*, *<* *blenden*, blind, dazzle see *blend*²] An ore of zinc, a native sulphid of zinc, but commonly containing more or less iron, also a little cadmium, and sometimes rarer elements (gallium, indium) Its color is mostly brown and black, but when pure it is yellow or even white The word *blende* is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blende, zinc blende, ruby blende, to designate certain minerals (sulphids of the metals) characterized by a brilliant non metallic luster Also called *spalaterite*, *false galena*, and by English miners *moek lead* and *black jack*

blender (blen'der), *n* One who or that which blends; specifically, a brush made of badgers' hair, used by grainers and artists in blending. See *blending*

blending (blen'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blend*¹, *v*] The act or process of combining or mingling Specifically, in painting (a) A method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet and fuse into each other sensibly (b) The process of causing pigments to melt or blend together by passing a soft brush of fitch or badgers' hair, called a *blender* or *soft ener*, over them with a delicate, feathery touch.

blendyous (blen'dus), *a* [*<* *blende* + *-ous*] In mineral, pertaining to or consisting of blende. blend-water (blend'wā'tēr), *n* A distemper of cattle. Also called *more-hough*

Blenheim (blen'əm), *n* [From *Blenheim House*, erected by the English Parliament for the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military services, and especially of his great victory at *Blenheim*, G. *Blenheim*, in Bavaria, Aug 13, 1704] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at *Blenheim House*, near Oxford, England, since the beginning of the eighteenth century

Blenheim orange, wig. See the nouns

blenk, *v* [A var of *blink*, *q* v., partly confused with *blench*] 1 To shine; gleam, glimmer — 2. To glance, give a look

Scarallo having the leisure to *blenk* upon any paper James I, in D Israel's Amen of Lit, II 147

blennadenitis (blen'ad-e-nī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, *blēnna*, mucus, + *aden*, a gland, + *-itis* Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol*, inflammation of the mucous glands

blennelytria (blen-e-lit'ri-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *εστριον*, sheath (vagina)] Same as *leucorrhoea*

blennenteria (blen-en-tē'ri-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *εντερον*, intestine] In *pathol*, a mucous flow from the intestines

blennentery (blen'en-to-ri), *n* Same as *blennenteria*

blenniid (blen'ī-id), *n* A fish of the family *Blennidae*

Blenniidae (ble-nī'ī-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Blennius* + *-idae*] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, adopted by various authors with different limits In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fins jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes absent), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines

blenniiform (blen'ī-ī-fōm), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Blenniiformes*, having the form of a blenny

Blenniiformes (blen'ī-ī-fōr'mēs), *n* pl [NL, < L *blennius*, blenny, + *forma*, form] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body low, sub-cylindrical or compressed, and elongate (rarely oblong), the dorsal fin long, the spinous portion of the dorsal, if distinct, very long, as well developed as the soft portion, or more so, the whole fin sometimes composed of spines only, the anal more or less lengthened, the caudal subtruncate or rounded, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular, if present

Blenninae (blen'ī-ī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Blennius* + *-inae*] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, to which various limits have been assigned

blennioid (blen'ī-oid), *a* and *n* [< L *blennius*, blenny, + *-oid*] I. *a* Like a blenny, blenniiform Also *blennioid*

II. *n*. A fish of the family *Blennidae*, a blenniid Sir J. Richardson

Blennioides (blen'ī-oidēs), *n* pl [NL, < *Blennius* + *-oides*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, nearly equivalent to *Blennidae* The principal families are the *Blennidae*, *Clinidae*, *Muraenoidae*, *Stichaeidae*, and *Anarrhichidae*

Blennioides (blen'ī-oidēs), *n* pl [NL] A family of acanthopterygian fishes synonymous with *Blennidae* Agassiz

Blennius (blen'ī-us), *n* [L, also *blendius* and *blendea*, < Gr. *βλέννω*, a blenny, < *βλέννω*, also *βλέννω*, mucus, slime in reference to the mucous coating of its skin] The typical genus of the family *Blennidae*, originally containing numerous species now dispersed in many different genera the term is at present restricted to those species which are closely related to the common blenny of Europe See cut under *Blennidae*

blennogenic (blen-djen'ik), *a* [As *blennogenus* + *-ic*] Generating mucus; muciparous

blennogenous (ble-nōj'e-nus), *a* [< Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *-γενος*, producing see *-genous*] In med, producing or generating mucus

blennoid (blen'oid), *a* [< Gr. *βλέννω*, mucus, + *-ειδός*, form.] Resembling mucus.

blennometritis (blen'ō-me-trī'tis), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *βλέννω*, mucus, + *metritis*, *q* v.] In *pathol*, mucous flow accompanying metritis.

blennophthalmia (blen-of-thal'mī-ā), *n*. [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + NL *ophthalmia*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, conjunctivitis

blennorrhagia (blen-ō-rā'jī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηγναι*, burst, break] In *pathol*, a discharge of mucus, specifically, gonorrhea.

blennorrhagic (blen-ō-rā'jīk), *a* [< *blennorrhagia* + *-ic*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or suffering from blennorrhagia

blennorrhoea (blen-ō-rē'ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *-ροια*, a flow, < *ρεω*, flow] In *pathol*, a flow of mucus The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina, gonorrhea Also spelled *blennorrhoea*

blennorrhoeal (blen-ō-rē'al), *a* [< *blennorrhoea* + *-al*] Pertaining to or characterized by blennorrhoea Also spelled *blennorrhoeal*

blenny (blen'ī), *n*, pl. *blennies* (-iz) [< L *blennius* see *Blennius*] A fish of the genus *Blennius*, of the family *Blennidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Blenninae*

blennymenitis (blen'ī-me-nī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέννω*, mucus, + *μηνις*, membrane, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of a mucous membrane

blens (blenz), *n* [E dial, also *blinds* see *blē* 2] 1 A local English name of the common cod. — 2 A Cornish name of the bib, a fish of the cod family The fish is said to have been so named from a sort of loose bag (capable of inflation and resembling a bib or blain, which is formed of an outer layer passing from the cheeks over the eye, and a second layer passing over the eyeball Day

blent (blent) Past participle of *blend*

blend (blend) Present and past participle of *blend*

blepharadenitis (blef'a-rud-e-nī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *aden* (aden), gland, + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the Meibomian glands Also written *blepharadenitis*

blepharal (blef'a-ral), *a* [< Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-al*] Pertaining to the eyelids

blepharedema (blef'a-rē-dē'mā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *oedema*, swelling see *edema*] In *pathol*, edema of the eyelids

blepharitis (blef'a-rī'tis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-itis* Cf *βλεφαριτις*, adj, of or on the eyelids] In *pathol*, inflammation of the eyelids

blepharoadenitis (blef'a-rō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n* [NL] Same as *blepharadenitis*

blepharophimosis (blef'a-rō-fīmō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting up of an orifice, < *φίμω*, muzzle, shut up, < *φίμω*, a muzzle] In *pathol*, congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids Dungsion

blepharophthalmia (blef'a-rōf-thal'mī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ophthalmia*, ophthalmia] In *pathol*, conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharitis.

blepharophthalmic (blef'a-rōf-thal'mīk), *a* Pertaining to blepharophthalmia

blepharoplastic (blef'a-rō-plas'tīk), *a* Pertaining to blepharoplasty

blepharoplasty (blef'a-rō-plas'tī), *n* [< Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj of *πλασσειν*, form, mold] In *surg*, the operation of making a new eyelid from a piece of skin transplanted from an adjacent part

blepharoplegia (blef'a-rō-plē'jī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πληγή*, a stroke] Same as *ptosis*

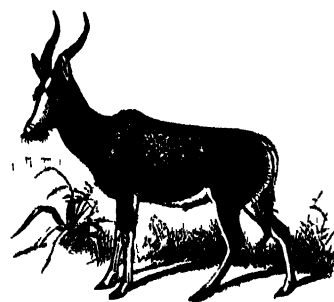
blepharoptosis (blef'a-rōp-tō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πτωσις*, a fall] Same as *ptosis*

blepharorhaphy (blef'a-rō-rāf'ī), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ρᾶψις*, a sewing, seam, < *ραπτειν*, sew] The surgical operation of uniting the edges of the eyelids to each other, as after enucleation

blepharospasm (blef'a-rō-spas'm), *n* [< Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *σπασμός*, a spasm] Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid

blepharostenosis (blef'a-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *στενωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενώνω*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow] In *pathol*, a diminution of the space between the eyelids, not of congenital origin See *blepharophimosis*

blesbok, *blesbok* (bles'bok), *n* [Also Englished *blesbuck* < D *blesbok*, < *bles*, = E. *blaze*,



Blesbok (*Alcelaphus albyronus*)

+ *bok* = E. *buck*] A large bubaline or alcelaphine antelope of South Africa, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus albyronus*, with a white face or blaze

bleschet, *v* t See *blash*

blesht, *v* t [ME *bleschen*, *bleschen*, *blesen*, *blissen*, prob. of LG origin MD *blissen*, *blussen*, D *blussen* = LG *bluschen*, quench, extinguish, appar contr of **bleschen*, < *be* + MLG *leschen* = MD *leschen* = OHG *lesken*, MHG *leschen*, G *loschen*, put out, causal of OHG *leskan*, MHG *leschen* (G *loschen*), go out, as fire, prob, with present-formative -sk (= AS -sc, E -sh, as in *thresh*, *wash*, etc), from the root of AS *leagan*, OHG *legen*, etc, lay see *lay*] To quench, extinguish, put out (a fire)

bleschen [vul *bleschen*, or *qwenchyn*, extinguish Prompt Parv, p 80

bles (bles), *t*, pret and pp *blesed* or *blest*, ppr *blessing* [< ME *blesen*, *blesen*, *blesen*, *blisen* (also *blissen*, etc), < AS *blēsan*, *blēsan* = ONorth *blāsa*, *qī-blāsa*, *bles* (> Icel *blæsa*, *blæsa*, mod *blæsa*, *bles*), originally **blodison*, which may have meant 'consecrate the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice' (Sweet), lit make bloody, < *blōd*, blood, with verb-formative -s, as in *clānman*, cleanse, *munian*, grow small (see *claus* and *mince*) Confused in ME and since with the unrelated *bliss*, hence the ME parallel forms *blissen*, *blissen*, *blissen*, and see *blissfully*, *blissfulness*] 1 To consecrate or set apart to holy or sacred purposes, make or pronounce holy formerly occasionally used of persons

And God *bles* the seventh day, and sanctified it Gen II 3

2 To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, as with prayer and thanksgiving, consecrate or hallow by asking God's blessing on as, to *bles* food

When the minister is too rusty or too rich to *bles* his own table Milton, Ikonoklastes

And now the bishop had *bles* the meat Southey, Bishop Bruno

3 To sanctify (one's self) by making the sign of the cross, especially as a defense against evil influences or agencies used reflexively.

Anye be tyme oute of the badd, And blyss the best & the fordest Baboon Book (I I 7 5), p 17

When they heard these words, some *bles* themselves with both hands, thinking that he had been a devil disguised Urquhart, Rabelais, I 5 (N F D)

I fancy I see you *bles* yourself at this terrible relation Lady M W Montagu, Letters, II 47 (N F D)

4 To defend, preserve, protect or guard from evil, reflexively, to guard one's self from; avoid, eschew

And were not heavenly grace that did him *bles*, He had been pouldred all, as thin as flower Spenser, F Q I vii 12

Bles me from this woman I would stand the cannon, If four ten words of hers Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase I 3

And therefore God *bles* us from that [separation by death], and I will hope well of the rest Arabella Stuart, in D Israel's Union of Lit, II 277

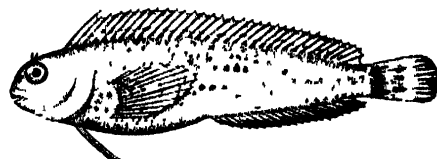
5 To invoke or pronounce a blessing upon (another or others), commend to God's favor or protection

And Isaac called Jacob and *bles* him Gen xxviii 1 A thousand times I *bles* him, as he knelt beside my bed Tennyson, May Queen

6 To confer well-being upon, bestow happiness, prosperity, or good of any kind upon, make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; prosper with temporal or spiritual benefits as, a nation *bles* with peace and plenty

The Lord thy God shall *bles* thee in all that thou doest. Deut xv 18.

Heaven *bles* your expedition Shak, 2 Hen IV, I. 2.



Blenny (*Blennius a. atropurpureus*)

fiction it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fins jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes absent), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines

If I do well I shall be *blessed*, whether any bless me or not
Selden, Table Talk, p. 17

7 To favor (with), make happy or fortunate by some specified means as, *blessed* with a good constitution, *blessed* with filial children

You will to your lute, I heard you could touch it cunningly, pray *bless* my ears a little
Shirley, Witty Fair One, 1:3

Mr. Bull *blessed* John with three daughters
Arbuthnot, John Bull (1755), p. 30 (N 1 D)

8 To praise or extol (a) as holy or worthy of reverence, or (b) as the giver of benefits, extol or glorify with thankful acknowledgment of benefits received

Bless the Lord, O my soul and all that is within me, *bless* His holy name
Ps. ciii. 1

I am content with this, and *bless* my fortune
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1

9 To esteem or account happy, congratulate, felicitate used reflexively

The nations shall *bless* the mercies in him
Jer. iv. 2

Bless not thyself only that thou wert born in Athens
Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., 1:35

[Often used in exclamations with various shades of meaning departing more or less widely from the literal sense as, God *bless* me! *bless* you! *bless* the mark! etc.] — **God bless one's mark** See *mark* Not to have a penny to *bless* one's self with, to be penniless in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. *Ger. Kreuzer*) or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver *N. E. D.* — **To be blessed**, a euphemism for to be damned as, *I'm blessed* if he didn't turn away *I'm blessed* if I know [Slang]

I'm blessed if I don't expect the car back to-morrow morning
Marryat, Snarleygow, ii. xi

An emphatic and earnest desire to be *blessed* if she would
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xiii

To bless one's self (a) To felicitate one's self exult (b) To conjure. "Bless me," "God bless me," or the like

— **To bless one's stars**, to congratulate or felicitate one's self

bless² (blez), *v. t. and i.* [*ME* *blessen*, *blyssan*, *blechen*, strike, wound, < *OF* *blecier*, *blechier*, *F* *bleser*, wound, injure, of uncertain origin, perhaps < *MLG* *ze-blizen*, cut to pieces, < *ze-*, *G* *zer-* (= *AS* *to-*, *E* *to-*), apart, + *bleiz*, *blez*, *OHG* *bleiz*, a patch, a piece] 1 To wound, hurt, beat, thump *Skelton* — 2 [Appar. a deflection of sense 1. Some fancy that it refers to "the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it" (see *bless¹*)] To wave, brandish

He plucked in forment
& *blessed* so with his bright brow about in each side
That what think so he taught he rose never after
William of Palerne, 1:1191

His sparkling blade about his head he *blessed*
Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 22

blessbok, *n.* See *blessbok*
blessed (bles'ed or blest, as pret. and pp. commonly pronounced *blest*, and often so written), *p. a.* [*IP* of *bless¹*] 1 Consecrated, holy as, the *blessed* sacrament

I dipped my finger in the *blessed* water
Marryat, Phantom Ship, 1 (N. E. D.)

2. Worthy of adoration as, the *blessed* Trinity

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet
Milton, Nativity, 1:26

Jesus the Christ of God
The Father's *blessed* Son
Bonar, Hymns of Faith and Hope

3 Enjoying supreme happiness or felicity, favored with blessings, highly favored, happy, fortunate as, "England's *blessed* shore," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI. in 2, the *blessed* dest of mortals

The days are coming in the which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren
Luke xxiii. 20

Farewell lady,
Happy and *blessed* lady, goodness keep you!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1

Man never is, but always to be, *blest*
Pope, Essay on Man, 1:96

Specifically — 4 Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favor of God, enjoying heavenly felicity, beatified

Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy
Mat. v. 7

Reverend like a *blessed* saint *Shak.* 1 Hen. VI. iii. 3

5 Fraught with or imparting blessings, bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity

The quality of mercy is twice *blessed*
It *blesses* him that gives, and him that takes
Shak., *M. of V.* iv. 1

Thou *blessed* star I thank thee for thy light
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess ii. 2

6 Bringing happiness, pleasurable; joyful as, a most *blessed* time, "a *blessed* sight to see," *Pepys, Diary*, May 23, 1660 — 7 Endowed with or possessing healing virtues

I have made familiar
To me and to my aid the *blessed* infusions
That dwell in vegetables, in metals, stones
Shak., *Pericles*, iii. 2

8 By euphemism. Cursed; damned; condemned a term of mitigated oburgation, and often merely emphatic without oburgation. as, the *blessed* thing gave way, our *blessed* system of caucusing, he lost every *blessed* cent he had — **Blessed bell**. See *bell* — **Blessed thistle**. See *thistle* — **The blessed**, the saints in heaven, the beatified saints

The state also of the *blessed* in Paradise, though never so perfect, is not therefore left without discipline
Milton, Church Government, 1:1

blessed-herb (bles'ed-erb), *n.* [A tr. of *ML.* *herba benedicta*, > *E* *herb-bennet*] The common European avens, *Geum urbanum*.

blessedly (bles'ed-ly), *adv.* In a blessed manner, happily, in a fortunate manner, joyfully

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii

blessedness (bles'ed-ness), *n.* [*<* *blessed* + *-ness*] The state of being blessed, happiness, felicity, heavenly joys, the favor of God

His [Wolsey's] overthrow had d happiness upon him.
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little
Shak., *Men VIII.*, iv. 2

Nor hly, nor no glorious hyacinth,
Are of that sweetness, whiteness, tenderness,
Softness, and satisfying *blessedness*,
As my Ewanthe *Fletcher, Wife for a Month*, 1:1

It is such an one as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality
South

Single blessedness, the unmarried state, celibacy

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness*
Shak., *M. of V.* D, 1:1

= *Syn.* Felicity, Bliss, etc. (see *happiness*), joy, beatitude

bless¹ (bles'er), *n.* One who bestows a blessing, one who blesses or causes to prosper

God, the giver of the gift, or *bless¹* of the action
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 4

blessfully (bles'ful-ly), *adv.* [For *blessfully*, by confusion of *bless¹* with *bliss*, so *ME* *blessful*, and even *blessedful*, as variations of *blissful*. See *bless¹* and *bliss*] *Blissfully* [Rare]

Of these many are *blessfully* ignorant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name
Sir W. Hamilton

blessfulness (bles'ful-ness), *n.* [For *blessfulness* *<* *blessfully*] *Blissfulness* *Drant* [Rare]

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* [*<* *ME* *blessinge*, *blessunge*, etc., < *AS* *blissung*, *bläsung*, verbal *n.* of *blätan*, *bless* see *bless¹*] 1 The act of invoking or pronouncing happiness upon another or others, benediction. Specifically, in the Latin and Greek churches, the act of pronouncing a benediction on the laity or inferior clergy performed by a bishop or other priest. In the Roman Catholic Church, the *blessing* is now given with all the fingers joined and extended, but formerly with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Greek Church, the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are joined, the other fingers being extended. Some Eastern writers see in this position a symbol of the Greek sacred monogram of the name of Christ. In either case the three fingers (or two fingers and thumb) extended symbolize the Trinity. In the Anglican Church, either the former or the present Latin gesture is used

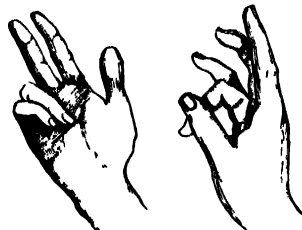
2 The form of words used in this invocation or declaration, a (or the) benediction — 3 The bestowal of divine favor, or of hallowing, protecting, or prospering influences as, to ask God's *blessing* on any undertaking — 4 A temporal or spiritual benefit, anything which makes happy or prosperous, something to be thankful for, a boon or mercy as, the *blessings* of life, of health, or of civilization, it is a *blessing* we faro so well.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed
Milton, Comus, 1:772

5 Euphemistically, a curse, a scolding, a castigation with words. — **To ask a blessing**, to say grace before a meal

blest (blest), *pret.*, *pp.*, and *p. a.* A contracted form of *blessed*

blet (blet), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *bletted*, *ppr.* *bletting* [*<* *F* *bleth*, become 'sleepy', < *blette*, 'sleepy', applied to a pear (une *poire blette*), fem. of a disused masc. **blet*, < *OF* *blet*, fem. *blette*, soft, mellow, overripe, cf. equiv. *bleche*, *bleque*, applied also to an overripe apple (Cot-



Latin Church (old use) Greek Church
Position of Hand in Blessing

grave), also *blesse*, *blosse*, *blot* (Roquesfort). The relations of these forms, and their origin, are uncertain.] To become "sleepy" or internally decayed, as a pear which ripens after being picked

Its [the medlar's] fruit is hard, acid, and unfit for eating till it loses its green colour and becomes *bletted*
Encyc. Brit., XII. 271

bletch¹, *v. t.* [The assimilated form of *bleek*, *v.* Cf. *blatch*, *black*.] To black; make black.

bletch², *n.* [The assimilated form of *bleek*, *n.* Cf. *blatch*, *v.*] Blacking *Levins*

blether¹ (blew'ér), *v. i.* Same as *blather*.

blether² (blew'ér), *n.* Same as *blather*

Stringin *blethers* up in rhyme *Burns, The Vision*

blether³ (blew'ér), *n.* A Scotch form of *bladder*

bletherskate (blew'ér-skát), *n.* Same as *blatherskite*

bletonism (blet'on-izm), *n.* [So called from M. *Bléton*, a Frenchman living at the end of the 18th century, who was said to have this faculty.] The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by peculiar sensations

bletonist (blet'on-ist), *n.* [See *bletonism*] One who possesses or pretends to possess the faculty of *bletonism*

bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blet*, *v.*] The slow internal decay or "sleepiness" that takes place in some fruits, as apples and pears, after they are gathered *Lindley*

bleu-de-roi (blé'dé-roi), *n.* [*F*, king's blue *bleu* (see *blue*), *de*, < *L.* *de*, of, *roi*, king see *roy*] In *ceram.*, the name given to the cobalt-blue color in European porcelain, first produced in *Sèvres*. It is sometimes uniform, and some times mottled or marbled. It was one of the first colors used in European porcelain decoration

blevet, *v. t.* A Middle English contraction of *believe*

blew¹, **blew²** (blō) *Preterit* of *blow¹*, *blow²*

blew³, *a.* See *blu*

blewart (blé'wärt), *n.* [See *Cf. blowort*] In Scotland, the germander speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys*

blewits (blo'its), *n.* [Prob. same as *bluets*, pl. of *bluet*, a name applied to several different flowers.] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, an edible purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn

bleymet, *n.* [*<* *F* *bleime*, of same sense, referred by some to *blème*, formerly *blavme*, *OF* *blome*, *bleame*, pale see *bleamish*] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone *Bradley*

bleynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blam*

bleynte, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *blench¹*

Therewithal he *bleunte* and cryde, *A.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1:220

bliaunt, *n.* See *bleaunt*

bliaust, **bliauti**, *n.* See *bleaunt*

bllick¹, *v. i.* [In mod. *E* appar. only in dial. *bllickent*, shining, bright, orig. (as in 2d extract below) *ppr.* of *bllick*, (*a*) < *ME* *blikken*, *blücken*, *bliken*, < *AS* **bluun* = *MD* *blicken*, shine, gleam, *D* *blikken*, twinkle, turn pale, = *MLG* *blicken*, shine, gleam, = *G* *blücken*, glance, look, = *feel* *blika*, shine, gleam, = *Sw* *bluka*, glance, look, a weak verb, in *ME* mixed with the orig. strong verb (*b*) *bliken*, < *AS* *blīcan* (*pret.* *blār*, *pp.* *blācen*) = *OHG* *blīhan*, shine, gleam, = *OFries* *blīka* (*pp.* *blīken*), appear, = *MD* *blīken*, *D* *blīken*, look, appear, = *OHG* *blīhan* (*in comp.*), *MHG* *blīchen*, shine, gleam; perhaps = *OBulg.* *blislati*, sparkle, = *L.* *fulgere*, shine, lighten, = *Gr* *φλῃγν*, burn see *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*. Hence ult. (from *AS*. *blīcan*) *E* *bleak¹*, *bleach¹*, *q. v.* Cf. *blink*, *blank*] To shine, gleam.

bllick² (blīk), *n.* [*<* *G* *blīck* = *D* *Dan* *blīk*, a look, glance, twinkle, flash, = *MLG*. *blīck*, gleam, sheen; from the verb see *bllick¹*, *v.*] The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupeling or refining process *Raymond, Mining Glossary*

bllick³ (blīk), *n.* [*E* dial. var. of *bleak²*] Same as *bleak²*

bllicky, **bllickle** (blīk'ly), *n.* A small pail or bucket [New Jersey]

blight (blīt), *n.* [First certain instances in Cotgrave and Sherwood, 17th century; later also

Brygt *blykked* the bem of the brode heuen
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 608

The *blykkande* belt he bere therabout
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), 1:2485

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spelled *blite*. Origin unknown; the various explanations offered all fail for lack of evidence]
1 Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that nips, blasts, or destroys plants, a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, etc., smut, mildew, or the like. In botany it is sometimes restricted to a class of minute parasitic fungi, the *Erysiphaceae*, which grow upon the surface of leaves or stems without entering the tissues, and produce a whitish appearance, but is frequently applied also to those of other groups which are destructive to crops.
 The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence
 Couper, *Task*, vi 772

2 Figuratively, any malignant or mysterious influence that nips, blasts, destroys, or brings to naught, anything which withers hope, blasts one's prospects, or checks prosperity
 A blight seemed to have fallen over our fortunes
Duraoli

The biting presence of a petty degrading care, such as casts the blight of irony over all higher effort
 George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, II 178

3 In med (a) A slight facial paralysis induced by sudden cold or damp (b) See *blights* — *Bladder-blight*, a disease of peach trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Eosomus deformans*, which produces in flattened distortions in the leaves. See *Eosomus* — *Pear-blight*, an epidemic disease attacking pear trees, also known as *fire blight*, and when affecting the apple and quince as *tree blight*, caused by a microscopic fungus, *Meroecus amylovorus*, one of the bacteria. Also called *anthrac* and *sun scald*

blight (blīt), *v* t [*blight*, *n*] **1** To affect with blight, cause to wither or decay, nip, blast, or destroy
 A cold and wet summer blighted the corn
 Emerson, *Misc*, p 58

2 To exert a malignant or baleful influence on, blast or mar the beauty, hopes, or prospects of, frustrate
 The standard of police is the measure of political justice
 The atmosphere will blight it, it cannot live here
 Lamb, *Artificial Comedy of Last Century*

blight-bird (blīt'berd), *n* A bird, as a species of *Zosterops*, useful in clearing trees of blight and of insects

blighted (blīt'ed), *p a* Smitten with blight, blasted

blighting (blīt'ing), *p a* Producing the effects of blight

I found it [Flintoreto's house] had nothing to offer me but the usual number of commonplace rooms in the usual blighting state of restoration
 Howells, *Venetian Life* xv

blightingly (blīt'ing-ly), *adv* By blighting, with blighting influence or effect

blights (blīts), *n pl* [See *blight*, *n*] A name given in some parts of the United States to certain forms of urticaria or nettle-rash

bliket, *v* t [*ME bliken* and *bliken* see *black*¹] To shine, gleam

bliken, *v* t [*ME bliken* (= *Icel blika*), < *bliken*, shine see *blake*, *black*¹] **1** To become pale — **2** To shine

blimbing (blīm'bing), *n* Same as *blimb*

blin¹ (blīn), *v* [*ME bliinnen*, rarely *blinnen*, usually *blin*, < *AS bliinnan*, *blin*, cease, contr of **bliinnan* (= *OHG bliinnan*, < *be- + bliinnan*, *ME bliinnen*, mod. dial *lin*, *Se lin*, *linn*, *leen*, cease, = *Icel luma* = *Dan linn*, *lude* = *OHG *luman*, in *bi-luman* above, and *MHG ge-linnen* = *Goth *luman*, in *af-linnan*, leave off] **I. intrans.** To cease, leave off
 I gan cry ere I blin
 O, her eyes arc paths to sin
 Greim, *Penitent Palmer's Ode*

II. trans To put a stop to

For nathemore for that speckle had
 Did th other two their cruell vengeance blin,
 But both attence on both sides him bestad
 Spenser, *F Q*, III v 22

blin¹ (blīn), *n* [*ME blin*, < *AS bliinn*, cessation, < *blinnan*, cease. see the verb] End, cessation *B Jonson*

blin² (blīn), *a* A Scotch form of *blind*

blind¹ (blīnd), *a* [*ME blind*, *bynd*, < *AS blind* = *OS blind* = *OFries blind* = *D blind* = *OHG MHG blint*, < *blind* = *Icel blindr* = *Sw blind* = *Dan. blind* = *Goth blinds*, *blind*, < *Lith blenzas*, *blind*, *Lett blenst*, see *dimly*, *OBulg bledā*, pale, dim, with factitive verb *AS blendan*, etc., make blind (see *blend*²). The supposed connection with *AS blāndan*, etc., *E blānd*, as if 'with confused sight,' is doubtful] **1** Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation, permanently or temporarily; not having sight
 They be blind leaders of the blind
 Mat xv 14

Hence — **2**. Figuratively, lacking in the faculty of discernment, destitute of intellectual,

moral, or spiritual sight; unable to understand or judge.

I am full blynde in Poets Arte,
 thereof I can no skill
 All eloquence I put apart,
 following myne owne will
Rhodes, *Boke of Nurture* (F F T 8), p 71

At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly while my consorts, blind with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an access of scorn and laughter
Sir T Bontine, *Religio Medici* 13

He fought his doubts and gathered strength,
 He would not make his judgment blind
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xvi

3 Not directed or governed by sight, physical or mental, not proceeding from or controlled by reason as, *blind groping*, *blind tenacity*
 That which is thought to have done the Bishops hurt,
 Is their going about to bring men to a blind obedience
Selden, *Table Talk* p 23

Specifically — **4**. Undiscriminating, heedless, inconsiderate, unreflecting, headlong
 His fears of God may be as faulty as a blind scale
Milton, *Likelihoods*, ix

This plan is recommended neither to blind approbation nor to blind reprobation
Jau

5 Not possessing or proceeding from intelligence or consciousness, without direction or control, irrational, fortuitous as, *a blind force* or agency, *blind chance* — **6** Filled with or enveloped in darkness, dark, obscure, not easily discernible as, *a blind corner* [*Archaic*]
 The blind cave of eternal night
Shak, *Rich III*, v 3

The blind mazes of this tangled wood
Milton, *Comus* 181

Mr Pierce hath let his wife a closet, and the little blind bedchamber, and a garret, to a silk man for 50l fine and 30l per annum
Pepys, *Diary*, II 150

Hence — **7** Difficult to see, literally or figuratively, hard to understand, hard to make out, unintelligible as, *blind outlines*; *blind writing*, *blind reasoning*
 Written in such a queer blind hand
Howthorne, *Grandfather's Chair*

8 Unlighted as, *blind candles* — **9** Covered, concealed from sight, hidden.
 On the blind rocks are lost
Dryden

10 Out of sight or public view, out of the way, private, secret
 A blind place where Mr Goldsborough was to meet me
Pepys, *Diary*, Oct 15, 1661

I was forced to go to a blind chophouse and dine for temperence
Suiff, *Journal to Stella*, 1 letter 5

11 Without openings for admitting light or seeing through as, *a blind window*, "*blind walls*," *Tennyson*, (*Godiva*) — **12** Not serving any apparent purpose, wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness, not fulfilling its purpose as, *a blind shell*, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding — **13** Closed at one end, having no outlet, caecal as, *a blind alley*
 Blind processes from both the sides and ends of the air bladder
Owen, *Anat Vert*

Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a blind alley some yard and a half wide
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, vi

Blind arcade See *arcade* — **Blind arch** See *arch*¹ — **Blind area**, a space about the basement of a house designed to prevent moisture from reaching the walls of the building an ambist — **Blind axle** See *axle* — **Blind beetle**, a name given to two insects (a) the cock beetle (*Melolontha melaryra*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind, (b) a small chestnut colored beetle destitute of eyes, found in the

Blind blocking See *blocking* — **Blind buckler**, the stopper of a hawse hole. **Blind bud**, an abortive bud a bud that bears no bloom or fruit. Hence plants are said by florists to go blind when they fail to form flower buds — **Blind coal**, coal altered by the passage of a trap dike through or near it [*Eng*] — **Blind copy**, in printing, an exactly written copy, any copy hard to read. **Blind door** See *blind window*, below — **Blind fire**, fuel arranged on the grate or fireplace in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match — **Blind holes**, holes, as in plates to be riveted, which are not coincident — **Blind lantern**, a dark or unlighted lantern. **Blind level**, in mining, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon

Blind plants, abortive plants plants as of the cabbage and other members of the genus *Brassica*, which have failed to produce central buds. **Blind side**, the weak or unguarded side of a person or thing

All people have their blind side — the ir suppositions
Lamb, *Opinions on Whist*

Blind spot, the point in the retina not sensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye. **Blind stitch**, (a) A stitch taken on the under side of any fabric in such a way that it is not seen (b) Ornamental sewing on leather designed to be seen on only one side of the material — **Blind story** (a) A pointless tale (b) Same as *blind story* — **Blind tooling** See *tooling* — **Blind vessel**, in chem, a vessel with an opening on one side only — **Blind window**, door, in arch, a feature of design introduced for the sake of symmetry or harmony, identical in treatment and ornament with a true window or door, but closed with a wall

blind¹ (blīnd), *v* [*ME blinden*, become blind, make blind, deceive (= *D blinden* = *OFries blinden* = *OHG bliinden*, become blind, = *Dan blinde* = *Goth ga-blindan*, make blind), < *blind*, a, blind. The more common ME verb is that represented by *blind*², *q v*] **I. trans. 1** To make blind, deprive of sight, render incapable of seeing, wholly or partially
 The curtain drawn his eyes began
 To wink, being blinded with a greater light
Shak, *Jurce*, I 375

2 To dim the perception or discernment of, make morally or intellectually blind
 And thou shalt take no gift for the gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous
Ex xxiii 8

Superstition hath blinded the hearts of men
Burton, *Anat of Mel*, p 599

Whom passion hath not blinded
Tennyson, *Ode to Memory* v

3 To render dark, literally or figuratively, obscure to the eye or to the mind, conceal
 Such darkness blinds the sky
Dryden

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to blind and confound
Stillington

4 To dim or obscure by excess of light, outshine, eclipse [*Rare*]
 Himself her beauty all the rest did blind
 That she alone seem'd worthy of his love
P. Fletcher, *Piscatory* I 109, vi

Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine
 I've yet they blind the stars
Tennyson, *Lithonus*

5 In road-making, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones, cover with gravel or earth as, to blind road-metal — **6** In gunnery, to provide with blindages. **Blinded battery** See *battery*

II. intrans To become blind or dim
 That ho/she, a pearl blind of life in both ther ho/lygges,
 No bot wasch his wyth wouclhyp in wyth as he asks
Illustrative Poems (ed Morris), II 1126

blind¹ (blīnd), *n* [*blind*¹, *r*] **1**. Anything which obstructs the sight, intercepts the view, or keeps out light
 If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any blind to obstruct the light
Blackstone, *Com*, II 26

Specifically — (a) A screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in, a sun screen or shade for a window made of cloth laths etc., and used either inside or outside (b) One of a pair of pieces of leather, generally square attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing side wise or backward, a blinder or blinker (c) A strong plank shutter placed in front of a port hole as soon as the gun has been discharged

2 Something intended to mislead the eye or the understanding by concealing, or diverting attention from, the principal object or true design, a pretense or pretext
 Making the one a blind for the execution of the other
Decay of Christ Prety

3 A hiding-place, an ambush or covert, especially one prepared for concealing a hunter or Fowler from his game
 So when the watchful shepherd from the blind,
 Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind
Dryden, *Faust*, iv

4 *Milit*, a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material, a blindage. A *snook blind* is commonly made of three strong perpendicular posts with planks between them, covered with plates of iron on the outside rendering them shot proof. It is used as a protection to Liban in the trenches. A *double blind* is made by filling large wooden chests with earth or bags of sand

5 In the game of poker, the stake deposited in the pool previous to the deal — **Stamped in the blind**, in bookbinding, said of ornaments to be printed in ink when the pattern is first stamped with a heated die, preparatory to a second stamping in ink of the same design over the first. **Venetian blinds**, window blinds or shades made of thin light laths or strips of wood fixed on strips of webbing

blind² (blīnd), *n* Same as *blende*

blindage (blīn'dāj), *n* [*blind*¹ + *-age*] **1** *Milit*, a blind, a screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in a trench or covered way, also, a mantlet

When a trench has to be pushed forward in a position where the command of the dangerous point is so great that it cannot be sheltered from the plunging fire by traverses, it is covered on the top and on the sides by fascines and earth supported by a framework, and is termed a blindage
Farron, *Mil Lary*

2 A hood so arranged that it can be made to cover the eyes of a horse if he essays to run away

blindage-frame (blīn'dāj-frām), *n* A wooden frame used in the construction of a blindage to support fascines, earth, etc

blind-ball (blīnd'bal), *n* Same as *blindman's buff*, **2**

blind-born (blīnd'börn), *a* Born blind, congenitally blind [*Rare*]

A person is apt to attribute to the blind born such habits of thought as his own *Whately, Rhetoric*

blinde (blind), *n* Same as *blende*
blinded (blin'ded), *a* 1 Provided with blinds, blinders, or blindages as, a *blinded* house, *blinded* batteries—2 Having the window-shades drawn down, with the blinds closed
I found the windows were *blinded*
Addison, Tatler, No 120
He paced under the *blinded* houses and along the vacant streets
R L Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p 13

blindedly (blin'ded-ly), *adv* As if blinded
blinder (blin'der), *n* 1 One who or that which blinds—2 A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle

blind-fast (blind'fast), *n* The catch or fastening of a blind or shutter

blind-fish (blind'fish), *n* 1 A cave-fish, one of the *Amblyopsidae*, having eyes rudimentary and useless for vision The best known is the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, or blind fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky another is *Typhlichthys subterraneus* *Amblyopsis spelæus* attains occasionally a length of 3 to 5 inches, it has rudimentary and functionless eyes and ventral fins small and of 4 rays each The color is pale as if bleached It inhabits the subterranean streams of Kentucky and Indiana especially those in the Mammoth Cave *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a much smaller species and destitute of ventral fins It is an occasional associate of the *Amblyopsis* See cut under *Amblyopsis*

2 A myzont of the family *Myrmoda*, *Myrmoda glutinosa*, the hag [*Local, Eng*]

blindfold (blind'fold), *a* [Early mod E *blind-feld*, *blindfeld*, *blindfeld*, etc, < ME *blind-feld*, *-feld*, *-feld*, pp of *blindfellen*, blindfold see *blindfold*, *i*] 1 Having the eyes covered or bandaged, so as to be unable to see
To be spit in the face and be *blindfold*, alas!
Andrzej, p 60

2 Having the mental eye darkened, hence, rash, inconsiderate; without foresight as, "*blindfold* fury," *Shak*, V and A, 1 554
Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns
Dryden, Summ's Unique

3† Obscure, dark

If execution be remorse or *blindfold* now and in this particular, what will it be hereafter and in other books?
Milton, Arcopactica, p 27

blindfold (blind'fold), *i* t [Early mod E *blind-fold*, *blindfeld*, *blindfeld*, *blindfeld* (the second element being altered by confusion with *fold*, wrap up), < ME *blindfellen*, *blindfellen*, *blindfellen* (pret *blindfelle*, pp *blindfelle*, *-felle*, *-felle*), < *blind*, blind, + *fellen*, fell, strike see *blind* and *fell*] 1† To strike blind, to blind—2 To cover the eyes of, hinder from seeing by covering the eyes
Thau thou thin cten vor his luv *blindfelle* on eorthe
Ancient Rule, p 106
When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face
Luke xxii 64

blindfold (blind'fold), *n* [*< blindfold*, *i*] A disguise, a ruse, a blind See *blind*, *n*, 2

The egotism of a Roman is a *blindfold*, impenetrable as his breastplate
Wallace, Ben Hur, p 106

blindfolded (blind'föld'ded), *pa* [Pp of *blindfold*, *v*] Having the eyes covered, hindered from seeing

blind-Harry (blind'har'i), *n* 1 A name for blindman's-buff—2 A name for a puff-ball

blinding (blin'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blind*, *i*] 1 The act of making blind—2 A layer of sand and fine gravel laid over a road which has been recently paved, to fill the interstices between the stones

blinding (blin'ding), *pa* [Pp of *blind*, *i*] Making blind, depriving of sight or of understanding as, a *blinding* storm of rain
Sorrow's eye glazed with *blinding* tears
Shak, Rich II, ii 2

blindingly (blin'ding-ly), *adv* In a blinding manner, so as to blind

blind-ink (blind'ink), *n* A writing-ink designed for the use of blind persons (on being applied to the paper, it swells forming raised characters which can be read by the touch)

blindless (blind'les), *a*. [*< blind*, *n*, + *-less*] Without a blind or shade
The new sun
Beat thro' the *blindless* casement of the room
Tennyson, Geraldine

blind-lift (blind'lift), *n* A metal hook or catch on a sliding window-blind, by means of which it can be raised or lowered Also called *blind-pull*

blindly (blind'ly), *adv* [*< ME* *blindly*, < AS *blindlic*, < *blind*, blind] 1 In a blind manner, as a blind person, without sight—2 Without reasoning, without discernment, without requiring reasons, without examination; recklessly. as, to be led *blindly* by another.

England hath long been mad and scarr'd herself;
The brother *blindly* shed the brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughtered d his own son
Shak, Rich III, v 4

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit and *blindly* swallow their nonsense
Locke

blindman (blind'man), *n*; pl *blindmen* (-men)
1 A clerk in a post-office whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on letters [*Eng*] Called *blind-reader* in the United States—2 A blind or blinded person used as a single word in certain phrases and names—**Blindman's ball**, **blindman's bellows** See *blindman's buff*, 2—**Blindman's holiday**, the time, just before the lamps are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest, twilight, gloaming
What will not blind Cupid do in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday*?
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl Misc, VI 167)

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday* we shall soon be all of a colour
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii

blindman's-buff (blind'manz-buf'), *n* [*< blindman's* + *buff*, a buffet, blow] 1 A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify some one of the company Sometimes called *blindman-buff*
My light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind man buff*
Fletcher and Sherley, Night Walker, ii 2
As once I play'd at *Blind man's Buff*, it hath About my Eyes the fowl thick was wrapt.
I miss'd the Swallow and seiz'd on Blonvallid.
True speaks that ancient Proverb, "Love is Blind"
Gau, Shepherd's Week, i 95

2 A name of certain puff-balls of the genera *Boista* and *Lycoperdon* Also *blindman's ball* or *bellows*, and *blind-ball*

blindness (blind'ness), *n* [ME *blindnes*, -ness, < AS *blindness*, < *blind* + *-ness*] 1 The state of being blind (a) Want of sight (b) Want of intellectual discernment, mental darkness, ignorance, heedlessness
Whosoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing further but our own *blindness* and ignorance
Locke

2† Concealment
Muffle your false love with some show of *blindness*
Shak, C of L, iii 2

blind-officer (blind'of'is-er), *n* Same as *blindman*, 1 [*Eng*]

blind-pull (blind'pul), *n* Same as *blind-lift*

blind-reader (blind'rö'der), *n* In the United States postal service, a clerk whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on mail-matter

blinds, *n* See *blens*
blind-snake (blind'snäk), *n* A snake of the family *Typhlopoda*

blind-stile (blind'stil), *n* The stile of a blind—**Blind-stile machine**, a machine for making the mortises and tenons in blinds, and for boring the holes for the slats

blindstitch (blind'stich), *v* t To sew or take stitches in (anything) in such a way that they will show only on one side of the thing sewed or stitched, or not at all

blind-story (blind'stö'ri), *n* [*In medieval church-arch*, the triforium properly restricted to such examples as possess no exterior windows, as opposed to the clerestory, from which the chief lighting of the interior is derived]

blindworm (blind'wörm), *n* [ME *blindworm*, -wurme (= Sw *Dan blindorm*), < *blind* + *worm*] A small European lizard, *Anguis fragilis*, of the family *Anquidæ*, having a slender limbless body and tail, like a snake, rudimentary shoulder-girdle, breast-bone, and pelvis, a scaly skin, concealed ears, and small eyes furnished with movable lids so called because supposed to be a sightless worm, a notion as erroneous as is the supposition that it is poisonous. Also called *orvet* and *slow-worm*



Blind story - Triforium of Lincoln Cathedral



Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*)

blink (bling), *r* [= Se *blink*, *blenk*, < ME *bynken*, rare and appar only as var of *blenken* (see *blenk*, *blench*), not found earlier (though an AS **blincan* appears to be indicated by the causal verb *blencan*, deceive, > E *blench*), = D *blinken* = G *blinken* = Sw *blinka* = Dan *blinke*, shine, twinkle, blink, nasalized forms parallel with D *blakken* = G *blacken* = Sw *blaka* = Dan *blakke*, look, glance, from a strong verb repr by AS *blucan*, shine see *black*, *blake*, *bleak*, and cf *blench* and *blink*, *n*] 1. *intrans* 1 To wink rapidly and repeatedly; nictitate
A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly
Coleridge, Christabel, li
He *blinked* with his yellow eyes, that seemed
All sightless and blank to be
C Thaxter, Great White Owl

2 To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes, hence, to get a glimpse, peep
Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyes
Shak, M N D v 1

3 Figuratively, to look askance or indifferently
Why then ignore or *blink* at moral punpoe?
Mag of Art, March, 1884

4 To intermit light, glimmer as "a *blinking* lamp," *Cotton*, An Epigram—5 To gleam transiently but cheerfully, smile, look kindly [*Scotch* and prov *Eng*]—6 To become a little stale or sour, said of milk or beer [*Prov Eng* and *Scotch*]

II. *trans* 1† To deceive, elude, shun—2 To see or catch sight of with half-shut eyes; dimly see, wink at
I heard the hup hushing over the dry leaves like a black snake, and, *blinking* a glimpse of him, just over again on big pine, I pulled as it might be on the scent
Crozier, Last of the Mohicans, v

3 Figuratively, to shut one's eyes to, avoid or purposely evade, shirk as, to *blink* a question
How can I *blink* the fact?
Broderick, King and Book, II 214

Understand us We *blink* no fair issue We have counted the cost
W Phillips, Speeches, p 34

4 To balk at, pass by, shirk as, a dog that never *blinked* a bird
In fear he comes there, and consequently ' *blinks* his birds
Dogs of Great Brit and America, p 240

5† To blindfold; hoodwink. *Laudor*
blink (bling), *n*. [*< ME* *blink*, a glance, = Sw *blink* = Dan *blink*, from the verb] 1 A glance of the eye, a glimpse
Lo, this is the first *blink* that ever I had of him
By Hall, Works, II 108

2 A gleam, a glimmer; specifically, the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the polar regions hence the term *ice-blink* (which see).
Not a *blink* of light was there
Woodsworth, Sonnets, vii

After breakfast this morning, I ascended to the crow's nest and saw to my sorrow the ominous *blink* of ice ahead
Kane, See Grinn Exp, I 49

And where north and south the coast lines run,
The *blink* of the sea in breeze and sun
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall

3 A very short time, a twinkling as, bide a *blink* [*Scotch*]—4† A trick, a scheme—5 pl Boughs thrown to turn aside deer from their course, also, feathers, etc, on a thread to scare birds. *N E D*.—6 A fishermen's name for the mackerel when about a year old See *spike* and *tanker*.

blinkard (bling'kard), *n*. [*< blink* + *-ard*, as in *drunkard*, *dotard*] 1 A person who blinks or sees imperfectly, one who squints
Among the blind the one eyed *blinkard* reigns
Char of Holland, in Harl Misc (ed 1810), V 613

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's knight,
No *blinkard* heathen stumbling for scant light
Spenser, Laus Veneris

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones

Hakewill, Apology, p 237

3 One who lacks intellectual perception *Skelton* — **4** One who wilfully shuts his eyes to what is happening, one who blinks facts [Sometimes used attributively]

blink-beer (blɪŋk'ber), *n* [*< blink, v, I, G, + beer*] Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp

blinker (blɪŋk'ker), *n* **1.** One who blinks — **2** One of two leather flaps placed on the sides of a horse's head to prevent him from seeing sideways or backward, a blind or blinder, hence, figuratively, any obstruction to sight or discernment

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through blinkers of authority

M Green, The Grotto

Horses splashed to their very blinkers *Dickens*
blink-eyed (blɪŋk'ed), *a* Having blinking or winking eyes

The foolish blink-eyed boy

Gascogne, Harbuck

blinking (blɪŋk'ing), *n* In *sporting*, the fault in dogs of leaving the game as soon as it is found

The vice of *blinking* has been caused by over severity in punishment for chasing poultry etc

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p 240

blinking-chickweed (blɪŋk'ing-čik'woid), *n* The *Montia fontana*, a small marsh-herb, natural order *Portulacaceae* so called from its small half-closed flowers looking out from the axils of the leaves Also called *blinks*

blinkingly (blɪŋk'ing-li), *adv* In a blinking or winking manner, evasively

Death that fatal necessity which so many would overlook, or *blinkingly* survey, the old Egyptians held continually before their eyes

Sir T Browne, Mummies

blinks (blɪŋks), *n* [*< blink, v, a quasi-plural form*] Same as *blinking-chickweed*

blinky (blɪŋk'i), *a* [*< blink + -y*] Prone to blink

We were just within range, and one eyes came quite blinky watching for the flash from the bow

W H Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861

blirt (blɪrt), *n* [*A var of blurt*] An outburst of wind, rain, or tears, specifically, *naut*, a gust of wind and rain [Scotch]

blirty, **blirtie** (blɪr'ti), *a* [*< blirt + -y*] Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain as, a *blirty* day [Scotch]

bliss (blɪs), *n* [*< ME blis, bliss, < AS blis, bliss, contr of the unusual blids, bliths (= OS blidsea, blitsea, blizza), joy, < blithe, joyful, blithe see blithe, and cf bliss¹, with which the word has been notionally associated*] **1** Blitheness, gladness, lightness of heart — **2** The highest degree of happiness, especially spiritual joy, perfect felicity, supreme delight, blessedness often, specifically, the joy of heaven

How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
Within whose circuit is Elysium,
And all that poets feign of bliss and joy

Shak, 3 Hen VI, 1 2

All my redemption may dwell in joy and bliss

Milton, P L, xl 43

=*Syn.* Felicity, Blessedness, etc (see happiness), transport, rapture, ecstasy, blissfulness

blissful (blɪs'ful), *a* [*< ME blissful, < bliss + -ful*] **1** Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss, full of felicity as, "*blissful* joy," *Spenser*, F Q, "*blissful* solitude," *Milton*, P L, iii 69

The blissful shore of rural ease

Thomson, Liberty, v

Ever as those blissful creatures do I fare

Wordsworth

2 [*Cf blissful*] Blessed; holy
blissfully (blɪs'ful-i), *adv* [*< ME blissfuliche, etc, < blissful + -liche, -ly*] **1** In a blissful manner, happily

blissfulness (blɪs'ful-nes), *n* [*< ME blissfulness, -ness, < blissful + -ness, -ness*] The state or quality of being blissful, exalted happiness, supreme felicity, fullness of joy

God is all sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect blissfulness *Barrow*, Works, i viii

Blissinae (blɪs'i-ne), *n pl* [*< NL, < Blissus + -inae*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygaeidae*, typified by the genus *Blissus* See cut under *chinch-bug*

blissless (blɪs'les), *a* [*< bliss + -less*] Destitute of bliss, wretched; hapless as, "*my blissless* lot," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

blissom (blɪs'um), *a*. [*< Icel blasma, in heat (said of a ewe or goat), = OD bleome*] In heat, as a ewe. [*Prov Eng*]

blissom (blɪs'um), *v* [*< blissom, a*] **I. trans.** To couple with a ewe. said of a ram.

II. intrans. To be in heat, as a ewe. [*Prov Eng*]

Blissus (blɪs'us), *n* [*< NL*] A genus of heteropterous insects, the type of the subfamily *Blissinae* *B leucopterus* is the common chinch-bug See cut under *chinch-bug*

blister Obsolete preterit of *bliss¹* and *bliss²*

And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him secretly wist
Spenser, F Q vi vnt 13

blister (blɪs'ter), *n* [*Early mod E also blyster, bluster, < ME bluster, and perhaps *blyster, < AS *bligster = MD bluyster, a blister (but the AS form is not found, and the ME may be taken from OF blastre, blastre, a swelling (cf blastric, blautre, blotte, a clod, blasse, a swelling due to a bruise), of MD) or beand origin), cf Icel blastr, a swelling (in the medical sense), lit a blast, a blowing, = AS blást, a blowing, blast, cf blædre, a blister, bladder, etc, D blaas, G blas, a blister, etc, E dial blaz², n, a pimple, etc, ult from the root of AS blawan, etc, blow see bladder, blast, blaz², blow¹]*

1. A thin vesicle on the skin containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by disease, a pustule It is formed (a) by disintegration and effusion of serum into some of the softer epidermal layers, or (b) by an effusion of serum between the epidermis and corium

2 An elevation made by the lifting up of an external film or skin by confined air or fluid, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel — **3** Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, etc, as a means of counter-irritation, a vesicatory — **4** In castings of different materials, an effect caused by the presence of confined bubbles of air or gas — **5** A distortion of peach-leaves caused by the fungus *Fusicoccus deformans* blunder-blight See *Ezoacus* Also called *blistering* — **Flying blister**, a blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication

blister (blɪs'ter), *v* [*< bluster, n*] **I. trans** **1** To raise a blister or blisters on, as by a burn, medical application, or friction, as, to blister one's hands — **2** To raise filmy vesicles on by heat as, too high a temperature will blister paint, blistered steel See *blister-steel* — **3** Figuratively, to cause to suffer as if from blisters, subject to burning shame or disgrace

Look here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report

Shak, M for M II 1

II. intrans To rise in blisters, or become blistered

If I provc honey mouth'd, let my tongue blister

Shak W I, ii 1

The house walls seemed
Blistering in the sun, without a tree or vine
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves

Whittier, Prairies to Among the Hills

blister-beetle (blɪs'ter-bē'ti), *n* A popular name of beetles of the family *Meloidae*, derived from the peculiar poison (cantharidin) which is contained in their tissues This poison, when brought into contact with the skin, produces blisters, and on account of this vesicatory property the dried beetles are largely used in medicine In their earlier states the blister beetles are parasitic on grasshopper eggs or in the cells of mason bees The imagoes of many American species are of ten very injurious to field and garden crops The development of the larva, which assumes successively several forms, is very remarkable See *Hypermetamorphosis* and *Epeirata*

blistered (blɪs'terd), *a* Having the disease called blister See *blister*, n, 5

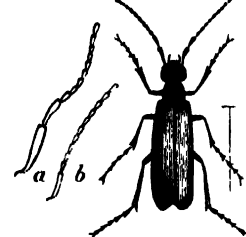
blister-fly (blɪs'ter-flī), *n* A beetle, also known as the Spanish fly, used in blistering, one of the blister-beetles See *Cantharis*

blistering (blɪs'ter-ing), *a* and *n* **I. a** Causing or tending to cause blisters — **Blistering fly** Same as *blister fly*

II. n Same as *blister*, 5

blister-plaster (blɪs'ter-plas'ter), *n* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister

blister-steel (blɪs'ter-stēl), *n* Steel made by the carburization of bar-iron in a converting-furnace, the iron being heated in contact with charcoal. See *cementation* After the conversion into steel, the bars become covered with blisters, some not



Ash-gray Blister beetle (*Meloidae*) Vertical line shows natural size a b male and female, antenna, enlarged

larger than peas, others as much as an inch in diameter According to Putz, these blisters are probably due to the reduction of a part of the protoxide of iron existing in the mass in the form of a silicate of the protoxide, and the consequent evolution of carbonic oxide The process is a very old one

blistery (blɪs'ter-i), *a* [*< blister + -y*] Full of blisters *Hooker*

blitt, *n* See *blit²*

blite¹, *n* See *blight*

blite² (blit), *n* [*Also blit and early mod E blithe, blist, blit < F blitte = Pr blida = Cat blit = Sp blida, < L blitum see Blitum*] A common name of the genus *Chenopodium* (or *Blitum*), sometimes used as pot-herbs The name is specifically given to good King Henry (*Chenopodium*) and to *Amarantus Blitum* The strawberry blite, *Chenopodium capitatum*, is so called from its red fleshy clusters of fruit The coast blite, *C maritimum* is found in saline localities The sea blite, *Suaeda maritima* is a cheno-podiaceous coast plant with nearly terete or cylindrical fleshy leaves

blithe (blɪθ or blith), *a* and *n* [*< ME blithe, blithe, < AS blithe, joyful, glad, kind, gentle, peaceful, = OS blithi = OFries *blide (in composition blid-skip, joy), North Fries, blud = D blude, blig = OHG blidi, MHG blude = Icel blidr = Sw blid = Dan blid = Goth bliths, merciful, kind, root uncertain see bliss*] **I a** **1** Kind, kindly *Levin* (1570) — **2** Glad, merry, joyous, sprightly, mirthful, gay in colloquial use only in Scotland as, "I'm blithe to see you"

Ful blithe was every wight

Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, 1 846

No lark more blithe than he

Bickersstaff, Love in a Village, 1 2

Hail to thee, blithe spirit!

Bird thou never wilt

Shelley, Ode to a Skylark

3 (characterized by or full of enjoyment, glad some said of things

O' how changed since you blithe night!

Scott

Blithe would her brother's acceptance be

Fannyson, Maud, x 2

In June tis good to lie beneath a tree

While the blithe season comforts every sense

Lowell, Under the Willows

=*Syn.* Cheerful, light hearted, elated, buoyant

II **1** A blithe one — **2** Kindness, good will, favor — **3** Gladness, delight

blithet (blɪθ or blith), *v* [*< ME blithen (= OHG bliden, rejoice, be blithe, = Goth blithjan, qabreithjan, be merciful, pity), from the ad*] **I. intrans** To be blithe or merry

II trans To make blithe, gladden

The prince of plantists that proudly is blight

Shall brace forth his bones that once held blithes

Lock Plays, p 123

blithe (blɪθ or blith), *adv* [*< ME blithe, blithe, < AS blithe, adv, < blithe, a see blith, a*] **1** **1** Kindly — **2** Gladly, blithely

blithetful (blɪθ' or blith'ful), *a* [*< ME blithetful, blithful, < blithe, n, kindness, favor (= Icel blidha), + -ful*] **1** Kindly — **2** Glad, joyous, joyful [*Poetic*]

The seas with blithetful western blasts

We sail'd and main

Green and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eng

[Samuel] Lover a versatile artist, blithely humorous and poet

Stedman, Vict Poets, p 258

blithely (blɪθ' or blith'li), *adv* [*< ME blithliche, blithly, -liche, etc, < AS blithelice (= OHG blithlīch), < blithe + -lice see blithe, a, and -ly*] **1** Kindly — **2** Gladly, joyfully, gaily

blithemeat (blɪθ' or blith'mēt), *n* [*< blithe, glad, + meat*] The entertainment or refreshment provided at the birth or christening of a child [*Scotch*]

blithen (blɪθ'en or -then), *v t* [*< blithe, a, + -en*] *Cf blithe, v* To make blithe [*Rare*]

blitheness (blɪθ' or blith'nes), *n* [*< ME blithenesse, < AS blithnes, < blith + -nes see blithe, a, and -ness*] The state of being blithe, gaiety, sprightliness

The delightfulness and blitheness of their [poets] com positions

Sir K Digby, On the Soul, iii

Legend told of his [Edward's] pious simplicity, his blitheness and gentleness of mood

J H Green, Conq of Eng, p 467

blithesome (blɪθ' or blith'sum), *a* [*< blithe + -some*] Full of blitheness or gaiety, gay, merry, cheerful, causing joy or gladness

On blithesome frolics bent

Thomson, Winter

The rising sun, emerging from amidst golden, and purple clouds shed his blithesome rays on the tin weather cocks of Communipaw

Irving, Knickerbocker, p 109

Charmed by the spirit, alternately tender and blithesome, of Procter's songs

Stedman, Vict Poets, p 110

blithesomeness (blīth'- or blith'-sum-ness), *n* [*< blithesome + -ness*]. The quality of being blithesome, gaiety

A glad blithesomeness belonged to her, potent to conquer even ill health and suffering. *New Princeton Rev*, 11 78

Blitum (bli'tum), *n* [*L*, *< Gr βλιτον*, a certain plant used as a salad] A genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, now included in *Chenopodium*. See *blite*

blivet, *adv* A Middle English contraction of *blive*. *Chaucer*

blizzard (bliz'ard), *n* [An expressive word, originating in the United States, appar. at first locally on the Atlantic coast (see first quot.), and carried thence to the West, where, in a new application, it came into general notice and use in the winter of 1880-81. The word is evidently a popular formation, and is prob. based, with the usual imitative variation observable in such formations, on what to the popular consciousness is the common root of *blaze*, *blast*, *blow* (the latter notions at least being appar. present in the familiar third sense). In the orig. sense a blizzard is essentially a "blazer," of which word, indeed, it may be considered a manipulated form. See *blaze*, and cf. *blaze*, *blast*, *bluster*] 1 [Appar. the earliest sense, but not recorded, except in the figurative use, until recently.] A general discharge of guns, a rattling volley, a general "blazing away." See *extrat*

Along the Atlantic coast, among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near together behind blinds, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of all the guns, nearly but not quite together—a rattling volley differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every longshore man from Sandy Hook to Cherrituck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. The longshore men of forty years ago were all sailors, and many of them had served in the navy. That they may have learned the word there is rendered probable by the rather notable accuracy with which they always distinguished between a *blizzard* and a broadside. This points to a nautical origin of the word, though it made no progress in general use till it struck the Western imagination as a term for that convulsion of the elements for which "snow storm," with whatever descriptive epithet, was no adequate name, and the keen cut of the newspaper's reporter caught it and gave it currency as a reported English.

A. J. *Edmunds Post*, March 24, 1887

Hence—2 Figuratively, a volley, a sudden (oratorical) attack, an overwhelming retort. [This seems to be the sense in the following passage, where Bartlett explains the word (not known in the Eastern States, he says) as "a pucker"]

A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast, and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a *blizzard*. *David Crockett*, *Town Down East*, p. 16

3 A gale or hurricane accompanied by intense cold and dry, driving snow, common in winter on the great plains of the States and Territories of the northwestern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially Dakota, and in Manitoba in British America. It is described in the "American Meteorological Journal" as "a mad rushing combination of wind and snow which neither man nor beast could face."

Whew! how the wind howls there must be a terrible blizzard west of us, and how ill prepared are most frontier homes for such severe cold. *Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 8 1880

blizzardily (bliz'ard-ly), *adv* A blizzard-like, resembling a blizzard. [Rare]

bloak, *n* See *bloke*

bloat (blōt), *a* [Formerly also *blote*, *< ME blōte* (uncertain), possibly *< AS blāt*, pale, livid (see *blat*), but prob. a var. or parallel form of *bloute* (see *blout*) = *leel blautr*, soaked, = *Sw blot* = *Dan blod*, soft, = *Norw blaut*, soft, wet, cf. *leel blaut fisk*, fish (soft) fish, opposed to *hardh fisk*, dried (hard) fish, = *Sw blotfisk*, soaked fish, = *Norw blotfisk*, leel *blotna* = *Sw blotna* = *Norw blotna*, to soften. See *blat* and *bloute*, and cf. *blout*] Cured by smoking, as, a bloat herring. See *blouter*

Lay you an old countrie on the coals like a sausage, or a bloat herring. *B. Jonson*, *Mercury*, V indicated

bloat (blōt), *r t* [Appar. *< bloat*, *a*] To cure by smoking, as herrings. Formerly spelled *blote*

I have more smoke in my mouth than would bloat a hundred herrings. *Pletcher*, *Island Princess*, li 6

bloat (blōt), *a* [Earlier *blout* (as orig. in the passage cited from Shakespeare, where *bloat* is an 18th century emendation, though it occurs elsewhere in 17th century), *bloute*, *bloute*, prob. *< leel blautr* = *Sw blot*, soft, etc. See *blat*, and cf. *blat*] The word is now regarded as pp. of *bloat*, *i*] Puffed, swollen, turgid, as, "the bloat king," *Shak*, *Hamlet*, iii 4 [Now only in rare literary use]

bloat (blōt), *v* [*< bloat*, *a*] I. *trans* To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell, as with a dropsical humor, inflate, puff up, hence, make vain, conceited, etc.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and bloat him up with praise
Dryden, *Prol* to *Circe*

And then began to bloat himself, and ooze
All over with the fat affectionate smile
That makes the widow lean. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*

II. *intrans* To become swollen, be puffed out or dilated; dilate

If a person of firm constitution begins to bloat

bloated (blō'ted), *p a* [Pp. of *bloat*, *v*] 1 Swollen, puffed up, inflated, overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking, pampered as, "a bloated mass," *Goldsmith*

Grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping
with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene
dances. *Macaulay*, *Milton*

2 Connected with or arising from self-indulgence, as, "bloated slumber," *Mickle*, *A Sonnet*—3 Inordinately swollen in amount, possessions, self-esteem, etc., puffed up with pride or wealth, as, a bloated estate, bloated capitalists, a bloated pretender

bloatedness (blō'ted-ness), *n* [*< bloated + -ness*] The state of being bloated, turgidity, an inflated state of the tissues of the body, dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot*

bloater (blō'ter), *n* [*< bloat* + *-er*] An English name for a herring which has been steeped for a short time, slightly salted, and partially smoke-dried, but not split open

blob (blōb), *n* [Also *bleb*, *Se bleb*, *bleab*, *blab*, *blōb*, cf. *blobber*, *blubber*] 1 A small globe of liquid, a dewdrop, a blister, a bubble, a small lump, splootch, or daub

Blawed rubiks and carals, which have no value as
precious stones, but only as barbaric blobs of colour
Burdwood, *Indian Arts*, II 9

2 The bag of a honey-bee [Prov Eng]—3 The under lip. *Hallwell* [Rare]—4 A cottoid fish, *Uranda richardsoni*, a kind of miller's-thumb. On the blob, by word of mouth [Slang]

blobber (blōb'ar), *n* Same as *blubber*

blobber-lip (blōb'er-lip), *n* Same as *blubber-lip*

His blobber lips and beetle brows commend
Dryden, *ti* of *Juvonal's Satires*, iii

lobber-lipped (blōb'er-lipt), *a* Same as *blubber-lipped*

blobby (blōb'i), *a* [*< blob + -y*] Like a blob, abounding in blobs

blob-kite (blōb'kit), *n* A local English name of the burbot

blob-lipped (blōb'lipt), *a* [See *blob*] Same as *blubber-lipped*

blob-talet (blōb'tal), *n* A telltale, a blabber

These blob talts could find no other news to keep their
tongues in motion. *By Hackett*, *Alp Williams*, li 67

block (blok), *n* [*< ME blok*, a block (of wood), not in AS, but borrowed from LG or OF MD] *blac*, *block*, D *blak* = *MLG blok*, LG *blok* = *OHG blok*, MHG *block*, G *block* = *Sw blok* = *Norw blok* = *Dan blok* (= *leel blokk*, Haldorson), > *MLL blocus*, OF and F *bloc*, all in the general sense of 'block, log, lump, mass,' but confused more or less with the forms cited under *block* 2. There are similar Celtic forms. *W ploc*, a block, = *Gael ploc*, a round mass, bludgeon, block, stump of a tree, = *Ir ploc*, a plug, bung, *blocan*, a little block, perhaps akin to *Ir bloc*, OIr *bloq*, a fragment, from same root as *E break* and *fragment* (see *plug*), but the relation of these to the Teut. forms is uncertain. The senses of *block* 1 and *block* 2 run into each other, and some identify the words.] 1. Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces, as, a block of wood, stone, or ice, sometimes, specifically, a log of wood

Now all our neighbours chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning. *W. H. W.*

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to an human soul. *Spectator*, No 215

2 A solid mass of wood the upper surface of which is used for some specific purpose. In particular—(a) The large piece of wood on which a butcher chops meat, or on which fire wood is split

Hard by, a flasher on a block had laid his whittle down
Macaulay, *Virginia*

(b) The piece of wood on which is placed the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated

The noble heads which have been brought to the block

Slave! to the block!—or I, or they,
Shall face the judgment seat this day!

Scott, *Rokeby*, vi. 81

(c) A piece of hard wood prepared for cutting by an engraver (d) The stand on which a slave was placed when being sold by auction (e) In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept

3 A mass of wood or stone used in mounting and dismounting; a horse-block—4 A mold or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape. In particular—(a) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed, hence, some times, the shape or style of a hat, or the hat itself

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it ever changes with the next block. *Shak*, *Much Ado*, i 1

The block for his head alters faster than the feltmaker can fite him, and thereupon we are called in score Block-heads. *Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 87

(b) A wooden head for a wig, a barber's block, hence, sometimes, the wig itself

A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a block close by. *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, xlii

5 A person with no more sense or life than a block, a blockhead; a stupid fellow

What tongueless blocks were they?

Shak, *Rich III*, iii 7

6 In ship-building, one of the pieces of timber, or supports constructed from such pieces, upon which the keel is laid

"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!

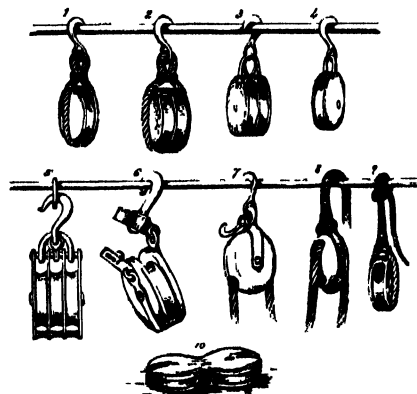
Lay square the blocks upon the ship!"

Longfellow, *Building of the Ship*

7 The solid metal stamp used by bookbinders for impressing a design on a book-cover—8 A piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two other pieces—9 A wooden rubber covered with thick felt, used in polishing marble—10 A piece of wood or metal serving as a support

(a) In a sawmill, one of the frames supporting and feeding the log to the saw (b) In vehicles, a piece, generally carved or ornamented, placed over or under the springs of a carriage (c) In printing, the piece on which a stereotype plate is fastened to make it type high

11 A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached. It is



1 2 single and double blocks with rope strap 3 4 double and single blocks with iron strap 5 metallic block 6 sixth block, 7, secret block 8 clump block, 9 tail block, 10 riddle block

used to transmit power, or change the direction of motion, by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, triple, or fourfold according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A running block is attached to the object to be raised or moved, a standing block is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different names from their shape, purpose, or mode of application. Those to which the name *dead eyes* has been given are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them, as, *haw line blocks*, *clue line* and *clue garnet blocks*. They are made of either wood or metal. See *clue garnet*, and cut under *cat block*

12 A connected mass of buildings, as, a block of houses—13 A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or consisting of vacant lots

The new city was laid out in rectangular blocks, each block containing thirty building lots. Such an average block, comprising 282 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quarterly Rev*

14. On the stock-exchange, a large number of shares massed together and bought or sold in a lump—*Antifriction block*. See *antifriction*—*Between the beetle and the block*. See *beetle*—*Block and block*, the position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks*. The act of drawing the blocks apart is called *feeting the purchase*—*Block-and-cross bond*. See *bond*—*Block and tackle*, the pulley blocks and ropes used for hoisting. *Block brake*. See *brake*—*Block cornices* and *entablatures*, ornamental features, corresponding in position to classical cornices and entablatures, in architectural elevations not composed of the regular orders.—

Center-plate block, a piece of wood placed beneath the center-plate of a car truck to bring it to the required height.—**Chip of the old block**. See *chip*.—**Dead block**, one of the pair of blocks placed, one on each side of the draw bar of a railroad car, to lessen the concussion when two cars come together after the buffer springs are compressed.—**Differential block**, a double block having sheaves of different sizes. *E H Knight*.—**Erratic block**. See *erratic*.—**Fly-block**, *naut.*, a movable block in a purchase or compound tackle like a Spanish burtin.—**Hydraulic block**. See *hydraulic*.—**Long-tackle block**, a pulley block having two sheaves in the same plane, one above the other.—**Made block**, a pulley block formed of several pieces.—**Ninepin block**, a block shaped some what like a ninepin, with a single sheave pivoted at the top and bottom that it may accommodate itself to the motion of the rope for which it serves as a guide. It is placed under the cross pieces of the hilt on a vessel.—**Purchase block**, a double strapped block with two sheaves in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.—**Rouse about block**, a large snatch block.—**Thick-and-thin block**, a saddle block.

block¹ (block), *v t* [*< block¹, n Cf block², v t*]. 1 To strengthen or support by blocks, make firm, as two boards at their inferior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—2 To form into blocks.—3 To mold, shape, or stretch on a block as, to block a hat.—4 In bookbinding, to ornament by means of brass stamps, stamp as, to block the boards of a book [*Eng*].—5 In calico-printing, to press up or apply to the blocks containing the colors.—6 To straighten and toughen by laying on a block of wood and striking with a narrow, flat-faced hammer, plamish said of saw-blades.—7 To block down, to force shut metal, without breaking it, into a die, in cases where the irregularities of the mold are so great that the metal is likely to be torn, by covering it with a block of lead, which is then carefully hammered. The yielding of the lead gives a slow drawing action to the metal beneath it, enabling it to be gradually brought to its bed.—8 To block in, in *statuary* or *painting*, to outline roughly or bring approximately to the desired shape, form the outline, foundation, or general plan of any work, disregarding the details execute roughly.—9 To block out, to form the plan or outlines of, sketch.

But Washington had some hand in blocking out this republic
S Lauer, *The English Novel*, p 60

block² (block), *n* [In this sense the noun, in *E*, is in most senses due rather to the verb see *block², v*. The orig noun is found once in *ME blok*, an inclosed space, cf *OF bloc*, barrier, post, wall (> *OF bloquer*, *F bloquer*, stop, block see the verb, the mod *F bloc* goes with *block¹*), *MD block*, post, stocks (cf *blocklands*, an inclosed piece of ground, ditch, swamp, *MLG block*, post, stocks, *LtG blokland*, an inclosed swamp), = *OFries *blokk*, in comp *block-syl*, a sluice, *OHG biloh*, confinement (*MHG block*, a kind of trap, *G block*, stocks, prison), < *be-*, = *AS be-*, *be-*, *E be-*, + *loh*, *MHG G loh*, a confined space, hole, dungeon, = *AS loc*, *E lock*, a place shut in, etc see *lock¹*. Confused more or less with the forms cited under *block¹*, with which it is by some identified. See the verb following.] 1 Any obstruction or cause of obstruction, a stop, a hindrance, an obstacle.

The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the dregs of it upon this varlet here, this, who, like a block, hath denied my access to thee
Shak, *Cor*, v 2

Hence—2. The state of being blocked or stopped up, a stoppage, as of carriages as, a block on a railway, a block in the street. **Block system**, a system of working railway traffic, according to which the line is divided into sections of a mile or more with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section, the principle of the system being that no train is allowed to leave any one section till the next succeeding section is entirely clear, so that between two successive trains there is preserved not merely a definite interval of time, but also a definite interval of space. The system thus defined is called the "absolute." In the so called "permissive system, a second train is allowed to enter a section that is not clear with orders to proceed cautiously.

block² (block), *v t* [Associated with the noun *block²*, but orig (as an *E* word) < *OF bloquer*, *F bloquer* (> also *Pr blocar* = *Sp Pg bloquer* = *It bloccare*), block, blockade, stop up, < *OF bloc*, block, barrier, obstruction see *block², n*. Cf *D blokkeren* = *Sw blockera* = *Dan blokke* = *G blockieren*, blockade, *D blokken* = *G blokken*, study hard, plod, = *LtG blokken*, stay at home and study or work, orig, it seems, lock one's self in; *MLG blocken*, put into the stocks.] 1. To hinder passage from or to, prevent ingress or egress, stop up, obstruct by placing obstacles in the way often followed by *up* as, to block up a town or a road.

With moles would block the port
Rowe, tr of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, ii

There is no small despair, sir, of the safety,
Whose ears are blocked up against the truth,
Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, iv 1

Weak saints being as formidable impediments as the strong sinners, both blocking the ways of amendment.
Alcott, *Tablets*, p 143

2. In base-ball and cricket, to stop (a ball) with the bat without knocking it to a distance.—3 In foot-ball, to stop (a player) when running with the ball.

blockade (blo-kad'), *n* [*< D blockade* = *G blockade* = *Sw blockad* = *Dan blockade*, from the *E*, from the verb *block²* (*F bloquer*) + *-ade¹*, cf *stockade*, *barricade*, *palisade*, etc. Cf *Sp bloqueo*, *Pg bloqueio*, *It blocco*, also *bloccatura*, blockade, from the verba corresponding to *block², q v*]. 1. The shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements.

The word blockade properly denotes obstructing the passage into or from a place on either element but is more especially applied to naval forces preventing communication by water
Woolsey, *Introductio* to *Int'l Law*, s 186

Hence—2 A hindrance to progress or action caused by obstructions of any kind.—**Paper blockade**, a constructive blockade, a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual.—**To break a blockade**. See *break*.—**To raise a blockade**, to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.—**To run a blockade**, to pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blockade (blo-kad'), *v t*, pret and pp *blockaded*, ppr *blockading* [*< blockade, n*]. 1 To subject to a blockade, prevent ingress or egress from by warlike means.

The building was on every side blockaded by the insurgents
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*

Hence—2 To shut in by obstacles of any kind, block, obstruct.

Every avenue to the hall was blockaded
Prescott, *Ferd and Isa*, ii 19

blockader (blo-kad'er), *n* One who or that which blockades, especially, a vessel employed in blockading.

Having a good pilot and little depth, she could generally run well inside of the blockaders
J R Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p 160

blockade-runner (blo-kad'-run'er), *n* A person or a vessel engaged in the business of running a blockade.

blockage (blok'aj), *n* [*< block² + -age*]. Obstruction, the state of being blocked up or obstructed.

blockan (blok'an), *n* [Appar due to *E black* ('*black* in *blockan* means 'a little lump'). A local Irish (County Down) name of the young coalfish.

block-and-block (blok'and-blok'), *a* See *block and block*, under *block¹, n*.

block-bond (blok'bond), *n* In bookbinding, an arrangement in which headers and stretchers, or bricks laid lengthwise and across, succeed each other alternately. Also called *garden-bond*.

block-book (blok'buk), *n*. A book printed from blocks of wood having the letters or figures cut on them in relief. Specifically a kind of small book so printed in Europe before the invention of movable types, consisting generally of concave cut religious or historical pictures, with illustrative texts or descriptions in Gothic letters.

The next step in the progress of wood engraving subsequent to the production of single cuts, was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of block books
Chapin, *Wood Engraving*, p 58

block-coal (blok'kol), *n* A peculiar kind of coal, found in the Indiana coal-fields, which breaks readily into large square blocks, and is used raw, or without coking, in the smelting of iron.

block-colors (blok'kul'orr), *n pl* Colors laid on with blocks, as in block-printing.

blocker (blok'er), *n* 1 One who blocks used specifically in hat-making, shoemaking, book-binding, etc.—2 A blocking-tool or machine.

block-furnace (blok'fer'näs), *n* Same as *bloomery*.

blockhead (blok'hed), *n* [*< block¹ + head*, cf *block¹, n*, 5]. 1 A head-shaped piece of wood used as a block for hats or wigs. Hence—2 A head containing no more intelligence or sense than a block, a blockish head.

Your wit is strongly wedged up in a block head
Shak, *Cor*, ii 3

Are not you a Portuguese born descendant of the Moors, and came hither into Seville with your master, an arrant tailor, in your red bonnet and your blue jacket, lousy, though now your block head be covered with the Spanish block?
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii 1

That I could not think of this as well as he
O, I could beat my infinite blockhead
B Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, iii 1

3. A person possessing such a head, a stupid fellow, a dolt, a person deficient in understanding.

Madam twice dulness past the ignorance
Of common blockheads not to understand
Whence to this favor tends
Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, i 2

The bookful blockhead ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head
Pope, *Essay on Criticism* i 612

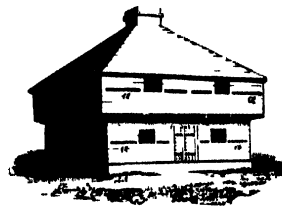
blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a* [*< block¹ + head + -ed²*]. Stupid, dull as, "a blockheaded boy," *Sir R L'Estrange* [Rare].

blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n* [*< blockhead + -ism*]. The character of a blockhead, stupidity. [Rare].

Reduced to that state of blockheadism which is so conspicuous in his master?
C Smart

blockheadly (blok'hed-li), *a* [*< blockhead + -ly¹*]. Acting like a blockhead, densely stupid as, "some blockheadly hero," *Dryden*, *Amphitryon*, i 2 [Rare].

blockhouse (blok'hous), *n* [*< block² + house*, = *D blokhuus*, *OD blokhuys* = *MLA blokhus* = *G blockhaus* (> *F blockhaus*) = *Dan blokhus* = *Sw blockhus*, blockhouse, older form *blokus*, orig a house that blocks a passage, though later taken as a house made of logs (< *block¹ + house*)] Originally, a detached fort blocking the access to a landing, a mountain pass, narrow channel, etc., in later use, an edifice of one or more stories, constructed chiefly of hewn timber, and supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon. When of more than one story, the upper is made to overhang the lower, and is furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhanging floor so that a plunging fire can be directed against the enemy.



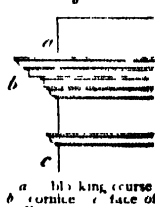
Blockhouse.
a a loopholes for musketry

in close attack. When a blockhouse stands alone it constitutes an independent fort a form which is often very useful in a rough country when it is erected in the interior of a fieldwork, it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called blockhouses.

blockiness (blok'iness), *n* In *photog*, the state of being blocky, indistinctness and unevenness of shading.

blocking (blok'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *block¹, v*].

1 The act of blocking, or the state of being blocked, in any sense of the verb *block¹*. Specifically (a) the impressing either in gold or ink or without color of a design on the covers of a book in the United States usually called *stamping*. (b) The process of binding leather into shapes for the fronts or soles of boots. 2 Blocks used to support anything temporarily.—3 A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle formed by two boards, in order to strengthen the joint between them. **Blind blocking**, in bookbinding blind stamping, the process of decorating a book by pressing usually with heat but without the use of ink or gold leaf.



blocking-course (blok'ing-kors), *n* In *arch*, a plan member of square profile, either a single course of stone, or built up of bricks or the like to the required height, surmounting a cornice in the Roman and Renaissance styles. Its vertical face is usually in the plane of the wall or frieze below the cornice.

blocking-hammer (blok'ing-ham'er), *n* A hammer used in straightening saw-blades.

blocking-kettle (blok'ing-ket'l), *n* In *hat-making*, the hot bath in which felts are softened before being blocked.

blocking-machine (blok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n* An apparatus for pulling, forming, pressing, and blocking the bodies of hats, a blocker.

blocking-press (blok'ing-pres), *n* A press used for stamping designs on book-covers: known in the United States as a *stamping-press*.

blockish (blok'ish), *a* [*< block¹ + -ish¹*]. Like a block, stupid, dull, deficient in understanding as, "blockish Ajax," *Shak*, *T* and *C*, i 3.

Beauty say we is the maintainer of valour Who is so blunt as knows it not? who is so blockish us will not—and may with justice—defend it.
Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, ii.

Destitute of Beda left only to obscure and *blockish* chronicles Milton, Hist. Eng., iv

blockishly (blok'ish-ly), *adv* In a blockish or stupid manner as, "so *blockishly* ignorant," Hakluyt, Voyages, II, 174

blockishness (blok'ish-ness), *n* Stupidity, dullness as, "incurable *blockishness*," *Hillock*, Manners of English People, p. 140

block-like (blok'lik), *a* Like a block, stupid
Am I and blind twice so near the blessing,
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never know it
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv, 1

block-machine (blok'ma-shēn'), *n* A machine, or an assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle

block-plane (blok'plān), *n* A plane the iron of which is set very obliquely to the direction in which it is moved, so that it can plane across the grain of the wood

block-printed (blok'prim'ted), *a* Printed from blocks See *block-printing*

block-printing (blok'prim'ting), *n* 1 The act, process, or art of printing from blocks of wood on which the letters or characters have been carved in relief, specifically, the Chinese method of printing books, and that employed to some extent in Europe before the invention of movable types See *block-book* — 2 The process of impressing patterns on textile fabrics, especially calicos, by means of wooden blocks having the pattern cut in relief on their surface and charged with color A similar method is frequently used in printing paper-hangings

block-ship (blok'ship), *n* 1 A ship used to block the entrance to a harbor or port — 2 An old man-of-war, unfit for operations in the open sea, used as a store-ship or receiving-vessel, etc., a hulk

block-tin (blok'tin), *n* [*< block + tin*, = *D blotin* = *Sw blotunn*] Metallic tin after being refined and cast in molds

block-trail (blok'trail), *n* The solid trail of a gun-carriage The stock is made either of a single piece of timber or of two longitudinal pieces properly secured together [Eng.]

block-truck (blok'truk), *n* A three- or four-wheeled hand-truck for moving heavy boxes, without handles or shafts

blocky (blok'y), *a* [*< block + -y*] In *photog*, having the appearance of being printed in blocks, from an unequal distribution of light and shade



Block truck

bloodbender, *n* In *phlebology* a tape or narrow bandage, usually of silk, used to bind the arm before or after blood-letting

blödit (blöd'it), *n* [*< Blöde* (name of a chemist) + *-it*] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in the salt-mines of Ischl in Upper Austria, and elsewhere

bloke (blök), *n* [Also spelled *block*, a word of obscure origin] Man, fellow a term of disrespect or contumely [Slang]

blomary, *n* Same as *bloomery*

blond (blond), *a* and *n* [= *D G Dan blond* (MHG *blunt*), *< OF F blond*, fem *blonde*, light, fair, = *Pr blon* = *Sp blondo* = *It brondo*, *< ML blondus*, *blundus* (glossed *flavus*), yellow Origin unknown The supposed connection with *AS blonden-fear*, gray-haired, lit having mixed hair, *< blonden*, *blanden*, pp of *blandan*, mix (see *blend*), + *feor*, hair, is hardly probable] I. *a* (1) A light golden-brown or golden color applied to hair, hence, light-colored, fair applied to complexion, and by extension to persons having light hair or a fair complexion as, "Godfrey's blond countenance," *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, iii — *Syn Fair*, etc. See *white*

II. *n* 1 A person with blond hair and fair complexion. — 2 Blond-lace (which see)

Lydell — "Hail ho! — What are those books by the glass?"
Lucey — "The great one is only 'The Whole Duty of Man,' where I press a few *blonds*, ma'am

Shiridan, *The Rivals*, I, 2

blonde (blond), *a* and *n* The feminine of *blond*
"She was a fine and somewhat full-blown *blonde*,"
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv, 42

blonde-cendrée (blond-sen-drā'), *a* [*F*, *< blond*, fem *blonde*, blond, + *cendré*, fem *cendree*, ash-colored, ashy, *< cendre*, *< L cinis* (cinis), ashes] Ash-colored applied to hair which is light-brown in color, and without red or yellow tints

blond-lace (blond'lās), *n* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk (from the yellowish color of which the name arose), now of

white, black, or colored silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread-lace

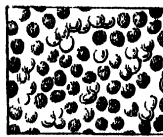
blond-metal (blond'met'al), *n* A peculiar variety of clay-ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, England

blondness (blond'ness), *n* [*< blond + -ness*] The state of being blond; fairness of complexion

With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready, self-possession grace
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xvi

blanket, *a* and *n* A variant of *blanket*

blood (blud), *n* [= *Sc blud*, *blude*, *< ME blood*, *bloud*, *blod*, *blot*, *< AS blōd* (= *OS blōd* = *OFries blōd* = *D blod* = *MLG blōt*, *LG blod* = *OHG bluot*, *MHG bluot*, *G blut* = *Icel blóth* = *Sw blod* = *Dan blod* = *Goth blōth*), blood, perhaps, with formative -d (-th), from the root of *blōran*, *E blow*², bloom, flourish, with reference to either life or color] 1 The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins from it the solid tissues take their food and oxygen, and into it they discharge their waste products The blood is red in vertebrates, except amphioxus, and colorless, red bluish, greenish, or milky in other animals In passing through the lungs (see *circulation*) it is oxygenated and gives up carbon dioxide then, after passing through the heart it is carried as *arterial* blood by the arteries to the tissues, from the tissues it is returned to the heart through the veins, deprived of its nutritive properties as *venous* blood The venous blood of the *Cranota* is dark red, the arterial bright scarlet The specific gravity of human blood in health is about 1.055 The blood consists of a fluid pale yellow plasma and semi-solid corpuscles the latter constitute between one third and one half of it, they are of two kinds, red and white In a cubic millimeter of healthy human blood there are about 5,000,000 corpuscles, the red being to the white on the average about as 350 to 1 The red corpuscles are flat biconcave disks, non-nucleated and almost always round in mammals, and nucleated and almost always oval in other *Cranota* Their diameter averages in man about 7 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{250}$ inch), while in *Amphiuma* *tridacatum* the longer diameter is 67 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{15}$ inch) Their color is due to hemoglobin, which constitutes about 90 per cent of their dried substance The white corpuscles are nucleated slightly larger than the red in man and exhibit active amoeboid movements Animal blood is used in clarifying sugar, in making animal charcoal, as a manure, and in many other ways



Human Blood-corpuscles in a simplified 225 diameters

2 Blood that is shed, bloodshed, slaughter, murder
I will avenge the blood of Terrell upon the house of Jehu
Hos 1, 4
So will the three avenging spirits
I'll blood to blood atones
Hood, *Dream of Eugene Aram*

3 The responsibility or guilt of shedding the blood of others
His blood be on us, and on our children
Mat xxvii, 25

4 From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, etc., the word *blood* has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas, in a number of different ways Thus—(a) The vital principle life
Rom 9 slew him, he slew Mercutio
Who now the price of his dear blood doth owe?
Shak, *R and T*, III, 1
(b) *Fleshly nature* the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood
Shak, *Sonnets*, cix
For beauty is a witch
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood
Shak, *Much Ado*, II, 1
(c) *Temper of mind* natural disposition, high spirit, mettles, passion, anger in this sense often accompanied with cold or warm, or other qualifying word Thus, to commit an act in cold blood is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion Hot or warm blood denotes a temper inflamed or irritated, to warm or heat the blood is to excite the passions
Our bloods
No more obey the heavens
Shak, *Cymbeline*, I, 1
Strange, unusual blood,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good!
Shak, *T of A*, IV, 2
Blest gods,
Make all their actions answer to their bloods
R Jonson, *Sejanus*, III, 1

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood
Lincoln in Raymond, p. 80

(d) A man of fire or spirit, a hot spark a rake
The gallants of these times pretty much resembled the bloods of ours
Goldsmith, *Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern*

(e) Persons of any specified race, nationality, or family, considered collectively

Indian blood, thus far in the history of this country, has tended decidedly toward extinction
Quoted in *Pop Sci Mo*, XXVI, 223

(f) Birth, extraction, parentage, breed, absolutely, high birth, good extraction often qualified by such adjectives as good, base, etc.

A prince of blood, a son of Priam
Shak, *T and C*, III, 3

Good blood was indeed held in high respect, but between good blood and the privileges of peerage there was no necessary connection Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it
Macaulay

In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses
She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and blood
Colman, *Jealous Wife*, II, 1

(g) One who inherits the blood of another, child, collectively, offspring, progeny
The world will say He is not Talbot's blood
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood
Shak, *Henry VI*, IV, 5

(h) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor, consanguinity, lineage, kindred, family
I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I can
ceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my blood
Su T Browne, *Religio Medici*, II, 5

And politicians have ever, with great reason, considered the ties of blood as feeble and precarious links of political connection
A Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 24

Nearer in blood to the Spanish throne than his grand father the Emperor
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, xliii

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the blood (i. e., kindred) of the purchaser
Watson, *Law Lex*

5 That which resembles blood, the juice of anything, especially if red as, "the blood of grapes," Gen xlv, 11 — 6 A disease in cattle

— 7 A commercial name for red coral — A bit of blood, an animal of good pedigree, a thoroughbred — Bad blood, ill blood, disagreement, dissension, strife, angry feeling, unfriendliness

Partly to make bad blood, they instituted a method of petitioning the king that the parliament might meet and sit
Roper North, *Life of Lord Guilford*, II, 25

Hot words passed on both sides, and all blood was plentifully shed
Swift, *Battle of Books*

Baptism of blood See *baptism* — **Blood on bread** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody* — **Blue blood**, aristocratic blood, blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, from a notion that the blood of some of the oldest and proudest families, having never been tainted by intermixture with that of the Moorish invaders, was of a bluer tint than that of the common people

The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the sanguine, *blue blood*, flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin
Percy

Corruption of blood See *attainder*, 1 — **Dissolution of the blood** See *dissolution* — **Doctrine of blood-stonement** See *atonement* — **Flesh and blood** (a) The body as the seat of human passions and desires, human nature as, it was too much for flesh and blood to endure (b) Offspring, progeny child or children as, one's own flesh and blood should be preferred to strangers — **Flower of blood**, froth of blood, names used in commerce to denote coral of certain degrees of hardness and brilliancy of color — **For the blood of him**, for the life of him — **Fresh blood**, blood of another strain, hence, new members, or new elements of vigor or strength, persons of new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking as, *fresh blood* is needed in the management of the party — **Half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other — **In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigor properly a term of the chase

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their burrows like conies after rain
Shak, *Cor*, IV, 5

In cold blood, in hot blood See 4 (c), above **Man of blood**, a murderous or bloodthirsty man, a murderer
The secret of man of blood
Shak, *Macbeth*, III, 4

Out of blood, in bad condition, without vigor lifeless said of hounds — **The blood**, royal family or lineage as, princes of the blood — **To be let blood** (a) To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness
You look as you were not well, sir, and would be
Shortly let blood
Fletcher, *Doggers Bush*, v, 2

(b) To be put to death
Commend me to Lord William tell him
His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are let blood at Pomfret castle
Shak, *Rich III*, III, 1

To let blood, in surgery, to draw blood from (any one) by opening a vein
He is feverish, and hath sent for Mr Pearce to let him blood
Pepys, *Diary*, I, 374

To restore to or in blood, to free from the consequences of attainder, readmit to the privileges of one's birth and rank — **To run in the blood**, to be hereditary in the family, nationality, or race — **To the blood**, to the quick, through the skin

I could not get on my boots, which vexed me to the blood
Pepys, *Diary*, I, 332

Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother See *half blood*, above — **Young blood**, young people generally, the younger members of a community, party, etc

blood (blud), *v. n.* [*< blood, n.*] 1† To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein *Johnson* — 2† To stain with blood

Reach out their spears afar,
And blood their points to prove their partnership in war
Dryden, Fables

Hence — 3. To give a taste of blood, inure to the sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be blooded
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix

He [the deerhound] must be made steady from all "riot," and, if possible, should be taken up in couples to the death of a deer once or twice and blooded, so as to make him understand the nature of the scent
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 221

4† To heat the blood of; excite, exasperate

The auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another
Bacon, Hist. Hen VII

5† To victimize, extract money from (a person), bleed [*Slang*]

blood-baptism (blud' bap'tizm), *n.* A term applied by the early Christians to the martyrdom of those converts who had not been baptized. See *baptism of blood*, under *baptism*

blood-besotted (blud'bē-spot'ed), *a* Spotted with blood.

O blood besotted Neapolitan *Shak., 2 Hen VI, v. 1*

blood-boltered (blud'bōl'terd), *a* [*< blood + boltered, pp. of bolter, a rare word see bolter**] Clotted or clogged with blood

The blood bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1

In Warwickshire, when a horse, sheep, or other animal maddens much, and any of the hair or wool becomes matted into tufts with grime and sweat, he is said to be boltered, and whenever the blood issues out and congeals, forming the locks into hard clotted bunches, the beast is said to be blood boltered

H. N. Hudson, note on Macbeth, iv. 1, 123

blood-bought (blud'bōt), *a* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood, as in the crucifixion of Christ

blood-cell (blud'sel), *n* A blood-corpuscle, especially an oval nucleated one See *blood*

In many Nemertina the blood cells have a red colour (Borlasia)
Gegenbau, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 172

blood-consuming (blud'kon-sū'ming), *a* Life-wasting, deathly as, "blood-consuming sighs," *Shak., 2 Hen VI, iii. 2*

blood-corpuscle (blud'kōr'pus-l), *n* One of the corpuscles of the blood, a blood-cell or blood-disk See *blood*

blood-cups (blud'kups), *n pl* A name given to the discomycetous fungus *Peziza coccinea*, in reference to the bright-red color of its cup-like forms, and also to some allied species of *Peziza*

blood-disk (blud'disk), *n* A red, disk-shaped, non-nucleated blood-corpuscle, such as the mammalia possess

blood-drier (blud'dri'er), *n* One who prepares blood for use in sugar-refining and for other purposes

blood-drinking (blud'dring'king), *a* Drinking blood Specifically, in Shakespeare — (a) Taking in or soaked with blood as, "this detest'd, dark, blood drinking pit," *Tit And., ii. 3* (b) Bloodthirsty as, "my blood-drinking hate," *1 Hen VI, ii. 4* (c) Preying on the blood or life, wasting as, "blood drinking sighs," *2 Hen VI, iii. 2*

blooded (blud'ed), *a* [*< blood, n., + -ed*] 1 Of pure blood, or good breed, thoroughbred; derived from ancestors of good blood, having a good pedigree said of horses and other stock — 2 Having blood of a kind noted or specified used in composition as, warm-blooded animals — 3 Figuratively, characterized by a temper or state of mind noted in the prefix used in composition as, a cold-blooded murder, a hot-blooded answer

blood-finch (blud'finch), *n* A name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Lagenosticta*, as *L. minima*, known to bird-dealers as the little senegal

blood-fine (blud'fin), *n* Same as *blood-white*

blood-flower (blud'flou'er), *n* 1 The popular name of some of the red-flowered species of *Hemantthus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. — 2 The name in the West Indies of *Asclepias Curassavica*, a species with crimson flowers, common in tropical latitudes

blood-frozen (blud'frō'zn), *a* Having the blood frozen; chilled *Spenser, F. Q., i. ix. 25*

blood-guiltiness (blud'gil'ti-nēs), *n* [*< blood-guilt + -ness*] The guilt or crime of shedding blood *Ps. li. 14*

He hath confessed both to God and man the bloodguiltiness of all this war to lie upon his own head
Milton, Filiochloastes, xix.

blood-guiltless (blud'gilt'les), *a* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood; not guilty of murder *Walpole.* [Rare]

blood-guilty (blud'gil'ti), *a* Guilty of murder, responsible for the death of another

This blood guilty life

Fairfax, tr. of Godfrey of Bulloigne, vii. 66

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, that is, about 99° F (though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°)

blood-horse (blud'hōrs), *n* [*< blood, 4 (f), + horse*] 1 A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance — 2 A blooded horse

blood-hot (blud'hot), *a* As warm as blood at its natural temperature

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n* [*< ME bloodhound, -hound (= D. bloodhund = MLG blōthunt = G. bluthund = Dan Sw blodhund), < blood + hound*] 1. A variety of dog with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped, tracing a wounded animal by the blood it has spilled (whence its name), or by any other effluvia or halitus left on a trail which it follows by scent There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. Bloodhounds are often trained not only to the pursuit of game but also of man, as of fugitive criminals in the United States they were formerly employed in hunting fugitive slaves

2 Figuratively, a man who hunts for blood, a relentless persecutor.

Wide was the ruin occasioned by the indefatigable zeal with which the bloodhounds of the tribunal followed up the scent
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa. i. 12

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner, cruelly, with a disposition to shed blood

O proud death!

What feast is toward in thine eternal cell,

That thou so many princes, at a shoot,

So bloodily hast struck! *Shak., Hamlet, v.*

bloodiness (blud'i-nēs), *n* [*< bloody + -ness*] 1 The state of being bloody — 2 Disposition to shed blood

This bloodiness of Saul's intention

Delany, Life of David i. 5

blooding (blud'ing), *n* A blood-pudding

blood-islands (blud'ī'landz), *n pl* In *embryol.*, the isolated red patches in the vascular area of the embryo, in which red blood-corpuscles are in process of development

blood-leech (blud'lēch), *n* One of the *Hæmanta* which sucks blood, as the common medicinal leech

bloodless (blud'les), *a* [*< ME blodles, < AS blōdles (= D. blodeloos = G. blutlos = Icel blōðlaus = Sw Dan blodlos), < blōd, blood, + -less, -less*] 1 Without blood, drained of blood, dead from loss of blood

The bloodless carcass of my Hector *Dryden, A. and C.*

2 Pale or colorless from defect of blood, pallid as, bloodless lips — 3 Free from blood shed, unattended by blood as, a bloodless victory, "with bloodless stroke," *Shak., T. N., ii. 5*

(Carrying the bloodless conquests of fancy over regions laid down upon no map

Lawell, Among my Books, 1st ed. i. p. 243

4 Without spirit or energy

Thou bloodless, or sinkless fool

Pletcher, Double Marriage

5 Cold-hearted as, bloodless charity or ceremony

bloodlessness (blud'les-nēs), *n* [*< bloodless + -ness*] The state or condition of being without blood, or of being deficient in blood, anemia.

If a man were placed on a revolving table, with his feet toward the centre, the blood in his body would be urged towards his head, and this has actually been proposed as treatment in bloodlessness of the brain

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 143

bloodlet (blud'let), *v. i* [*< ME blodleten, < AS blōdlētan (= Icel blōðhlātann, pp.), < blōd, blood, + lētan, let see let*] To bleed, let blood, phlebotomize. [Rare]

bloodletter (blud'let'er), *n* [*< ME. blodletter, -leter, < AS blōdlētere, < blōdlatann, bloodlet*] One who lets blood, as in diseases, a phlebotomist

bloodletting (blud'let'ing), *n* [*< ME blodleting, -letunge, < blodleten, bloodlet Cf. G. blutlassen, bloodletting*] In *med.*, the act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, as a remedial measure in the treatment of disease, phlebotomy.

blood-mare (blud'mār), *n* A mare of blooded breed, a female blood-horse

blood-money (blud'mun'i), *n* Money paid as the price of blood (a) compensation or reward for bringing about the death of another either by bringing a capital charge against him or by giving such testimony as will lead to conviction (b) compensation formerly, and still in some non-Christian countries paid to the next of kin for the killing of a relative

blood-orange (blud'or'anj), *n* See *orange*.

blood-pheasant (blud'fē'zant), *n* A bird of the genus *Ithaginis* (which see)

blood-plaque (blud'plak), *n* A blood-plate

blood-plate (blud'plāt), *n* One of the minute discoidal bodies found in large numbers in the blood of mammals They are from one fourth to one half the size of the red corpuscles and are many times more numerous than the white corpuscles See *blood* and *blood corpuscle* Also called *hematoblasts of Hæmery*, and *corpuscles or elementary particles of Zymin*

blood-poisoning (blud'poi'zən-ing), *n* See *toxæmia*

blood-pudding (blud'pud'ing), *n* Same as *black-pudding*

blood-red (blud'red), *a*. [*< ME blodrede, < AS blōdread (= D. bloedrood = G. blutroth = Icel blōðraudh = Sw Dan blodrodt), < blōd, blood, + read, red*] Blood-colored, red with blood

He wrapped his colours round his breast,

On a blood red field of Spain *Hemans*

Blood-red hand, in *her*, the badge of Ulster See *badge* and *baronet*

The event which was to place the blood red hand of the Newcome baronetcy on his own brow

Thackeray, Newcomes.

Blood-red heat, the degree of heat, shown by the color, required to reduce the protuberances on coarse iron by the hammer after it has been brought to its shape, to prepare it for filing Small pieces of iron are often brought to this heat preparatory to punching

blood-relation (blud'rē-lā'shon), *n* One related by blood or descent, a kinsman

blood-relationship (blud'rē-lā'shon-shup), *n* Consanguinity, kinship

The hypothesis of differing gradations of blood relationship
Claus, Zoology (trans.) p. 187

bloodroot (blud'rōt), *n* 1 The tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) of Europe and northern Asia named from the color of its root, which is rich in a red coloring matter It is also rich in tannin, and has been used as an astringent — 2 The common name in the United States of a papaveraceous herb, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, one of the earliest spring flowers Its fleshy roots yield a dark red juice are bitter and acid, and contain a peculiar alkaloid, sanguinarin It is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant and emetic

blood-sacrifice (blud'sak'rif-ri-sis), *n* A sacrifice made with shedding of blood, the sacrifice of a living being

(cannot my body, nor blood save me)

Entrat you to your wond'ful fate the lance!

Shak., 1 Hen VI, v. 3

blood-shaken (blud'sha'kn), *a* Having the blood set in commotion *B. Jonson*

bloodshed (blud'shed), *n* [Due partly to *bloodshedding*, and partly to the phrase *blood shed* as used in such sentences as "I feared there would be blood shed," "there was much blood shed," etc., where *shed* is the pp. agreeing with *blood* See *blood* and *shed*] 1 The shedding or spilling of blood, slaughter, destruction of life, as, "deadly bloodshed," *Shak., K. John, v. 3*

In my view of the present aspect of affairs there need be no bloodshed or war *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 106*

2† The shedding of one's own blood, specifically, the death of Christ — 3† A bloodshot condition or appearance, an effusion of blood in the eye

bloodshedder (blud'shed'er), *n* One who sheds blood, a murderer [Rare]

It that defrauded the laborer of his hire is a bloodshedder *1 Chron. xxiv. 22*

bloodshedding (blud'shed'ing), *n* [*< ME blodshedding, < blod + sheding, shedding*]

1 The shedding of blood, the crime of shedding blood or taking human life

In fight and bloodsheddinges
Vs used gladly clariunges

Chaucer, House of Fame.



Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*)

These hands are free from guilts *bloodshedding*
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 7

2† The act of shedding one's own blood
bloodshot (blud'shot), *a*. Red and inflamed
 by a torpid state of the blood-vessels, as in cer-
 tain weak or excited states said of the eye

Re thing late, at early hour to rise,
 With shunk'n features, and with *bloodshot* eyes
Crabbe, Works V 21

bloodshot (blud'shot), *a*. Bloodshot
Johnson

bloodshotteness (blud'shot'n-ness), *n*. The
 state of being bloodshot

The chum of the church's peace could vex the eyes
 of the poor people to *bloodshotness* and fury
Walton, Life of Hooker

blood-sized (blud'sizd), *a*. Sized or stiffened
 with blood as, "the *blood-sized* field," *Fletcher*
 (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen [Rare]

blood-spawn (blud'spaw'n), *n*. A dilatation
 of the vein that runs along the inside of the
 hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling

blood-spiller (blud'spil'er), *n*. One who spills
 or sheds blood, a bloodshedder *Quarterly Rev*
 [Rare]

blood-spilling (blud'spil'ing), *n*. [*< ME*
blodespylling, *< blood* + *spilling*] The act of
 spilling or shedding blood, bloodshedding
 [Rare]

blood-stain (blud'stān), *n*. A spot or trace of
 blood

bloodstain (blud'stān), *v t* [*< blood-stain*, *n*,
 but due rather to *blood-stained*] To stain with
 blood *Byron* [Rare]

blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a*. Stained with
 blood, guilty of bloodshed or slaughter

The beast of prey, *blood stained*, desirous to bleed
Thomson, Spring, l 958

blood-stanch (blud'stānch), *n*. One of the
 various names given to the common scabane,
Eriogon Canadensis, from its use in arresting
 hemorrhages

blood-stick (blud'stik), *n*. A stick weighted at
 one end with lead, used for striking the fleam,
 or veterinary lancet, into a vein

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n*. [*< blood* + *stone*,
 = *D bloodsteen* = *G blutstein* = *Dan Sw blod-
 stein*] 1 A variety of hematite, having a finely
 fibrous structure and a reniform surface. The
 color varies from dark steel-gray to blood-red. It was
 extensively employed in ancient times, many of the Baby-
 lonian and Egyptian intaglios being in this material, now
 it is much less used except for signet rings, and as a polish
 for other stones and metals

2 A variety of quartz having a greenish base,
 with small spots of red jasper, looking like
 drops of blood, scattered through it. This kind
 of bloodstone is also called *ichiotrope*

blood-stranger, *n*. [A compound having no ob-
 vious meaning, as to its second element, in *E*,
 and hence (being appar only a book-name)
 prob an adaptation of some foreign name, per-
 haps of an unrecorded *G* **blutstreng*, *< blut*,
 = *E blood*, + *streng*, tightness, strictness, *<*
strong, tight, strict, strong, = *E strong* see
strong and *string*. The name would have refer-
 ence to the (supposed) styptic qualities of the
 plant. See *N E D*] The mouse-tail, *Myosurus*
minimus

blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n*. Apoplexy from
 encephalic hemorrhage or congestion

blood-sucker (blud'suk'er), *n*. [*< ME blood-
 souker* = *D bloodsucker* = *MHG bluotsüger* =
Dan blodsguger = *Sw blodsgugare* *< blood* +
sucker] 1 Any animal that sucks blood, as a
 leech, a mosquito, etc. — 2 A name of a com-
 mon agamid East Indian lizard, *Calotes versicolor*,
 perhaps so called from the reddish hue
 of the throat, as it does not suck blood —
 3 A cruel or bloodthirsty man, hence, one
 who sucks the blood of or preys upon another,
 an extortioner, a sponge

God keep the prince from all the pack of you!
 A knot you are of damned bloodsuckers
Shak, Rich III, iii 3

Thou art a villain and a forger,
 A blood sucker of innocents an hypocrite
Beau and Fl, Knight of Malta, l 3

blood-sucking (blud'suk'ing), *a*. Sucking or
 drawing blood, preying on the blood as, "blood-
 sucking sights," *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, iv 4

blood-swelling (blud'swel'ing), *n*. Same as
hematocele

blood-swollen (blud'swōln), *a*. Swelled or suf-
 fused with blood as, "their blood-swollen eyes,"
May, tr of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi

bloodthirstiness (blud'thēr's'ti-ness), *n*. [*<*
bloodthirsty + *-ness*] Thirst for blood, a pro-
 pensity for shedding blood, a desire to slay.

He governed with a cruelty and bloodthirstiness that
 have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero
Brougham

bloodthirsty (blud'thēr's'ti), *a*. [*< blood* +
thirsty, = *D blooddorstig* = *G blutdürstig* = *Dan*
Sw blodtorstig] Eager to shed blood, mur-
 derous as, "his bloodthirsty blade," *Spenser*,
F Q, I viii 16, "bloodthirsty lord," *Shak*, I
 Hen VI, ii 3

Even the most bloodthirsty monsters may have a sincere
 partiality for their own belongings, paramour or friend or
 child
H N Ozenham, Short Studies, p 60

blood-tree (blud'trē), *n*. In the West Indies, a
 native arborescent species of *Croton*, *C. gossypifolius*,
 which yields a kind of kino sometimes
 called dragon's-blood

blood-vascular (blud'vas'kü-lär), *a*. Vascular
 with blood-vessels, permeated with blood-ves-
 sels; pertaining to the circulation of blood —
Blood-vascular gland. See *gland* — **Blood-vascular**
system, the system of blood vessels, the circulatory sys-
 tem of vessels containing blood distinguished from water
vascular system

blood-vessel (blud'ves'el), *n*. Any vessel in
 which blood circulates in an animal body,
 whether artery, vein, or capillary

blood-warm (blud'wärm), *a*. Warm as blood,
 lukewarm.

blood-warmed (blud'wärm'd), *a*. Having one's
 blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody
 contest [Rare]

He meets the blood warmed soldier in his mail
J Baillu

blood-wite (blud'wit), *n*. [*< ME blodwite*, *<*
AS blōdwīt, *< blōd*, blood, + *wīt*, fine, pen-
 alty see *blood* and *wite*. Used only histori-
 cally, sometimes improp *bloodwit*] In an-
 tique law (a) A wite fine or amercement paid as a
 composition for the shedding of blood

The bloodwite or compensation in money for personal
 wrong, was the first effort of the tribe as a whole to regu-
 late private revenge
Quoted in H O Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p 474

(b) The right to such compensation (c) A riot
 in which blood was shed

bloodwood (blud'wud), *n*. 1 A name given to
 logwood, from its color — 2 In Jamaica, a tree
 of the natural order *Tenstroemia*, *Laplacea*
hamatocylon, with dark-red wood — 3 In Aus-
 tralia, a name of species of *Eucalyptus*, espe-
 cially *E. corymbosa*, yielding the Australian
 kino — 4 A large timber-tree of India, *Lager-
 stramia Flos-Regina*, natural order *Lythraceae*,
 with soft but durable blood-red wood, which is
 largely used for boat-building and ship-knoes
 Also called *jarool-tree*

blood-worm (blud'wēm), *n*. The active blood-
 colored or scarlet larva of the species of *Chironomus*,
 found in the rain-water of tanks and
 cisterns

bloodwort (blud'wērt), *n*. [*< ME blodwort*,
blodwērt (applied to several plants), *< AS*
**blōd-wyrt* (= *Sw blodot*), *< blōd*, blood, +
wyrt, wort] A name applied to various plants,
 as (a) the bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, a spe-
 cies of dock with the stem and veins of the
 leaves of a blood-red color, (b) the dwarf elder,
Sambucus Ebulus, (c) in the United States, the
Hieracium vancouverianum, the leaves of which are
 veined with red

bloody (blud'i), *a*. [Early mod *E* also *bloody*,
< ME blodly, *blody*, *blōdi*, etc., *< AS blōdig* (= *OS*
blōdig = *OFries blōdik* = *D blodig* = *OHG*
bluotac, *MHG bluotac*, *G blutig* = *Icel*
blōðing = *Sw Dan blodig*), *< blōd*, blood see
blood and *-y*] 1 Of, of the nature of, or per-
 taining to blood, containing or composed of
 blood as, a bloody stream, "bloody drops,"
Shak, As you like it, iii 5 — 2† Existing in
 the blood

Last is but a bloody fire *Shak*, M W of W, v 5 (song)
 3 Stained with blood, exhibiting signs or
 traces of blood, as, a bloody knife — 4 Of the
 color of blood, blood-red

Unwind your bloody flag *Shak*, Hen V, i 2

5 Cruel, murderous, given to the shedding of
 blood, or having a cruel, savage disposition

The boar, that bloody in ast
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 999

He was a bloody man and regarded not the life of her
 subjects no more than dogs *Spenser*, State of Ireland

6 Attended with or committing bloodshed,
 marked by cruelty as, a bloody battle

This action was a stout rebell, and had been very bloody
 to the King's party *Evelyn*, Diary, March 6, 1652

7 Concerned with or portending bloodshed,
 sanguinary

No magicke arts hereof had any might
 Nor bloody wordes of bold Enchanters call
Spenser, F. Q, I vii. 35

8 In low language: (a) Excessive; atrocious;
 heinous as, he's a bloody fool, or a bloody ras-
 cal (b) Used as an intensive expletive, espe-
 cially in negative expressions as, there wasn't
 a bloody soul there. — **Bloody bill**. Same as *force*
bill (which see, under *force*) — **Bloody bread**, blood on
 bread, blood of the host, an appearance resembling
 drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and
 other starchy substances. The red pigment is a product
 of either of two microscopic fungi growing in the sub-
 stance discolored. One of them is *Microascus prodigiosus*
 belonging to the bacteria, and the other *Saccharomyces*
glutinus, one of the yeast fungi — **Bloody chasm**. See
chasm — **Bloody flux**, dysentery — **Bloody hand**. (a) A
 hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old
 forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's
 trespass against venison in the forest. (b) Same as *badge*
of Ulster. See *badge* — **Bloody murrain**. Same as *sym-*
ptomatic anthrax (which see, under *anthrax*) — **Bloody**
shirt. See *shirt* — **Bloody statute**, a name by which the
 English statute of 1539, the Act of the Six Articles, is
 sometimes referred to. See the *Six Articles*, under *article*
 = *Syn* 6. See *sanguinary*

bloody (blud'i), *v t*, pret and pp. *bloodied*,
 ppr *bloodying* [*< bloody*, *a*. Cf *AS geblōde-*
gan (= *OHG bluotagōn*, *bluotgōn*), *< blōdig*,
 bloody] To stain with blood

With my own wounds I'll bloody my own sword
Beau and Fl, Philaster, iv 4

bloody (blud'i), *adv* [*< bloody*, *a*] Very, ex-
 ceedingly, desperately as, "bloody drunk,"
Dryden, Prolog to Southerne's Disappointment
 [Vulgar]

"Are you not sick, my dear?" "Bloody sick"
Swift, Poisoning of Curll

bloody-bones (blud'i-bōnz), *n*. A nursery
 name of a bugbear

Why does the Nurse tell the Child of Raw head and
 Bloody bones, to keep it in awe? *Sclden*, Iambi Talk, p 90

Are you Milan a general, that
 Great high as *Bloody bones*, at whose very name
 All women, from the lady to the laundress,
 Shake like a cold fit?
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, iii 1

bloody-eyed (blud'i-ēd), *a*. Having bloody or
 cruel eyes *Lord Brooke*

bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a*. Having a bloody
 face or appearance *Shak*

bloody-fluxed (blud'i-flukst), *a*. Having a
 bloody flux, afflicted with dysentery

The bloody fluxed woman fingered but the hem of his
 garment *By Hall*, Recluse, p 90

bloody-man's-finger (blud'i-manz-fing'gēr), *n*.
 The cuckoo-pint, *Arenum maculatum* so called
 from its lurid purple spadix or flower-spike
 See cut under *trum*

bloody-minded (blud'i-mīn'ded), *a*. Having
 a cruel, ferocious disposition, barbarous, in-
 clined to shed blood

She is bloody minded,
 And turns the justice of the law to rigour
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, v 1

bloody-nose beetle. See *beetle* 2

bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a*. Red with or as with
 blood; blood-red

Housing and saddle bloody red,
 Lord Marston's steed rush'd by
Scott, Marston, vi 27

bloody-sceptered, bloody-sceptred (blud'i-
 sep'tērd), *a*. Having a scepter obtained by
 blood or slaughter [Rare]

An untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd *Shak*, Macbeth, iv 3

bloody-warrior (blud'i-wor'i-er), *n*. A dark-
 colored variety of the wall-flower, *Chenanthus*
Cheri

bloom 1 (blōm), *n*. [= *Se blume*, early mod. *E*
bloome, *blome*, *bloume*, *< ME blom*, *blome*, *< AS*
**blōma*, a blossom (not found in this sense, for
 which see *blōstma*, *blōstm* (see *blossom*), but
 prob the original of which *blōma*, a mass of
 iron (> *E bloom* 2), is a deflected sense; the *ME*
 may be in part from the Scand.) (= *OS blōmo* =
late OFries blam, *blam*, *NFries blomme* = *MD*
bloeme, *D bloem*, *f*, = *MLG blōme* = *OHG*
bluomo, *m*, *bluoma*, *f*, *MHG bluome*, *m*, *f*, *G*
blume, *f*, = *Icel blōmi*, *m*, *blōm*, *neut*, = *Norw*
blom = *Sw blomma*, *f*, = *Dan blomme* = *Goth*
blōma, *m*, a flower), with formative *-m* (orig
 *-man), *< blōwan*, etc., *E. blow* 2, bloom, whence
 also *blēd*, *blēd*, > *ME blede* (= *MLG blōt* = *OHG*
MHG bluot, *MHG pl. bluete*, *G. blüte*), a flower,
 blossom, fruit, and *AS blōstma*, *blōstm*, > *E*
blossom, and perhaps *AS blōd*, *E blood*, also
 from the same ult root, *L flos* (*flos*), > ult *E*
flower, *flour* see these words] 1 A blossom,
 the flower of a plant, especially of an orna-
 mental plant, an expanded bud.

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around
Pope, Spring, l 100.

Now sleeps the humming bird, that, in the sun,
 Wandered from bloom to bloom. *Bryant*, May Evening

Oh! never may the purple stain
Of combat blot these fields again
Dryden, Battle of Bennington

2 Figuratively, to stain as with disgrace or infamy, tarnish, disgrace, disfigure
blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood *Scott*
Take him! farewell! henceforth I am thy foe
And what disgrace I can blot thee with look for
Beau and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III 1

3 To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink generally with out as, to blot out a word or a sentence
To blot old books and alter their contents
Shak, Lucius, I 948

Hence—4 To efface, cause to be unseen or forgotten, destroy, annihilate followed by out as, to blot out a crime, or the remembrance of anything.
Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision blot out the glory of the world, and leave only a margin by which we see the blot?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I 458

Blotting out the far away blue sky,
The head and close packed clouds spread silently
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 336

5. To darken or obscure, eclipse [Rare]
He sung how earth blots the moon a gilded wane
Cowley
The moon in all her brother's beams array'd,
Was blotted by the earth's approaching shade
Rout, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, I

6 To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like
The ship chandler clutched the paper hastily blotted it, and thrust it into his bosom
G. A. Sala, The Ship Chandler

II. intrans 1 To obliterate something written
I in copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to blot
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II 1 280

2 To become blotted or stained as, this paper blots easily

blot² (blot), *n* [First at the end of the 16th century, origin unknown. Plausibly referred to Dan blot = Sw blot, bare, exposed, cf Dan blotte = Sw blotta, lay bare, expose one's self, Sw blottstalla = D blottstellen, expose (the Scandinavian forms are prob. of Lat origin, < D blott, bare, naked, exposed), but there is no historical evidence for the connection.] In backgammon (a) A single exposed piece which is liable to be forfeited or taken up. (b) The exposure of a piece in this way. To hit the blot, to take a single exposed piece in the game of backgammon—often used figuratively.
Mr. Hills hits the blot when he says that "absolute certainty and a mechanical mode of procedure, such that all men should be capable of employing it, are the two great features of the Baconian system"
The Nation, April 24, 1884, p. 309

blotch (blotch), *n* [Not found in ME, or in other languages, appar a var. of blot¹, affected in sense and form by blotch¹, a pustule, and perhaps by dial blotch, *q. v.*] 1 A pustule upon the skin
Blotches and tumours that break out in the body
Spectator, No. 10

2 A spot of any kind, especially a large irregular spot or blot, hence, anything likened to a mere spot or blot, as a poor painting, a daub
Green leaves, frequently marked with dark blotches
Treasury of Botany

3 A disease of dogs

blotch (blotch), *v. t.* [*< blotch, n*] To mark with blotches, blot, spot, or blur

blotchy (blotch'y), *a* [*< blotch + -y*] Having blotches, disfigured with blotches as, "his big, blotched, blotchy face." *Warren*

blotet, *a* and *v.* Obsolete spelling of blot¹

blotter (blot'er), *n* 1 A piece of blotting-paper or other device for absorbing an excess of ink or other fluid, used especially in writing—2 In com, a waste-book in which are recorded all transactions in the order of their occurrence—3 The current record of arrests and charges in a police office called in Great Britain a charge-sheet

blottesque (blot-esk'), *a* and *n* [*< blot + -esque*] 1. *a* In painting, executed with heavy blot-like touches

II *n* A painting executed in this style

blottesquely (blot-esk'h), *adv* In a blottesque manner, with blot-like touches as, to paint blottesquely

blotting-book (blot'ing-buk), *n* 1. A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper—2 In com, a blotter. See blotter, 2

blottingly (blot'ing-li), *adv* By blotting

blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, which can be successively removed as they become soiled or saturated with ink

blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā'pēr), *n* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb an excess of ink from freshly written paper without blurring

blotty (blot'y), *a* [*< blot¹ + -y*] Full of blots

blouse (blouz), *n* [Also less prop blouse, < F blouse, of uncertain origin, by some identified with F dial blaude, blaude, a smock frock, < OF blaut, blaud, pl blaus, blaucz, an upper garment see bleaut. But the connection is phonetically improbable.] 1 A light loose upper garment, made of linen or cotton, worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workmen.
Lalwell was a regular democrat. He wore a blouse when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, I 270

2 A loosely fitting dress-body worn by women and children.

bloused (blouz'd), *a* [*< blouse + -ed*] Wearing a blouse.
There was a bloused and bearded Frenchman or two
Angely, Alton Locke, xxiii

blout¹, *a* and *v* Same as blot²

blout², *a* [Appar < D blout, bare, naked, with perhaps some confusion as to form with Icel blautr, soft, wet. Cf blot², blate¹, and blot¹] Bare, naked. Douglas (Jamieson) [Scotch].

blout³ (blout), *n* [Appar imitative, after blow¹, blast, etc.] The sudden breaking of a storm, a sudden downpour of rain, hail, etc., accompanied by wind. Jamieson [Scotch].

blow¹ (blō), *v*, pret blew, pp blown (also dial and colloq pret and pp blow'd), ppr blowing [= *SE blow*, < ME blowen, blawen (pret blew, blewē, blew, blew, blu, pp blown, blowen, bloun, blauen), < AS blāwan (strong verb, pret blowe, pp. blawen), blow, = OHG blāhan (strong verb, pp. blāhan, blān), blow, also blāen, blājan, MHG blawen, blayen, G blauen (weak verb), blow, puff up, swell, = L flāre, blow. From the same root, with various formatives, come E blaze², blast, bladder, perhaps blster, and, from the L, flatus, afflatus, flatulent, inflate, etc.] I. intrans 1 To produce a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.—2 To constitute or form a current of air, as the wind.
A keen north wind that, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge. *Milton, P. L., xi 842*

3† To make a blowing sound, whistle—4. To pant, puff, breathe hard or quickly
Here's Mistress Page at the door, sweating and blowing
Shak, M. W. of W., III 3

5 To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet
There let the pealing organ blow
Milton, II Pt. Anseroso, I 161

6 To spout as a whale
A porpoise comes to the surface to blow
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 348

7 To explode, as gunpowder or dynamite, be torn to pieces by an explosion with up as, the magazine blew up—8 To boast, brag. [Colloq.]
You blow behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face
Bartlett, Dict. of Americanisms, p. 48

9 In foundry, to throw masses of fluid metal from the mold, as a casting, when, insufficient vent having been provided, the gases and steam are unable to pass off quietly—Blowing off, in enjin, the process of ejecting water or sediment from a boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow off pipe—Blowing through, in enjin, the act of removing the air from the cylinders valves, etc., of a steam engine by a jet of steam previous to setting the engine in motion. Blow through valves are fitted for this purpose—To blow down, to discharge the contents of a steam boiler—To blow hot and cold, to be favorable and then unfavorable, be irresolute—To blow in, to start up a blast furnace, or put it in blast—To blow off, to escape with violence, and noise, said of steam, gas, etc.—To blow out, to be out of breath, or blown—To blow over, to pass over, pass away after the force is expended, cease, subside, or be dissipated as, the present disturbances will soon blow over
A man conscious of acting so infamous a part, would have undertaken no defence, but let the accusations, which could not materially affect him, blow over
Goldsmith, Bollingbroke

To blow short, to be broken winded—said of a horse—To blow the buck's horn! See buck! To blow up (a) See 7, above. (b) To arise, come into existence, or increase in intensity—said of the wind, a storm, etc.

II. trans 1 To throw or drive a current of air upon, fan as, to blow the fire.

I with blowing the fire shall warm myself.

Shak, T. of the 8, iv 1
2 To drive or impel by means of a current of air as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.

North east winds blow
Sabeian odours from the spicy shore
Milton, P. L., iv 161

Along the grass sweet airs are blown
D. G. Rossetti, A New Year's Burden

3 To force air into or through, in order—(a) To clear of obstructing matter, as the nose. (b) To cause to sound, as a wind-instrument

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to blow a horn before her?
Shak, K. John, I 1

The bells she jingled and the whistle blew
Pope, R. of the L., v 94

4 To form by inflation; inflate, swell by injecting air into as, to blow bubbles, to blow glass—5 To empty (an egg) of its contents by blowing air or water into the shell—6. To put out of breath by fatigue as, to blow a horse by hard riding
Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters
T. Hughes

7 To inflate, as with pride; puff up [Poetic when up is omitted]
Look, how imagination blows him
Shak, I. N. II 4

8 To spread by report, as if "on the wings of the wind"
She's afraid it will be blown abroad,
And hurt her marriage
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II 1

Through the court his courtesy was blown
Dryden

9 To drive away, scatter, or shatter by firearms or explosives now always with modifying words (up, away, to pieces, etc.) as, to blow the walls up or to pieces with cannon or gunpowder, but formerly sometimes used absolutely
And I shall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And blow them at the moon
Shak, Hamlet, III 4

10 To deposit eggs in, cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots, make fly-blown—said of flies
Rather on Nilus mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water fly
Blow me into abhorring
Shak, A. and C., v 2

To blow a coal. See coal—To blow one's own trumpet, to sound one's own praises—To blow out (a) To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (b) To destroy by firearms as, to blow out one's brains, to blow an enemy's ship out of the water. To blow up (a) To fill with air, swell as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble.
In summer, he is a bladder blown up with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing
Sp. Earl, Microcosmographic. A Selfe conceited Man

(b) To inflate, puff up as, to blow up one with flattery

Blown up with high conceits ingendering pride
Milton, P. L., iv 809

(c) To fan or kindle as, to blow up a contention

His presence soon blows up the unkindly fight
Dryden

(d) To burst in pieces by explosion as, to blow up a ship by setting fire to the magazine

(e) Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly as, to blow up a scheme

(f) To scold abuse, find fault with [Colloq.]

He rails at his cousin and blows up his mother
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 295

Lord Gravelton was blowing up the waiters in the coffee room
Bulwer, Pelham, iv

(g) To raise or produce by blowing

This windy tempest, till it blow up rain,
Held back his sorrow's tide, to make it more
Shak, Lucius, I 1788

To blow upon. (a) To bring into disfavor or discredit, render stale, unsavory, or worthless

Since that time, many of the topics, which were first started here, have been hunted down, and many of the thoughts blown upon
Goldsmith, Essays Preface

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been blown upon
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

(b) To turn informer against as, to blow upon an accomplice [Slang]

blow¹ (blō), *n* [*< blow¹, v*] 1 A blowing; a blast, hence, a gale of wind. as, there came a blow from the northeast—2. The breathing or spouting of a whale—3. In metal. (a) The time during which a blast is continued. (b) That portion of time occupied by a certain stage of a metallurgical process in which the blast is used. Thus, the operation of converting cast-iron into steel by the Bessemer process is often spoken of as "the blow," and this first portion is sometimes called the "Bessemer blow" or the blow proper, the second stage being denominated the "boil," and the third the "fining"

4. An egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow

blow² (blō), *v*, pret blew, pp blown, ppr blowing. [*< ME blowen* (pret *blowe, bloun, pp. blown, blowen, blowe), < AS blāwan (pret blēow, pp. geblowen), blossom, flower, flourish, = OS. blājan = OFries. blōsa = D. bloejen = OHG. bluogan, MHG. bluejen, bluen, G. blühen, blow, bloom, = L. florere *a* secondary form),

bloom, flourish; cf. *flōs* (flor-), a flower. From the same root, with various formatives, come *bloom*¹ (and prob. *bloom*²), *blossom*, *blowth*, *blood*, and, from the L., *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, *effloresce*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1 To blossom or put forth flowers, as a plant, open out, as a flower as, a new-blown rose

How blows the citron grove Milton, P. L., v 22
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality

2 Figuratively, to flourish, bloom, become perfected

II. *trans.* To make to blow or blossom, cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms [Poetic]

The odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue

Milton, Comus, l 99

For these Favonius here shall blow
New flowers B. Jonson, Masque at Highgate

blow² (blō), *n* [*< blow², v*] 1 Blossoms in general, a mass or bed of blossoms as, the *blow* is good this season

He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country

Adams, Tatler, No 218

2 The state or condition of blossoming or flowering, hence, the highest state or perfection of anything, bloom as, a tree in full *blow*

Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, l 1

blow³ (blō), *n* [Early mod E also *blowe*, *blow*, < late ME (Sc) *blaw*, origin uncertain Plausibly explained as from an unrecorded verb, ME **blowen*, < AS **blōwan* (strong verb, pret **bleaw*, pp **blowen*) = MD *blouwen*, *blauwen*, strike, beat, D *blowen*, beat, esp beat or break flax or hemp, = MLG *bluēn*, LG *blauen* = OHG *bluwan*, *bluwan*, MHG *bluēn*, *bluēn*, G *blauen*, beat, drub (in G and LG modified under association with *blau*, blue, as in 'beat black and blue'), = Goth *blagwan*, strike, beat, not related to L *figere*, strike, beat (> ult E *afflict*, *infect*, etc.) *flūthum*, a flail (> ult E *flail*, *flagellate*, etc.) The absence of the verb from ME and AS records is remarkable (the ordinary AS word for 'strike' was *slēan*, > E *slay*), but the cognate forms favor its existence] 1 A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon, a thump, a bang, a thwack, a knock, hence, an act of hostility, as, to give one a *blow*, to strike a *blow*

He struck so plainly, I could too well feel his *blows* and withal so doubtfully that I could scarce understand them

Shak., C of F, II 1

2 A sudden shock or calamity, mischief or damage suddenly inflicted as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town

It was a dreadful *blow* to many in the days of the Reformation to find that they had been misled

Pop Sci Mo., XXVI 249

At a *blow*, by one single action, at one effort suddenly

Every year they gain a victory, and a town, but if they are once defeated they lose a province at a *blow*

Druid

Opposed or solid *blow*, in metal working, a blow which stretches or thins the metal, *unopposed* or *hollow blow*, a blow which tends to thicken and bend it — To catch one a *blow* See *catch* — To come to blows, to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations

In 1786 Georgia and South Carolina actually came to blows over the navigation of the Savannah river

J. Frazer, Amer Pol Ideas p 95

blow-ball (blō'bāl), *n* The downy head of the dandelion, salsify, etc., formed by the pappus after the blossom has fallen

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow ball* from his stalk

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l 1

blow-cock (blō'kok), *n* A cock in a steam-boiler by means of which the water may be partly or entirely blown out when desired

blowen (blō'en), *n*. [Also *blowing*, equiv to *blowess*, a form of *blowess*, q v] A showy, flaunting woman, a courtesan, a prostitute Formerly also *blowess* and *blowing* [Low slang]

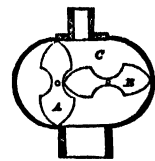
blower¹ (blō'ēr), *n* [*< ME blower*, *blawere*, < AS *blāwere*, < *blāwan*, blow see *blow¹*] 1 One who blows. Specifically—(a) One who is employed in a blowing house for smelting tin. Cornwall (b) In a glass factory, the workman who blows the melted glass into shape.

2 A screen or cover of metal fitted to an open fireplace in such a way that when it is placed in position access of air to the chimney is closed except from the bottom, or through the fire itself, used to promote combustion, especially when the fire is first kindled, by concentrating the draft upon the substance to be

ignited.—3. In coal-mining, an escape, under pressure and with high velocity, of gas or fire-damp from the coal. Such escapes are sometimes sudden and of short duration, but they occasionally continue for weeks and sometimes for years

4 A man employed in a mine in blasting.—5 A machine for forcing air into a furnace, mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, etc., to assist in drying, evaporating, and the like, a blowing-machine. See *blowing-machine*, *blowing-machine*—6 A marine animal, as a whale, which spouts up water.—7 One who brags, a boaster [Slang]

Blower and spreader, a machine uniting the action of beaters and blowers in forming cotton into a lap.—**Hydraulic blower**. See *hydraulic*.—**Oscillating blower**, a blower having one or more blades hinged or pivoted at one edge, and vibrating through an arc of a circle.—**Rotary blower**, a blower similar in construction to a rotary pump. It has vanes the motions of which are governed by cam faces, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, insuring between the vanes and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward



Rotary Blower
A. B. Cummings Co. box

tions of which are governed by cam faces, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, insuring between the vanes and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward

blower² (blō'ēr), *n* [*< blow², v*, + *-er*] A plant that blows N. E. D.

blowess¹ (blō'es), *n*. [A form of *blowess*, perhaps in simulation of *blow¹*, with fem suffix] Same as *blowen*.

blow-fly (blō'fī), *n* The common name of *Musca* (*Calliphora*) *vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (flyblow) on flesh, and thus taint it. Also called *flesh-fly*. See *cut* under *flesh-fly*.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n* A pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Those used by certain Indians of South America are of wood, from 7 to 10 feet long, with a bore not larger than the little finger, through them are blown poisoned arrows made of split cane or other light material, from a foot to 15 inches in length, and wound at the butt with some fibrous material so as to fit the bore of the blow gun. A similar blow gun is in use among the Dyaks of Borneo. Also called *blow tube* and *blowpipe*.

blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n*. 1 The nostril of a cetacean, generally situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, etc., they are reduced to a single crescent shaped opening.

2 A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—3 Same as *air-hole*, 2.—4 In steel-making, a defect in the iron or steel, caused by the escape of air or gas while solidification was taking place.

The following experiments were made in order to prepare solid steel without blow holes by the crucible process which would give a good resistance and a proper elongation

Ure, Dict., IV 845

blowing¹ (blō'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blow¹*, *v*] A defect in china caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon each other of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing

blowing¹ (blō'ing), *p* a [Ppr of *blow¹*, *v*] 1 Causing a current of wind, breathing strongly.—2 In the following phrase, liable to be blown about.—**Blowing lands**, lands whose surface soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind

blowing² (blō'ing), *n* Same as *blowen*

On a lark with black-eyed Sal (his blowing)

Byron, Don Juan, xl 19

blowing-charge (blō'ing-čarj), *n* In gunnery, a small charge of powder in a shell, sufficient to blow out the fuse-plug but not to burst the shell. It is used in firing for practice, or for testing time fuses when it is desired to recover the shells and use them again. If it is desired to fill the cavity of the shell, coal dust is added to the charge to increase its volume

blowing-cylinder (blō'ing-sil'īn-der), *n* The air-cylinder of a blowing-engine or other form of blast-machine

blowing-engine (blō'ing-en'jin), *n* 1 A motor used for driving a blower or blowing-machine.—2 A combined motor and blower

blowing-fan (blō'ing-fan), *n* A revolving wheel with vanes, used to produce a blast

blowing-furnace (blō'ing-fēr'nās), *n* A furnace in which partially formed glassware may be placed to be softened when it becomes cooled and stiff in working; sometimes, the secondary furnace following the melting-furnace

blowing-house (blō'ing-hous), *n* A house in which the process of smelting tin ore is carried on

blowing-iron, *n* Same as *blowpipe*, 1.

blowing-machine (blō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n*. Any apparatus for creating a blast of air, as for

ventilating, urging fires in boilers or furnaces in glass-making, cold storage, removing dust, etc. See *blower*, 5.—**Piston blowing-machine**, a form of blowing machine in which the air is expelled from a cylinder by a reciprocating piston F. H. Knight

blowing-pipe (blō'ing-pīp), *n* A glass-blower's pipe, a pontee

blowing-pot (blō'ing-pot), *n* In the manufacture of pottery, an apparatus for distributing slip over the ware before burning

blowing-snake (blō'ing-snāk), *n* A non-venomous snake of the family *Colebuda* and genus *Heterodon*, notable for the noise it makes by the depression of its anterior parts and the expulsion of air. The best-known species is *H. platyrhynus* of the eastern United States, which is also called *buckwheat-nose snake*, *spreading-adder*, etc.

blowing-tube (blō'ing-tūb), *n* In glass-working, a tube 4 or 5 feet long, with a bore varying in size according to the character of the work, used in blowing glass

blow-milk (blō'milk), *n* Milk from which the cream is blown off, skimmed milk [Eng.]

blown¹ (blōn), *p* a [*< ME blawen*, *blawen*, < AS *blāwen*, pp of *blāwan* see *blow¹*] 1 Swelled, inflated

No blown ambition doth our arms incite
Shak., Lear, iv 4

I come with no blown spirit to abuse you
Bau and Pl., Little French Lawyer, III 2

2 Spongy or porous from the presence of bubbles of air or gas said of metal castings.—3 Stale from exposure, as to air or flesh, hence, tainted, unsavory as, *blown drink* (obsolete), *blown meat*, a *blown* reputation. See *flyblown*.—4 Out of breath, tired, exhausted as, "their horses much *blown*," Scott

ounds! I am quite out of breath. Sir, I am come to—
What? I beg pardon—but as you perceive, I am devilish
flyblown Colman the Younger, Four Gentlemen, III 9

5 In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by going green food said of cattle.—6. Emptied by blowing, as an egg

blown² (blōn), *p* a [*< ME blawen*, < AS **blāwen*, *qblāwen*, pp of *blāwan* see *blow²*] Fully expanded or opened, as a flower as, "the *blown* rose," Shak., A and C, III 11

blow-off (blō'ōf), *n* Pertaining to or used in blowing off (which see, under *blow¹*, *v*, 1)

The *blow-off* apparatus consists in fresh water boilers, simply of a large cock at the bottom of the boiler

Tankers, Steam Engine, § 305

Blow-off cock, a faucet in the blow-off pipe of a steam boiler.—**Blow-off pipe**, a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam engine, communicating with the ash pit (or with the sea in marine boilers) and furnished with a cock, the opening of which causes the water and the sediment or brine to be forced out by the steam

blow-out (blō'out), *n* A feast, an entertainment, a great demonstration, a spree ['olloq.]

The Russian sailors had celebrated their Christmas eleven days before, when they had a grand *blow out*

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 209

blow-over (blō'ō'vēr), *n* In glass-making, the surplus glass, which, when a vessel is blown in a mold, is forced out above the lip of the mold

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *n* and *a* I. *n* 1 An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through



Blowpipes.
a common blowpipe. b c shn a blowpipe in use with charcoal near the jet

the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas-jet, to direct the flame upon a substance, in order to fuse it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area.

In its simplest form, as used, for example, by gas fitters, it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass or other substance, usually about 7 inches long, 1 inch in diameter at one end, and tapering so as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly at a right angle. The blowpipe of the mineralogist is provided with a small chamber near the jet, in which the moisture from the mouth collects. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows in stead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blowpipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blowpipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary for their combination) propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to fuse or vaporize many substances refractory at lower temperatures. The blowpipe is used by goldsmiths and jewelers in soldering, by glass blowers in softening and shaping glass, and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances. Also called by workmen a *blowing iron*.

2. Same as *blow-gun*.—**Airhydrogen blowpipe**, a modification of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe

II. a Relating in any way to a blowpipe, or to blow-piping as, *blowpipe analysis*.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *v. t., pret. and pp. blow-piped, ppr. blow-piping* [*< blowpipe, n*] To use the blowpipe, conduct chemical experiments or perform mechanical operations by means of the blowpipe

blow-point (blō'pōint), *n* A game supposed to have consisted in blowing small pins or arrows through a tube at certain numbers

Shortly boys shall not play
At span counter or blow point, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier *Donne, Satires, iv*

blowse¹, *n* See *blouse*

blowse², *n* See *blouse*

blowser (blou'zər), *n* [*E dial*] In *pulchard-jacking*, on the south coast of England one of the men engaged in landing and carrying the fish to the curing-houses *Encyc Brit*, IX 254

blowth (blōth), *n* [*< blow + -th, after growth, < grow*] Bloom or blossom blossoms in a collective sense, the state of blossoming [Now only dialectal in S W England (in the form *blooth*) and in New England]

The scalds and flocks were as yet but potential and in the bloom and bud *Raleigh Hist World*, I ix § 8

With us a single blossom is a blow while *blowth* means the blossoming, in general A farmer would say that there was a good *blowth* on his fruit trees *Lowell Baylow Papers*, 2d ser., Int

blow-through (blō'thro), *a* Pertaining to or used in the process of blowing through (which see, under *blow*), *i. e.* **Blow-through cock**, a faucet through which the air that may be contained in a steam chamber is blown out when steam is admitted — **Blow-through valve**, a valve in the opening through which steam enters a condensing steam engine, used in blowing through

blow-tube (blō'tub), *n* 1 A hollow iron rod, from 5 to 6 feet long, by blowing through which a glass-blower expands the semi-fluid metal gathered on its further end while shaping it on the lathe — 2 Same as *blow-gun*

blow-up (blō'up), *n* [From the phrase *to blow up* see *blow*, *v.*, II] 1 A scolding, a quarrel [*Colloq*]

The Captain gave him a grand *blow-up* in true nautical style *R H Dana, i*, before the Mast p 22

2 One of the rooms in a sugar-refinery, usually on the top floor, where the raw sugar is first melted **Blow-up pan**, in *sugar refining*, the pan in which the raw sugar after being sifted, is placed with water to be dissolved At the bottom of the pan is a perforated steam pipe through which steam blows up through the solution hence the name of the pan and of the room in which the operation is carried on

blow-valve (blō'valv), *n* The snuffing-valve of a condensing-engine

blow-well (blō'wel), *n* In some parts of England, a popular name for an artesian well

At Merton in Surrey, at Brighton, at Southampton, all along the east coast of Lincolnshire, and in the low district between the chalk wolds near Louth and the Wash, Artesian borings have long been known and go by the name of *blow wells* among the people of the district *Encyc Brit* II 646

blowy (blō'y), *a* [*< blow + -y*] Windy; blowing, breezy

blowze (blouz), *n* [Also spelled *blowse*, *blouse*, *blowze*, *E dial blawse* cf *blowess* Origin uncertain] 1 A beggar's trull, a beggar wench, a wench

Woe without my advice, my love, my knowledge,
Ay, and a beggar, too, a trull, a *blowze*!

Chapman All Fools, iv 1

Venus herself, the queen of Cytheron is but a *blowze* *Shelton Love Tricks*, iii 5

2 A ruddy, fat-faced wench, a blowzy woman applied in Shakespeare to an infant

Sweet *blowze* you are a beautiful blossom sure

Shak, Tit And, iv 2

blowzed (blouz'd), *a* [*< blowze + -d*] Blowzy, made ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather, fat and high-colored

I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all *blowzed* and red with walking

Goldsmith, Vicar, x

Hugo women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain

Tennyson Princess iv

blowzing (blou'zing), *a* [*< blowze + -ing*] Blowzy, flaunting, fluffy as, "that *blowzing* wig of his," *J Baillie*

blowzy (blou'zi), *a* [*< blowze + -y*] 1 Ruddy-faced, fat and ruddy, high-colored

A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp

George Eliot, *Silas Marner*, xi

2 Disheveled; unkempt as, *blowzy* hair

B L R. An abbreviation of *breech-loading rifle* or *breech-loading rifled* used in the technical description of guns

In naval service *B L R* guns of cast iron, strengthened by rings, have been employed, ranging from 70 to 800 pounds *Encyc Brit*, II 665

blub (blub), *v.* [*Var. of blub, cf blubber.*]

I. trans. To swell; puff out.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wain.
Merr for Mags, p 112

II. intrans. To swell, protrude

blubber (blub'er), *v* [Also *bllobber*, *< ME blub-ern, blöberen*, weep, earlier bubble, boil, as water in agitation Cf *G dial blubbern*, cast up bubbles, as water, *LG herut blubbern*, babble, chatter Appar an imitative word, having, like many such, a freq form The short forms *blub* and *blub* are modern Cf *blub, blub, blab, blub*] **I. intrans** 1 To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face, burst into a fit of weeping used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule

Even so lies she,

Blubbering and weeping, weeping and blubbering

Shak, R and J, III 3

Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume *Mrs Browning*

2. To bubble, foam

Ther faure cits worn set, now is a see called,
That ay is drony & dym, A doid in hit kynde,
Bla, blubrande, & blak, vublythe to nege
Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 1017

II. trans. To disfigure with weeping

blubber (blub'er), *n* [Also *bllobber*, *< ME blub-ber*, a bubble, *bluber, blöber*, surge, agitation of water, bubble see the verb] 1 A bubble

At his mouth a *blubber* stole of foam

Henryson, *Test of Crickie*, I 192

2 The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscles The whole quantity yielded by a large whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 60 hundredweight but sometimes to 80 or more

3 A gelatinous substance, hence, an aculeph or sea-nettle, a medusa — 4 [*< blubber, v*] The act or state of blubbering as, to be in a *blubber* — 5 One who blubs *Carlyle*

blubbered (blub'er), *p. a* [*Pp of blubber, v*] Swollen, big, turgid as, a *blubbered* lip, "her *blubbered* cheeks," *Dryden*, *Ceyx* and *Aleyone*, I 392

blubberer (blub'er-er), *n* One who blubbers

blubber-lip (blub'er-lip), *n* [*< blubber + lip*] A swollen lip, a thick lip, such as that of a negro Also written *bllobber-lip*

His *blubber lips* and little brows commend

Johnson, *ix* of *Juvenal's Satires*, III

blubber-lipped (blub'er-lipt), *a* [*ME blaber-lipped, < blubber + lip + -ed*] Having blubber-lips Also written *bllobber-lipped* as, "a *blubber-lipped* shell," *N Grew*

blubber-spade (blub'er-späd), *n* [*< blubber* (whale's blubber) + *spade*] A keen-edged spade used to remove the layer of blubber which envelops a whale's body

blubbery (blub'er-i), *a* [*< blubber + -y*] Resembling blubber, fat, as a cetacean

blucher (blü'cher), *n* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon

He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in his *bluchers* *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*

bludgeon (bluj'on), *n* [Not found before 1730 (Bailey), origin unknown A plausible conjecture connects it with *D bludsen*, *blutsen*, bruise, beat (parallel with *butsen* with same meaning see *botch*) The *F* word, if from this source, may have been introduced as a cant term in the Elizabethan period, along with many other cant terms from the *D* which never, or not until much later, emerged in literary use] A heavy stick, particularly one with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon

Arms were costly, and the greater part of the fyrd came equipped with *bludgeons* and hedge stakes, which could do little to meet the spear and battle axe of the invader *J R Green*, *Conq of Eng*, p 127

blue (blü), *a* and *n* [Early mod *E* reg *blew*, *blewe*, rarely *blue*, *< ME blew, bleue*, occasionally *blauc, blue, bluc, blu, bleu*, possibly *< AS. *blāw* (in deriv *blāwen*, bluish) for **blāw* (whence the reg *ME blo, bloo*, mod *E* dial *blow*, north *ME bla, blaa*, mod north *E* and *Sc bla, blea*, after the *Scand* see *blac*) (cf *E mew*, *< AS mēw*, a gull), but more prob from, and in any case merged with, *OF blew, blif*, mod *F bleu* = *Pr. blau*, from *blava* = *Osp. blavo*, *Sp Pg blau* = *It biao* (obs or dial) (cf mod *It blu*, *< F or E*), *< ML. blarus, blārus*, *< OIGt blāw (blāw)*, *MHG. blā (blāw)*, *G blau* = *MD blaew*, *D blaew* = *OFries. blau* = *MLG. blā, blāw, blaue*, *LG. blau, blaag*, *blue*, =

*AS. *blāw* (above) = *Icel. blár* = *Sw. blå* = *Dan. blaa*, blue, livid (see *blae*); perhaps = *L. flāvus*, yellow (color-names being variable in application) Some of the uses of *blue* originally belonged to the parallel form *blae* in the sense of 'livid,' as in *black and blue*.] **I. a** 1. Of the color of the clear sky, of the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .505 and .415 micron, and more especially 487 to 460, or of such light mixed with white; azure, cerulean — 2. Livid, lead-colored said of the skin or complexion as affected by cold, contusion, or fear (see *blae*) hence the phrase *black and blue*. See *black* — 3. Figuratively, afflicted with low spirits, despondent, depressed; hypochondriacal, having the blues.

Even I or you,

If we'd nothing to do,

Should find ourselves looking remarkably *blue*

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II 10.

Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged

Disraeli, *Young Duke*, II 5

4 Dismal, unpromising applied to things as, a *blue* lookout [*Colloq*] — 5 Inflexible, rigid, strict in morals or religion, puritanic as, a *blue* Presbyterian often in the form *true blue* (which see, below) — 6 [With ref to *blue-stocking*, *q. v*] Learned, pedantic applied to women

Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed

Thackeray

7 Indecent, obscene as, *blue* stories [*Colloq*] — **Black and blue** See *black* — **Blue antelope** Same as *blauwhok* — **Blue asbestos** See *crocidolite* — **Blue ashes**, a hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially It is found native ("mountain blue") in (un)berland, England — **Blue beech** Same as *water beech* — **Blue bindweed**, *blood, bream, carmine, clay*, etc See the nouns — **Blue coppers** Same as *bluestone* — **Blue flesh-fly** Same as *bluebottle*, 2 — **Blue funk**, extreme nervousness or nervous agitation nervous apprehension or dread — **Blue glass**, glass colored with cobalt manganese — **Blue ground**, Same as *blue rock* (b or c) — **Blue lake**, a pigment similar to Antwerp blue — **Blue magnetism**, that which characterizes the south pole of a magnet. **Blue malachite** See *malachite* **Blue metal**, copper at a certain stage in the process of refining — **Blue milk, Monday**, etc See the nouns — **Blue ocher** See *ocher* **Blue pole**, the south pole of a magnet **Blue pulp**, a name of various mixtures known to calico printers and dyers, made up of yellow prussiate of potash and protochlorid or bichlorid of tin and water — **Blue ribbon**. See *ribbon* — **Blue rock** (a) The name in parts of Ireland of an arenaceous shale (b) In Australia the volcanic (basaltic) material in places overlying the tertiary auriferous gravels (c) The bluish colored matrix in which the South African diamonds are often found embedded It is a kind of breccia — **Blue sand**, a cobalt smalt used by potters for painting blue figures on pottery — **Blue shark**. See *shark* **Blue verditer** Same as *Bremen blue* (see below) — **Blue vitriol** See *vitriol* — **To burn blue**, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone — **True blue** [that is, genuine, lasting blue being taken as a type of constancy, and used in this and other phrases often with an added allusion to some other sense of *blue*], constant, unwavering, staunch, sterling, unflinching, upright and downright specifically applied to the Scotch Presbyterians or Whig party in the seventeenth century, from the color (blue) adopted by the Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red

II. n 1 The color of the clear sky or of natural ultramarine, or a shade or a tint resembling it, azure See *I*, 1 — 2 A dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources, they are all compound bodies, some being natural and others artificial See phrases below

3 Bluish — 4 The sky; the atmosphere. [*Poetic*]

I came and sat

Below the chestnuts, when their buds

Were glistening in the breezy *blue*

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*

5 The sea, the deep sea [*Poetic*] — 6 A member of a party, or of any company of persons, which has adopted blue as its distinctive color — 7 The heavy winter coat of the deer See phrase *in the blue*, below — 8 A butterfly of the family *Lycaenidae*, found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe — 9 [Short for *blue-stocking*] A pedantic woman.

Next to a lady I must bid adieu —

Whom some in mirth or malice call a *blue*

Crabbe.

Alexandria blue, a pigment used by the ancient Egyptians, composed of the silicates of copper and lime Also called *Egyptian blue* — **Alizarin blue**, $C_{17}H_9NO_4$, a coal tar color used for dyeing, prepared by heating nitro alizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid, and afterward washing with water It occurs in commerce as a dark violet paste containing about 10 per cent of dry substance, and is used in wool dyeing and calico printing in place of indigo, under certain conditions Also called *anthracene blue* — **Alkali blue**, in *dyeing*, a coal tar color used for bright blue shades on silk and wool, but unsuited for cotton, because it will not combine with acid mordants It consists essentially of the sodium salt of monosulphonic acid of rosaniline blue, and is applied in a slightly alkaline bath (hence the name) Also called *fast blue* and *Guernsey blue* — **Aniline blue**, a generic name for spirit-blue, soluble blue, and alkali blue See these terms — **Anthra-**

came blue. Same as *alkaline blue*.—**Antwerp blue**, a Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Heerlem blue*, *mineral blue*.—**Armenian blue**, a pigment used by the ancients, probably a native ultramarine.—**Azure blue**, a name given to various pigments such as cobalt blue, ultramarine, and carbonate of copper.—**Basic blue**, a more carefully prepared spirit blue of the first kind. See *spirit-blue*. Also called *opal blue*.—**Berlin blue** Same as *Prussian blue*, but usually a little lighter in color. Also called *steel-blue*.—**Blackley blue** Same as *soluble blue* (a).—**Bremen blue**, a hydrated copper oxide formed by precipitating nitrate of copper with lime. It is mostly used for fresco painting, and retains its blue color under artificial light. Also called *blue verditer*.—**Cerulean blue**, a pigment composed of the oxides of tin and cobalt. It retains its blue color by artificial light.—**Chemie blue**, a term used by dyers for a very acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid which resembles Saxony blue.—**China blue**, a coal tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing.—**Chinese blue**, a pigment similar to Prussian blue, but when dry and in a lump form having a peculiar reddish bronze cast. Its tints are purer than those of Prussian blue.—**Cobalt blue**, a pure blue tending toward cyan blue and of high luminosity. Also called *Hungary blue*, *Leithner's blue* and *Paris blue*.—**Coupler's blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing. It is a spirit induline, and is the hydrochloride of some color base, such as triphenyl violaniline. It yields a dark blue color not unlike indigo, and can be dyed on wool, silk, and cotton. Also called *azodiphenyl*, *Riberfeld blue*, *Roubaix blue*.—**Cyanine blue** Same as *Leitch's blue*.—**Distilled blue**, a purified solution of sulphate of indigo.—**Dumont's blue**, a carefully prepared small used by decorators of china.—**Egyptian blue** Same as *Alexandria blue*.—**Elberfeld blue** Same as *Coupler's blue*.—**Echel blue** Same as *small*.—**Fast blue** Same as *alkali blue*.—**Fluorescent resorcinol blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, prepared by dissolving azo resorcinol in potash adding bromine, and precipitating with hydrochloric acid the hexabrom diazo-resorcinol, and converting this into the so dim salt. It dyes wool and silk a fast blue with a red fluorescence, especially in artificial light. Also called *resorcin blue*.—**French blue** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gentiana blue** Same as *spirit blue*.—**Gold blue**, a color similar to purple of Cassius. See *purple*.—**Guernsey blue** Same as *alkali blue*.—**Guinet blue** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Haarlem blue** Same as *Antwerp blue*.—**Humboldt blue** Same as *spirit blue*.—**Hungary blue** Same as *cobalt blue*.—**Imperial blue** Same as *spirit blue*.—**Indian blue** Same as *indigo*.—**Intense blue**, a pigment made by refining indigo.—**In the blue**, wearing the blue coat, as a deer.

There is a bluish shade observed on the common deer, which is so prevalent as to have given the white coat the general appellation of the blue among frontiersmen and hunters, who say the deer is in the red or the blue, as he may be in the summer or the winter coat.

J. D. Caton, Antelope and Deer of America, p. 149

Leitch's blue, a compound of cobalt blue and Prussian blue. Also called *cyanine blue*.—**Leithner's blue** Same as *cobalt blue*.—**Lyons blue**, one of the commercial names of spirit blue.—**Mineral blue** Same as *Antwerp blue*.—**Monther's blue**, a special kind of Prussian blue, in the making of which ammonia is used.—**Mountain blue**. See *azurite*.—**Napoleon blue**, a blue color dyed on silk by means of basic ferric sulphate and yellow prussiate of potash, forming a Prussian blue. Also called *Raymond's blue*.—**Native Prussian blue** Same as *blue ochre* (which see, under *ochre*).—**Navy blue** Same as *soluble blue* (b).—**Nemours blue**, a color produced in dyeing, by first dyeing with sandal wood and afterward with indigo, giving a purple hue by reflected light.—**Neutral blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochloride of the color base safranine. It is useful only in dyeing cotton.—**New blue** Same as *artificial ultramarine*, or, in coal tar colors, same as *neutral blue*.—**Night blue** (a) Same as *Victoria blue*, but of a purer shade. (b) Soluble blue. (c) Any blue that is free from violet, and retains a true blue color in artificial light.—**Paris blue** (a) Same as *cobalt blue*. (b) A somewhat light shade of Prussian blue.—**Parma blue**, a spirit blue of the first kind, with a decided violet tone.—**Paste blue** (a) Sulphate of indigo. (b) Prussian blue in a pasty state.—**Permanent blue** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Prussian blue**, a pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with yellow prussiate of potash, forming a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a cyan blue like that of the spectrum of wave length 420 micron, its chroma is strong, but its luminosity is low. Sometimes called *royal blue*.—**Raymond's blue** Same as *Napoleon blue*.—**Reboulleau's blue** Same as *Schweinfurth blue*.—**Resorcin blue** Same as *fluorescent resorcinol blue*.—**Roubaix blue** Same as *Coupler's blue*.—**Royal blue** Same as *small*. In dyeing, Prussian blue is sometimes so named.—**Sanders or saunders blue**, a corrupt name for the French *ceadres bleues* (ultramarine ashes).—**Saxony blue**, the sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and used for dyeing on wool and silk. It is brighter in color than that obtained from the indigo vat, but is not so fast either to light or to the action of soap.—**Schweinfurth blue**, a pigment made by fusing together copper arseniate, potassium arsenate, and niter. The product soon turns blue when mixed with oil. Also called *Reboulleau's blue*.—**Soluble blue** (a) A coal tar color used in dyeing, obtained by heating a spirit blue with sulphuric acid, and the product with oxalic acid. Such blues are soluble in water, in distinction from the *spirit blues*, which are soluble only in alcohol. Also called *Blackley blue*. (b) A Prussian blue to which has been added an excess of prussiate of potash. Also called *ball blue*, *navy blue*.—**The blues**. (a) [Contraction for *blue devils*.] Low spirits, melancholy, despondency, hypochondria. See *blue devils*. (b) [cap.] The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford Blues first mustered in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.—**To be a blue**, to have won one's blue (which see, below). [Eng.] **To win one's blue**, to be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests from the

distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow, and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions. [Eng.]—**Ultramarine blue** See *ultramarine*.—**Vat-blue** Same as *indigo blue*.—**Victoria blue**, a coal tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.—**Violet-blue**, a blue tending toward violet, the color of the spectrum between wave lengths 400 to 415 micron or of such light mixed with white.

Wine-blue, *cenocyan*, used as a coloring matter for red wines.

blue (blü), *v*, pret and pp *blued*, ppr *bluing* [*< blue, a.*] **I. trans** To make blue, dye a blue color; color with bluing, make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

II. t. intrans To bluish.

blueback (blü'bäc), *n*. 1. A local English name (current in Yorkshire) of the coal-fish, in allusion to the bluish color of the back.—2 The blue-backed salmon or nerka, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, known in Idaho as the red-fish.—3 In Maryland and Virginia, the glut-herring, a herring-like fish, *Clupea astratus*, without vomerine or palatine teeth, with the lower jaw projecting but little, and the peritoneum blackish. It is much like the alewife, but of less value.—4 A local name in Maine of the blue-backed trout, *Salvelinus aquassas*.

bluebell (blü'bel), *n*. The popular name of several different plants. (a) In Scotland, of *Campanula rotundifolia*, a plant bearing a loose panicle of blue bell-shaped flowers. See *hairybell*. (b) In England, of *Scilla nutans*, the wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (c) Of the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*. (d) Occasionally, of other plants with blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blü'ber-ri), *n.*, pl *blueberries* (-iz) [*< blue + berry*. Cf *blueberry*.] In America (a) The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium*, ordinarily distinguished from the various kinds of huckleberry by its blue color and smaller seeds. The swamp or tall blueberry is the *Vaccinium corymbosum*, the low blueberry, *V. vacillans*, and the dwarf blueberry, *V. pennsylvanicum*. See *huckleberry*. (b) Another name of the cohosh, *Aralophyllum thalictroides*.

bluebill (blü'bil), *n*. A scap duck, the black-head (which see).

blue-billy (blü'bil-i), *n.* [*< blue + billy*, perhaps the proper name *Billy* used familiarly, as in other instances. See *billy*, *billy*.] In metal, the residuum from pyrites, roasted for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or for the extraction in the moist way of the copper which it contains. This residuum, consisting mainly of pyroxene, is largely used as a filling in the puddling furnaces in parts of England.

bluebird (blü'börd), *n.* [In 17th century, *bluebird*.] 1 An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Sialia*, of which blue is the chief color. There are several species. The common or Wilson's bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, inhabits eastern North America. It is about 6½ inches long, blue above and dull red dish and white below. In most parts of the United States it is a harbinger of spring, coming with a melodious song. It nests in holes, and lays plain pale bluish eggs. The western or Mexican bluebird, *S. mexicana*, is very similar but has a reddish patch on the back, and the throat blue. The arctic or Rocky Mountain bluebird, *S. arctica*, is a larger species, of a paler blue than the others, fading into white below, without any red.

2 Some other bird of a blue color as, the fairy bluebird of Java, *Irene tucosia*.

blue-black (blü'bläk), *a.* and *n*. **I. a** Of a bluish-black color.

II. n. 1. A name of ivory-black, from its bluish hue, a color resembling ivory-black.—2 A well-burnt and levigated charcoal prepared from vine-twigs. Also called *vine-black*.

blueblaw (blü'blä), *n*. [Also written *blueblaw*, early mod *E* *blewblaw*, *< blew*, blue, + **blaw*, appar. a varied form of *blue* or *blaw* (ME *bla*, etc.), later modified to *blow*.] An old name of the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

blue-blazer (blü'blä-zér), *n*. A sweetened and flavored drink made of Scotch whisky and water mixed, after being set on fire, by pouring back and forth between two mugs.

blue-blind (blü'blind), *a*. Unable to distinguish the color blue from other colors.

From the rarity and, in many cases, the entire absence of reference to blue in ancient literature (Cicero has maintained that even as recently as the time of Homer, our ancestors were blue blind).

Sir J. Lubbock, Pop Sci Mo, XXI 300

blueblow, *n*. See *blueblaw*.

bluebonnet (blü'bon'et), *n*. 1 A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus ceruleus*. Also called *bluecap*. Macgillivray.—2 In bot., same as *bluebottle*, 1.—3 A name given to the soldiery of Scotland when it was a separate kingdom,

from the color of their bonnets, also, any Scotchman generally as two words. Also *bluecap*.

England shall many a day

Fill of the bloody fray

When the Blue Bonnets came over the Border

Scott, Ballad, Monastery, xxv

bluebottle (blü'bot'l), *n*. [In def 1 with ref to the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle-shaped involucre or whorl.] 1. In bot., *Centaurea Cyanus*, a composite plant, a weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in America. Also called *bluebonnet* and *bluecap*.—2 In zool., a dipterous insect with a blue abdomen, of the family *Muscidae* and genus *Musca*, or *Calliphora*. Also popularly called *bee-eater* and *blue flesh-fly*.

Under the term *bluebottle* at least two species are included (in England) namely, *Musca vomitoria* and *M. erythrocephala*. They both have the under surface of the head red. Stand Nat Hist VI 95

3 A policeman, a beadle, or other officer wearing a blue dress. [Slang.]

bluebreast (blü'brest), *n*. Same as *bluthroat*.

bluebuck (blü'buk), *n*. [Tr of D *blauwbok*.] Same as *blauwbok*.

bluebush (blü'bush), *n*. A Mexican shrub, *Ceanothus azureus*, with abundant blue flowers.

bluebuttons (blü'but'onz), *n*. Same as *bluecap*, 3 (a).

bluecap (blü'kap), *n*. 1 A fish said to be of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. Imp. Dict.—2 Same as *bluebonnet*, 1.—3 In bot. (a) Some blue-flowered species of *Scabiosa*, as *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis*. (b) The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.—4 Same as *bluebonnet*, 3.

A thousand blue caps more. Shak, 1 Hen IV, II 4

5 In coal-mining, a blue or brownish halo around the flame of the safety-lamp, indicating the presence of a dangerous quantity of fire-damp.

bluecoat (blü'köt), *n*. A person who wears a blue coat, especially as a uniform or livery. Specifically.—(a) A serving man especially in the house of an English country gentleman. The blue coat and badge were formerly the common livery of all the male servants and attendants in a large establishment. (b) A soldier in the army of the United States.—**Bluecoat boy**, a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London, a foundation dating from the time of Edward VI, the beneficiaries of which, who are young boys still wear the dress common to boys at that time, or a slight modification of it, consisting of a long blue coat girded with a leather belt, knee breeches, yellow stockings, and low shoes. Their head dress is what is called a *muffin cap* (which see), but generally they wear no caps, even in the coldest weather.

blue-cod (blü'kod), *n*. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coast of the United States, better known as *cultus-cod*.

blue-creeper (blü'kröp'ri), *n*. A graceful twining plant of Tasmania, *Conocarpus volubilis*, natural order *Polygalaceae*, bearing an abundance of bright-blue flowers.

blue-curls (blü'küriz), *n*. A low labiate plant of the United States, *Trichostema dichotomum*, with blue flowers and very long coiled filaments.

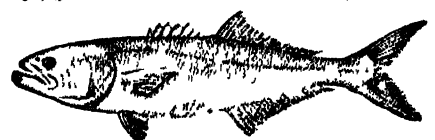
blue-devils (blü'dev'iz), *n* pl. [See *blue, a.*, 3, 4.] 1 Low spirits, depression of mind.—2 [With allusion to the apparitions of such delirium.] Delirium tremens.

blue-disease (blü'di-zéz'), *n*. Same as *cyanosis*.

blue-eyed (blü'id), *a*. Having blue eyes as, "the blue-eyed Norseman," Longfellow, Tales of a Wayside Inn. **Blue-eyed grass**, in bot the name in the United States of species of *Scyrrhynchium*.—**Blue-eyed Mary**, the name of a boraginaceous plant, *Onoplosides verna*, of Europe with small blue flowers resembling the forget me not.

bluefin (blü'fin), *n*. A local name in the United States of the lake-herring or white fish of Lake Michigan, *Coregonus nigrpinus*. See *cisco*.

bluefish (blü'fish), *n*. 1 The usual name of a fish of the family *Pomatomidae*, the *Pomatomus saltatrix*, also called *tailor*, *skipjack*, *blue-snapper*, and *green-fish*. It is of compressed subuliform shape, greenish or bluish above and silvery below. It



Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*)
(From Report of U S Fish Comm'n 1881)

sometimes attain a length of about 4 feet, though it is usually much smaller. It is common in many seas, but is best known along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its teeth are small but trenchant and the fish is exceedingly ravenous and destructive to other fishes. It affords excellent sport, and its flesh is esteemed for the table.

2 An occasional (New England) name of the common cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *cunner*. — **3** A Californian scorpionfish, *Cynoscion paripinnis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States. — **4** A pinnleptoid fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Triacanthus*, of a bluish-brown color, with triacanthous spines in an outer row, and a band of smaller teeth within. — **5** A West Indian and Floridian labroid fish, *Platygllossus radiatus*, with 9 dorsal spines, cheeks and opercles naked, and well-developed posterior canines. The adult is azure blue with a longitudinal band on the anal fin and a blue margin on the dorsal.

blue-glede (blō'glēd), *n*. An English name of the ring-tailed harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. Also called *blue-kite* and *blue-hawk*.

blue-gown (blō'goun), *n*. One of a former order of paupers in Scotland, also called the *king's beadmen*, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings as the king's age, and a badge bearing the words "I was and I am, which protected them from all laws against idleness." Edie Ochiltrie in Sir W. Scott's novel. The Antiquary, is a type of the class. The practice of appointing beadmen was discontinued in 1811.

blue-grass (blō'gras), *n*. [*blue* + *grass*] Cf. *leel bla-gras* (*Glycerium pratense*). In bot., the name of several species of *Poa*. The blue grass of England is *P. compressa* of Kentucky, *P. pratensis* highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay, and of Texas, *P. arachnoides*. The red topped blue grass of Montana and westward is *P. tenuifolia*. — **Blue-grass region**. See *grass*.

blue-gum (blō'gum), *n*. 1 In *pathol.*, a blue coloration of the free edge of the gums, frequent in cases of lead-poisoning. — 2 The blue-gum tree. **Blue-gum tree**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an important tree of Australia of extremely rapid growth, and known to have attained a height of 350 feet. It is reputed to be a preventive of malaria and is now largely planted in California and other countries. Its leaves are odoriferous when bruised, and are used as a febrifuge.

blue-haft (blō'haf't), *n*. A local Scotch name of the bird better known as the hedge-chanter, *Acroton modularis*. See *cut* under *Acroton*.

blue-hawk (blō'hāk), *n*. 1 Same as *blue-glede*. — 2 The adult peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. — 3 The American goshawk, *Icthyophaga capillus*.

blue-hearts (blō'harts), *n*. The common name of *Buchnera Americana*, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, a perennial herb with deep-purple flowers.

blue-hot (blō'hot), *a*. Blue with heat, said of a body at so high a temperature that the more refrangible rays, that is, the blue and violet, preponderate in its total radiation, so that the light it emits appears blue.

blueing, *n*. See *bluing*.

blue-jack (blō'jak), *n*. A species of oak, *Quercus cinerea*, a small tree with hard, strong, and heavy wood, found on the coasts of the southern United States.

blue-jacket (blō'jak'et), *n*. 1 In the *naval service*, a sailor as distinguished from a marine so called from the color of his jacket. — 2 A name given in the United States to hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphingidae*. The predominant color is blue. The best known are the *Piloporus caeruleus*, a northern species, and the *Chloron cyanum*, whose range is more to the south. Both are known under the collective name of *mud daubers*. See *cut* under *Amorphila digger wasp*, and *mud dauber*.

blue-john (blō'jou), *n*. The local name in Derbyshire, England, of a blue variety of fluor-spar.

Blue John was a name given by the miners who first discovered it to a variety of fluor spar, in order to distinguish it from Black Jack, which is an ore of zinc. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII, 506.

bluejoint-grass (blō'joint-gras), *n*. A common name in the United States of two stout bluish-stemmed grasses, *Doeyuzia* (*Calamagrostis*) *Canadensis*, and, west of the Rocky Mountains, *Agropyrum glaucum*.

blue-kite (blō'kit), *n*. Same as *blue-glede*.

blue-laid (blō'lād), *a*. In *paper-making*, having a blue tinge, said of a class of laid papers.

blue-laws (blō'lār), *n pl*. A supposititious code of severe laws for the regulation of religious and personal conduct in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, hence, any rigid Sunday laws or religious regulations. The assertion by some writers of the existence of the blue laws has no other basis than the adoption by the first authorities of the New Haven colony of the Scriptures as their code of law and government, and their strict application of Mosaic principles.

blue-leg (blō'leg), *n*. [*A sportive adaptation of blue-stocking, n*] A blue-stocking; a literary person.

When Madame de Staël resided at Coppet, it was her custom to collect around her in the evening a circle of literary men, the *blue legs* of Geneva, by some one of whom an essay, a dissertation, or a portion of a work in progress, was frequently read aloud to entertain the rest.

Southern, The Doctor, 184

blueling (blō'ling), *n*. [*blue* + *ling*¹] A small butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna*, notable for its blue color.

blue-ly (blō'li), *adv*. With a blue color. *Swift*.

blue-mantle (blō'man'tl), *n*. The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. The office was instituted either by Edward III or by Henry V, and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the color of the arms of France.

blue-mass (blō'mās), *n*. A drug made by rubbing up metallic mercury with confection of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this blue-pills are made.

blue-metal (blō'met'al), *n*. See *blue metal*, under *metal*.

blue-mold (blō'möld), *n*. A common minute fungus, *Penicillium crustaceum*, of bluish or greenish color, found on moldy bread and a large number of foods and other substances. The mycelium or spawn sends up numerous slender filaments or hyphae which branch at the top and bear chains of reproductive cells or conidia. In rare cases spores are produced in asci.

blueness (blō'ness), *n*. [*blue* + *-ness*] The quality of being blue in any sense.

blue-nose (blō'nōz), *n*. 1 A native of Nova Scotia, a colloquial designation, in allusion either to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter, or to a kind of potato so named which is largely produced there. *Haliburton*. — 2 A Nova Scotian vessel.

blue-ointment (blō'oint'ment), *n*. Mercurial ointment.

blue-paddle (blō'pād'l), *n*. A Scotch name of the lumpsucker.

blue-paper (blō'pā'pēr), *n*. Paper sensitive to light, prepared by floating white paper on a solution of potassium ferrocyanide. It is used for copying maps and plans, printing photographic negatives, etc. After exposure to light during a proper interval beneath the subject to be reproduced, the print is finished by immersion in several changes of clean water, which dissolves from the paper that part of the ferrocyanide which has not been acted upon by light, and brings out a fine blue color in place of the original dull gray or greenish color in those portions of the surface which have been affected. Called in the trade *blue process paper*.

blue-perch (blō'pērēh), *n*. 1 A local name of the common New England cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *cut* under *cunner*. — 2 A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema laterale*, a kind of surf-fish.

blue-peter (blō'pē'tēr), *n*. [*blue* + *peter*, orig. *repeater*]

See *peter*, *repeater*. *Naut.*, a blue flag having a white square in the center, hoisted at the fore royalmast-head of merchant vessels as a signal that the ship is ready to sail, to recall boats, etc.

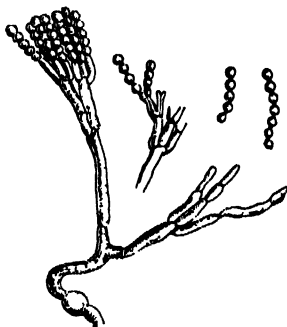
A large brand new red ensign pulling in rich color at the halliards at the peak, and *blue Peter* lazily fluttering above the fore royal yard.

H. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, iv

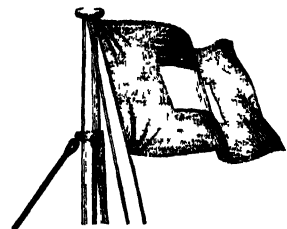
blue-pie (blō'pī), *n*. One of the species of Asiatic jays of the genus *Urocissa*.

blue-pigeon (blō'pī'on), *n*. A name for a sounding-lead.

blue-pike (blō'pik), *n*. A local name in the United States of the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion* (or *Lucoperca*) *vitreum*.



Blue mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*) with detached chains of conidia highly magnified.



Blue peter

blue-pill (blō'pil'), *n*. A pill made from blue-mass.

blue-pipe (blō'pip), *n*. The common lilac, *Ray*.

blue-pod (blō'pod), *n*. The name in California of species of *Godetia*, natural order *Onagraceae*, noxious weeds, with showy purple flowers.

blue-poker (blō'pō'kēr), *n*. The pochar, *Fuligula* (or *Aythya*) *ferina*. See *pochar*. [Local in Great Britain.]

blue-pot (blō'pot), *n*. A black-lead crucible made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

blue-pox (blō'poks), *n*. Malignant pustule.

blue-print (blō'print), *n*. An impression produced by blue-printing.

blue-printing (blō'prin'ting), *n*. A method of photo-printing by the agency of paper sensitized with ferropotassium of potash. See *blue-paper*.

blue-racer (blō'rā'sēr), *n*. A local name in the western United States of a variety of the common black-snake, *Bascanon constrictor flaviventris*.

blue-rock (blō'rok), *n*. A popular name of the commonest variety of domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, of a bluish color, with two black bands on the wings.

blue-ruin (blō'rū'in), *n*. A cant name for gin, rum, etc., especially when bad.

bluesides (blō'sidz), *n*. A half-grown harp-seal, *Phoca granlandica*.

blue-snapper (blō'snap'ēr), *n*. A local name in Massachusetts of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

blue-spar (blō'spār), *n*. Azure-spar, lazulite.

bluestart (blō'stārt), *n*. [*blue* + *start*², tail, = *G. blauerz*; Cf. *redstart* = *G. rothsterz*] A name of the blue-tailed warbler, *Ianthia cyanura*.

blue-stem (blō'stem), *n*. The name of some coarse but useful grasses in the United States, chiefly *Andropogon furcatus* east of the Rocky Mountains, and *Agropyrum glaucum* further westward.

blue-stocking (blō'stok'ing), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Wearing blue stockings, specifically, wearing blue or gray worsted stockings, as opposed to those of black silk worn in court or ceremonial dress, hence, not in full dress, in plain dress. (a) Applied to the Little Parliament of 1653.

That *Blue stocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a company of fellows called together by Cromwell.

Sir J. Bramston, Autobiog. (ed. 1845), p. 89. (*N. F. D.*)

(b) Applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montague and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue stocking Society" or the "Blue stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue stockings," "blue stocking ladies," and later simply "blue stockings" or "blues."

II. *n*. 1 A member of the "Blue-Stocking Club," especially a woman (see above), by extension, any woman with a taste for learning or literature, a literary woman originally used in derision or contempt, and implying a neglect on the part of such women of their domestic duties or a departure from their "proper sphere", now hardly used except humorously or humorously. — 2 A name of the American avocet, *Recurvirostra americana*. See *avocet*. [Local, U. S.]

blue-stockingism (blō'stok'ing-izm), *n*. [*blue-stocking* + *-ism*] The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking, female learning or pedantry.

blue-stone (blō'stōn), *n*. 1 Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *blue copperas*. — 2. A name given to a more or less argillaceous sandstone of bluish color, extensively quarried at various points along the Hudson river, and used for building purposes and for flagging. Most of the quarries of this rock are in the Lower Silurian (Hudson river group), but the important ones at Malden are in the Devonian (lower part of the Portage group). [In this sense commonly as one word.]

bluet (blō'et), *n*. [(1) < ME *bluett*, *blouet*, < F (OF) *bluette*, a kind of woollen cloth, prop fem dim of *bleu*, blue. (2) Also *blewot*, *blewit*, < F. *bluet*, "blew-blaw, blew-bottle, corn-flower, hurt-sickle" (Cotgrave), masc. dim. of *bleu*, blue see *blue* and *-et*] 1† A kind of woollen cloth of a bluish color. — 2. In bot., a name given to several plants with blue flowers: (a) to the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (b) in the United States, to *Houstonia* (formerly *Oldenlandia*) *carulea*; (c) to a species of bilberry.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the subgenus *Basilinna*, as the Mexican *B. leucotis*, or the Californian *B. xantusi*, one of the queen-hummers
bluetail (blō'tāl), *n* An American lizard of the family *Scincidae*, *Eumeces quinque-lincatus* or *fasciatus*, with a blue tail, inhabiting the southern and middle United States. It is the most northern species of the genus

bluetangle (blō'tang'gl), *n* The blue huckleberry of the United States, *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Also called *dangleberry*

bluethroat (blō'thrōt), *n* A small sylvine bird of the genus *Cyanecula*, inhabiting northern Europe and Asia, and occasionally found



Bluethroat (*Cyanecula svecica*)

also in Alaska, a kind of redstart or red-tailed warbler, having a spot of rich blue on the throat. There are two species or varieties, *C. svecica* and *C. wolfei*. Also called *blucbast* and *blue-throated redstart*

blueweed (blō'wēd), *n* The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, a foreign weed with showy blue flowers which has been introduced into the United States

bluewing (blō'wing), *n* The blue-winged teal of North America, *Querquedula discors*, a very common small duck with blue wing-coverts, much esteemed for the table. See cut under *teal*

bluewood (blō'wūd), *n* A small tree or shrub, *Cordia alliodora*, of the natural order *Rhamnaceae*, found in Texas and westward, often forming dense chaparral or thickets. It makes an effective hedge. The wood is hard and very heavy, of a light red color, and the berries are edible

bluey (blō'y), *a* [*< blue + -y*] Somewhat blue, bluish. *Southery*

bluff (bluf), *a* and *n* [Origin unknown, perhaps connected with MD *blaf* (Kilian), flat, broad, as in *blaf aensicht*, a broad flat face, *blafjaert*, one who has a flat broad face, a com with a blank face (see *bluffert*) (also a boaster, but in this sense prob a different word, equiv to mod D *blaffer*, *< blaffen*, bark, yell, see *blaff*). The suggested D origin is favored by the nautical associations of the word. There is prob no connection with *bluff*².] 1. *a* 1 Having or presenting a broad, flattened front, as a ship with broad bows and nearly vertical stem—2 Rising abruptly and boldly, as a high bank on the shore of a sea, lake, or river, presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coastline or a range of low hills

The rock Tabra, a bluff, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff

Atkins, Voyage to Guinea, p. 102

3 Broad and full specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humor

His broad, bright eye, and bluff face like the sun on frost work, melted down displeasure. H. S. Riddell
Hence—4 Rough and hearty, plain and frank, somewhat abrupt and unconventional in manner

Bluff Harry broke into the sence,
And turned the cowls adrift

Tennyson, Talking Oak

In ripeness of mind and bluff heartiness of expression, he [Dryden] takes rank with the best

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79

5 Blustering; pompous, surly, churlish [Obsolete or provincial.]

A pert or bluff important wight. Armstrong, Tact.

To stand bluff, to stand firm or stiff. A. E. D.

II. *n* [First used in the American colonies in the 18th century.] A hill, bank, or headland

with a steep, broad face; a high bank presenting a steep or nearly perpendicular front, especially one on the shore of a sea, lake, or river, also, a steep rise between bottom-land and a higher table-land

Beach, bluff, and wave adieu! Whittier

Round the hills from bluff to bluff

Common, Golden Year

bluff² (bluf), *v*. [E. dial also *blufft*, blindfold, origin uncertain, perhaps from two or more sources. The sense of 'deceive' or 'impose upon' may come from that of 'blindfold hoodwink,' but cf. Se "get the bluff" be taken in, prob of LG origin. 1. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, D *verbluffen*, > G *verbluffen* = Dan *forbløffe*, battle, confound, stupefy. In popular apprehension prob often associated with *bluff*¹ *a*, as if 'assume a bluff or bold front'] 1 *trans* 1. To blindfold or hoodwink. Bailey—2 In the game of poker, to deceive or impose upon (an opponent) by betting heavily on a worthless hand, or by acting in such a way as to cause the other players to believe that one's hand is stronger than it really is, in order to make them throw up their cards or stay out of the betting. Hence—3 To daunt or deter from the accomplishment of some design by boastful language or demeanor, repulse or frighten off by assuming a bold front, or by a make-believe show of resources, strength, etc. frequently followed by *off* as, to bluff off a dun [Chiefly U. S.]

II. *intrans* 1 In the game of poker, to bet heavily and with an air of confident assurance on a poor hand, in order to deceive an opponent and cause him to throw up his cards. Hence—2 To assume a bold, boastful front, so as to hoodwink an opponent as to one's real resources, strength, etc.

bluff² (bluf), *n* [E. dial also *blufft*, a blinker, see the verb.] 1 A blinker for a horse—2 A game at cards, poker. [U. S.]—3 The act of deceiving or influencing, as in the game of poker, by a show of confident assurance and boastful betting or language, hence, language or demeanor intended to blind, frighten, or daunt an opponent in anything

bluff-bowed (bluf'bōud), *a* Naut., broad, full, and square in the bows

bluffer (bluf'ēr), *n* One who bluffs

bluff-headed (bluf'hēd'ed), *a* Naut., having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward

bluffy (bluf'ly), *adv* In a bluff manner, bluntly, in an unconventional or offhand way

bluffness (bluf'nes), *n* The quality of being bluff, bluntness, frankness, abruptness

No such bluffs as of meaning is implied in the Greek. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects

bluffy (bluf'y), *a* [*< bluff*¹, *n*, + *-y*] 1 Having the character of a bluff, precipitous or steep

We could see the pyramids we had just left again cropping out much less bluffy, and terminating the table land to the eastward by a continuous line, trending generally northwest and southeast. Kane, See Gleanings, II, 313

2 Inclining to bluntness in appearance or manner

bluft (bluft), *v* t [E. dial see *bluff*²] To blindfold [Prov. Eng.]

blufter (bluf'ter), *n* [*< bluff*¹ + *-er*] A blinker [Prov. Eng.]

bluid (bluid), *n* A Scotch form of *blood*

bluing (blō'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blue*, *v*] 1 The act of making blue, specifically, the process of giving a blue color to iron and other metals by heating—2 A blue tint given to iron by boiling in a bath of hyposulphite of soda and acetate of lead—3 The indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other material, used in the laundry to give a bluish tint to linen

Also spelled *bluving*

bluish (blō'ish), *a* [*< blue* + *-ish*] Blue in a small degree, somewhat blue

bluishly (blō'ish-ly), *adv* In a bluish manner

bluishness (blō'ish-nes), *n* The quality of being bluish, a small degree of blue color

bluism (blō'izm), *n* [*< blue*, *a*, *b*, *n*, *g*, + *-ism*] Blue-stockingsism

A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of blueness about her self. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II, 14

blumanger, *n* See *blanc-mange*

blunder (blun'der), *v* [*< ME* *blondren*, *blunderen*, a freq form of uncertain origin, perhaps of double origin (1) prop *blondren*, freq of *blonden*, *blanden*, mix (see *blend*¹, *v*), (2) prop *blundren*, freq of *blunden*, which occurs once in

the doubtful sense of 'stagger, stumble,' *< Icel.* *blunda*, *doze*, = Sw *blunda* = Dan *blunde*, *doze*, *slumber*, cf *Icel* *blundhr* = Sw. Dan. *blind*, *a* *doze*, *n*ap. Cf *blunt*] 1 *intrans* 1 To move or act blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance, flounder, stumble frequently with *on* or *along*

Bayard the blind,

That blundereth forth

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 408

It is one thing to forget matter of fact and another to blunder upon the reason of it. See *h* 1 *Entrance*

He re he delights the weekly news to con,

And mingle comments as he blunders on

Cabbe, The Newspaper

2 To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion, err widely or stupidly

Was there a man discerned?

Not the soldier knew

Some one had blundered

Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade

II. *trans* 1. To mix (things) confusedly, confuse

He blunders and confounds all these together

Stillingsfleet

2. To confound, confuse, distract, cause to make blunders as, "to blunder an adversary," Milton, On the Resurrection, p. 63—3. To injure or destroy by blundering, mismanage as, "to darken or blunder the cause," Milton, On the Resurrection, p. 211—4. To do or make faultily or erroneously, make mistakes in through ignorance or stupidity, bungle. [Rare]

[Inscriptions] usually of very barbarous work and blundered. B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 687

Some fine pilgrim flasks of blue and green have blundered copies of his logographs and representations of Egyptian deities incised in the moist clay

Fraser, Brit., XII, 606

The banker's clerk who was directed to sum my cash account, blundered it three times. Scott, Antiquary, vi

5 To utter thoughtlessly or in a blundering manner, blurt out generally with *out* as, to blunder out an excuse

blunder (blun'der), *n* [*< ME* *blunder*, *blonder*, error, misfortune, *< blunderen*, *blondren*, *blunder*, *v*] A mistake made through preoccupation or mental confusion, a gross or stupid mistake

It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder

Memoirs of Fouché (trans.)

The "Magnalia" has great merits, it has also fatal defects. In its mighty chaos of fables and blunders and misrepresentations are of course lodged many single facts of the utmost value. M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II, 88

—Syn. Error, Mistake, Blunder, Bull. An error is a wandering from truth, primarily in imagination, judgment, or calculation, and, by extension of the idea, in conduct, it may be a state. A mistake is a false judgment or choice, it does not as error sometimes does, imply moral obliquity, the defect being placed wholly in the wisdom of the actor, and in its treatment of this defect the word is altogether gentle. Blunder is a strong word for a mistake which is stupid, a gross error in action or speech. A bull is a blunder in language, involving generally a very obvious and comical contradiction, but the word is sometimes applied to any particularly inept or ludicrously inappropriate remark

Speculative errors which have no influence on the life and conversation, cannot be near so dangerous as those errors which lead men out of the way of their duty

J. Blair, Sermon, in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II, 262

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes

Anders, True and Beautiful

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army. For that he had observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war

Addison

Lord Oxford pronounced this to be the best bull he had ever heard of. I hate that woman said a gentleman, looking at one who had been his nurse, "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse"

Miss Edgeworth, Essay on Irish Bulls

blunderbuss (blun'der-bus), *n* [In 17th century also *blunderbus* and *blunderbush* appar a modification, prob with humorous allusion to its blundering or random action, of D *donderbus* (= G *donnerbusche*), a blunderbuss, *< donder* (= G *donner* = E *thunder*) + *buss*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun, same as *buss*, a tube, pipe, = G. *buchse*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun, pipe, etc., = E *box*². Cf the equiv G *blunderbusche*, in imitation of the E, but prob with a thought of *plunder*, baggage, lumber (E *plunder*), in allusion to its heaviness. A charter of James I (1617) mentions "planter-busses, alias blunder-busses," as equiv to *harquebuse*, but the first element here is different, ult *< l.* *plantare*, plant (fix). Cf *Se blunder*, an old gun, any old rusty weapon.] 1 A short gun or firearm with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls or slugs, and intended to be used at a limited range



Blunderbuss.—Armory, Tower of London

without exact aim It has been long obsolete in civilized countries — 2 A stupid, blundering person

blunderer (blun'dér-ér), *n* [*<* ME "blunderen", or blunt warkere [worker]" (Prompt Parv), *<* blunderen, blunderen, blunder, *v*] One who blunders (a) One who founders about blindly or bunglingly in his work as, *mico Blunderers* in that Atomick Physiology, *Cudworth* (A & D) (b) One who, through carelessness or want of capacity, makes gross mistakes

blunderhead (blun'dér-hed), *n* [*<* blunder + head Cf *dunderhead*] A stupid fellow, one who blunders

This thick skulled blunderhead *So R. L. Estrange*

blunderingly (blun'dér-ing-lí), *adv* In a blundering manner, by mistake

The tyro who had so blunderingly botched the business *I took Gilbert Gurney, I ml*

Reckless perversion of meaning, whether intentionally or blunderingly made *A. J. Ker, CXXIII 205*

blunge (blun), *v t*, pret and pp *blunged*, ppr *blunging* [Appar a popular formation, after *plunge*, with *ic* to the plunging action of the instrument used] To mix (clay) with a blunger

blunger (blun'jer), *n* [*<* blunge + -er Cf *plunger*] An instrument used for mixing clay in pottery. It is shaped like a shovel, but has a large blade and a cross handle by which it is wielded. The name is also sometimes given to different varieties of the pug mill

blunging (blun'ging), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blunge*, *v*] The process of mixing clay in pottery. The proper amount of the clay and the necessary quantity of water are placed in a trough, and mixed with a blunger until reduced to a homogeneous mass. In large pottery this work is sometimes done by the machine called a pug mill

blunk, *v* [Origin uncertain, appar a corruption of *bleak* or *blunk*] *I intrans* To bleach, blunk, turn aside

II. trans To spoil, mismanage *Jamison* [Scotch]

blunk (blungk), *n* [Cf *blunket*] In plural, linen or cotton cloths for printing, calicos [Scotch]

blunker (blung'kór), *n* [*<* blunk¹, *v*, *II*, + -er¹] A bungler, one who spoils everything he meddles with [Scotch]

Dunkog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm *Scott, Guy Mannering, III*

blunker (blung'kér), *n* [*<* blunk² + -er¹] A calico-printer [Scotch]

blunket, *a* and *n* [Early mod E also *blonket*, *blonchet*, *blanchet*, *<* ME *blanket* (*a*), *blunket*, also *plunket*, *plunketo* (*n*), appar *<* OF *blanquet*, var of *blanchet*, dim of *blanc*, white see *blanket*, which is thus a doublet of *blunket*] *I. a* Gray, grayish or light-blue

Our blunket liveries bene all to saddle *Spenser, Shep Cal, May*

II. n A kind of cloth, apparently the same as *blanket*, *1*

blunt (blunt), *a* and *n* [*<* ME *blunt*, *blont*, of an edge or point, dull, not sharp, of manner, rude, of mind, dull, stupid, blind, prob *<* AS **blunt*, found in the deriv *Blunta*, a man's name (cf the mod E surnames *Blunt*, *Blount*). The sense of 'dull, stupid,' appears to be the orig one (see the quotation from the *Ormulum*), pointing to a connection with *icel blunda* = Sw *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber Cf *blunder*, and the sense of *blunt* in the quotation from the *Prompt Parv* under *blunderer*] *I. a* *1* Obtuse, thick, or dull, as an angle, edge, or point, having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point, as a foil, sword, pencil, etc., not sharp or acute

No doubt the murderous knife was dull and blunt, till it was whetted on thy stone hard heart *Shak, Richard III, iv 4*

An individual act of wrong sometimes gives a sharp point to a blunt dagger *O W Holmes, Emerson xii*

2. Dull in understanding, slow of discernment *I unweis mann las blunot und blind* *Off herttas ghe slithe [of heart's eyesight]* *Ormulum, I 1605-4*

His wit is not so blunt *Shak, Much Ado, III 5*

3 Obtuse, free from sharp angularities, projections, or corners.

From the back the shore of Sicily curves with delicately indented bays toward Messina then come the straits, and the blunt mass of the Calabrian mountains terminating Italy at Spartivento *J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 204*

4 Rough in manner or speech, rude, unpolished, hence, abrupt in address or manner, plain-spoken, unceremonious applied to persons

I am no orator, as Brutus is, But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man *Shak, I C, III 2*

Thou art honest, blunt, and rude enough, o conscience *Ford, Lovers Melancholy, IV 2*

5 Plain, plain-spoken, unceremonious or unconventional; direct, free from circumlocution as, blunt truths, a blunt bearing

In blunt terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge*

To his blunt manner and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others he owed a much higher reputation for sincerity than he at all deserved *Macaulay, Hist Eng, vi*

6 Hard to penetrate [Rare]

I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions *Pope*

7 Faint

Such a burr myzt make myn herte blunt *Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 176*

= *syn. 4*. Brusk, bluff, unskill, rude, uncourteous

II. n *1* A blunt sword for fencing, a foil — *2* A needle of a grade shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp See *needle* — *3* [Slang, and perhaps of different origin] Money, ready money

'Well, how goes it?' said one 'I have been the rounds The blunt's going like the wind pump' *Dunbar, Coningsby, IV*

blunt (blunt), *v* [*<* blunt, *a*] *I trans* *1* To make blunt, as an edge or point, dull the edge or point of, as a knife or bodkin, by making it thicker

A less deadly sword, of which he carefully blunted the point and edge *Macaulay, Addison*

Knowledge neither blunts the point of the lance, nor weakens the arm that wields a knightly sword *Takno, Span Lit, I 334*

2 To weaken or deaden, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind, impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of

'Blunt not his love' *Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 4*

To blunt or break her passion *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*

II. intrans To become blunt as, the blade blunts easily

blunthead (blunt'hed), *n* An East Indian serpent, *Amphiesphalus baa*, of the family *Colembra* and subfamily *Leptognathina*, of Java, Borneo, etc

blunting (blun'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blunt*, *v*] *1. The act of dulling* — *2* Something that dulls or blunts [Rare]

Not impediments of blunting, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires *Jer Taylor (?) Artif Handsomeness, p 73*

bluntish (blun'tish), *a* [*<* blunt + -ish¹] Somewhat blunt

bluntness (blun'tish-ness), *n* [*<* bluntish + -ness] A slight degree of bluntness

Tempered with an honest bluntness *Wood, Athenae Oxon (ed 1815), II 582*

bluntly (blunt'h), *adv* *1* Stupidly — *2* Without sharpness or tenacity, obtusely as, bluntly seriate — *3. In a blunt manner, abruptly, without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility, in an abrupt, offhand, or curt manner, without circumlocution as, to tell a man something bluntly*

Fathers are won by degrees, not bluntly as our masters Or wronged friends are *Dicker and Ford, Witch of Edmonton, I 1*

bluntness (blunt'ness), *n* [*<* blunt + -ness.] The state or quality of being blunt (a) Want of sharpness, dullness, obtuseness (b) Plainness, directness, or abruptness as of address, want of ceremony in manners, rudeness of manner or address as, 'honest blunt news,' Dryden, 'bluntness of speech,' Boyle

To keep up friendship, there must be little Addresses and Applications, whereas *Bluntness* spoils it quickly *Selden, Table Talk, p 23*

blunt-witted (blunt'wit'ed), *a* [*<* blunt + wit + -ed² Cf ME "blunt of wytte," Prompt Parv] Dull, stupid

Blunt witted lord, ignoble in demeanour! *Shak, 2 Hen VI, III 2*

blur (blér), *v*, pret and pp *blurred*, ppr *blurring* [= *Sc* *blere*, first in early mod E *blurre*, perhaps a deflected form of *blear*, early mod E *blere* (see *blear*), but it may be an independent formation. Cf *blot*, *blotch*] *I. trans* *1* To ob-

scure or sully (a thing) with something which detracts from its fairness or beauty

The usually mirrored surface of the river was blurred by an infinity of raindrops *Hawthorne, Old Manse, I*

2 To sully, stain, blemish, as, to blur one's reputation

Never yet did base dishonour blur our name, But with our sword we wip'd away the blot *Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 1*

3. To obscure without quite effacing; render indistinct; confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure

One low light betwixt them burn'd, Blurred by the creeping mist *Tennyson, Guinevere, I*

4 To dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression as, blurred eyesight; to blur the judgment

His eyes are blurred with the lightning's glare *N Drake*

To blur out, to efface

We saw forked flashes once and again lighting up the valleys for a moment, and leaving the darkness blacker as the storm blurred out the landscape forty miles away *J A Symonds, Italy and Greece, p 228*

To blur over, to obscure by a blur, put out of sight

II. intrans To make blurs in writing

blur (blér), *n* [*<* blur, *v*] *1* A smudge or smear, such as that made by blushing writing or painting before it is dry, a blot which partially detaches or obscures — *2* Figuratively, a blot, stain, or injury affecting character, reputation, and the like

Her rallying settle a greave blur on myne honestie and good name *Udall, tr of Erasmus, Luke xviii*

These blurs are too apparent in his life *Milton, Reformation in Eng, I*

3 A blurred condition, a dim, confused appearance, indistinctness

The eye learns to discriminate colors, and shades of color, where at first there was only a vague blur of feeling *G H Lewis, Probs of Life and Mind, II II § 10*

blurry (blér'i), *a* [*<* blur, *v*, + -y¹] Full of blurs, confused and indistinct

blurt (blért), *v* [= *Sc* *blurt* (see *blurt*), appar imitative, with the initial sound as in *blow*, *blast*, *blash*, *bluster*, etc., and the final sound as in *spurt*, *spirt*, *squirt*, etc.] *I. trans* *1* To utter suddenly or inadvertently, divulge unadvisedly commonly with out

Others cannot hold, but blurt out those words which afterwards they are forced to eat *Hakewell*

And yet the truth may lose its grace, If blurted to a person's face *Lloyd, The Nightingale*

At last to blurt out the broad, staring question of, "Madam, will you marry me?" *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II*

2 To treat contemptuously

And, I confess, I never was so blurted, Nor never so abused *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II 2*

To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of, ridicule

None would look on her, But cast their gazes on Marina's face, Whilst ours was blurted at *Shak, Pericles, IV 4*

II. intrans *1* To puff or emit the breath explosively as in sleep, or contemptuously as in saying "pooh", puff in scorn or with a contemptuous expression of the lips. — *2. To burst out weeping*

blurt (blért), *n*. [*<* blurt, *v*.] A sudden puff or emission of the breath, especially in contempt, as when saying "pooh"

blush (blush), *v* [*<* ME *blushen*, *bluschen*, *blischen*, glow, rarely blush, usually look, glance, prob *<* AS *blýscan*, *bliscan* (glossed *rutlære*), glow, = MLG *blischen*, LG *blusken*, blush; cf. AS **blýscan*, in comp. *ablýscan* for **ablýscan*, blush (verbal *n*. *ablýsing*, *ablýsing*, blushing), = MD. *blosen*, D. *blozen* = MLG. *blosen*, blush, connected with AS. *blýsa*, *blisa*, also *blýsige*, a torch, **blýs* (in comp. *bælblys*), a flame, = MLG *blus*, LG *bluse*, a flame, = Sw *bloss* = Dan *blus*, a torch, LG *blusen*, set on fire, inflame, = Sw *blossa*, blaze, = Dan. *blusse*, blaze, flame, blush in the face, from the noun Not phonetically connected, though prob. notionally associated, with *blaze*¹ see *blaze*¹, *n*.] *I intrans* *1* To shine, as the sun. — *2* To glance, look [In these senses only in Middle English; but see *blush*, *n*, *1*, *2*]

Tyl on a hyl that I aspyed & blushed on the burghs, as I forth chened *Aliterative Poems (ed Morris), I 979*

3 To become red in the face, redden all over the face especially from modesty, embarrassment, confusion, or shame

Ask him a question, He blushes like a girl, and answers little *Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I 1*

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush* *Buckminster*

4. To appear as if blushing; exhibit a red or roseate hue, bloom freshly or modestly

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But stay'd, and made the western welkin *blush*
Shak, K John, v 5

Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen
Gray, *Elgy*

5 To be ashamed with at or for
He *blushes* for the 'disingenuousness' of the most devoted worshipper of speculative truth
Whipple, *Eas* and *Rev*, I 19

II. *trans* 1 To make red. [Rare]

Which (blood) ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iii 2

2 To express, show, or make known by blushing, or by a change of color similar to a blush [Rare and poetical]

Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West
Tennyson, *Maud*, xvii

blush (blush), *n* [*<* ME *blusche*, gleam, glimpse, from the verb] 1† A gleam

To bide a blissful *blush* of the bright sun
St. Gwynne and the *Green Knight* (ed. Morris), I 520

2 A glance, glimpse, look, view obsolete except in the phrase at first blush

At the first *blush* we thought they had been shippers
come from France
Hakluyt's Voyages, III 386

This sounds at first *blush*, very neat, if not even very profound, but a closer examination dissolves it into nothing
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII 618

3 Look, resemblance as, who has a *blush* of her father [North Eng.] [Hence, collectively, an assembly, company, in the isolated example, a *blush* of boys = a company of boys ("Book of St. Albans")]—4 The suffusion of the cheeks or the face with a red color through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like

If impious acts
Have left thee blood enough to make a *blush*,
I'll paint it on thy cheeks
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, II 3

Her *blush* of maiden shame
Russet, *Autumn Woods*

5 A red or reddish color, a rosy tint
And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills
Lord Lytton, *Uncertainty*, I

To put to the blush, to cause to blush or be ashamed
blusher (blush'ér), *n* One who blushes, or is given to blushing

Mulattoes are often great *blushers*, blush succeeding blush over their faces
Darwin, *Express of Emotions*, p 420

blushet (blush'et), *n* [*<* *blush* + *-et*] A little blusher, a modest young girl

Go to, little *blushet*
B. Tinsley, *Entertainments*

blushful (blush'ful), *a* [*<* *blush* + *-ful*] Full of blushes

From his (the sun's) ardent look the tuning 'spring
Averts her *blushful* face
Thomson, *Summer*, I 7

The true, the *blushful* Hippocrene
Keats, *Ode to Nightingale*

blushfully (blush'ful-ly), *adv* With many blushes

blushing (blush'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *blush*, *v*] The act of becoming red in the face through modesty, confusion, or shame, suffusion with a roseate tint

The *blushings* of the evening
J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p 146

Blushing is the most peculiar and the most human of all expressions. Monkeys rdden from passion, but it would require an overwhelming amount of evidence to make us believe that any animal could blush
Darwin, *Express of Emotions*, p 310

blushing (blush'ing), *p a* [Ppr of *blush*, *v*] 1 Modest; bashful, given to blushing or suffused with blushes as, a *blushing* maiden — 2 Freshly blooming; roseate, literally or figuratively

The dappled pink and *blushing* rose
Prior, *The Garland*

To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him
Shak, 2 Hen VIII, iii 2

blushingly (blush'ing-ly), *adv* In a blushing manner, with blushes; modestly

blushless (blush'les), *a* [*<* *blush* + *-less*] Without a blush; unblushing, past blushing, impudent, barefaced, shameless as, "*blushless* crimes," *Sandys*

blushwort (blush'wört), *n* A name given to cultivated species of *Aschmannanthus*

blushy (blush'y), *a* [*<* *blush* + *-y*] Like a blush, having the color of a blush [Rare]

Blossoms of apples are *blushy*
Bacon, *Nat. Hist*, § 507

bluster (blus'tér), *v* [Origin obscure. Hardly connected with ME *blusteren*, wander about aimlessly, = LG *blustern*, bluster, flutter about anxiously; but prob one of the imitative words attached loosely to what is felt to be the common root of *blow*, *blast*. The E Fries *blustern*, bluster, freq of *blusen*, var of *blasen* (= E *blow*), blow, is appar a parallel formation.] I. *intrans* 1 To roar and be tumultuous, as wind, blow boisterously as, the storm *blusters* without.

Bluster the winds and tides
Tennyson, *Fair Women*

2 To be loud, noisy, or swaggering, swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person, utter loud empty menaces or protests

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here
Burke, *American Taxation*

Let your demagogues lead (crowds, lest they had arms) at them *bluster*, lest they massacre
Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*

3† [Only in ME.; perhaps a different word Cf LG *blustern*, *blustern*, flutter in alarm.] To wander or run about aimlessly

That they *blustered* as blynde as bayard watz chue
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II 886

II. *trans* 1 To compel or force by mere bluster [Rare]

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedi-
ence
Fuller

2 To utter with bluster, or with noise and violence generally with out or forth

Blowth and *blusteth* out
Sir T. More, *Works*, p 571

To bluster down, to blow down with violence, as of the wind

By a tempestuous gust *bluster* down the house
Seasonable Sermons, p 20

bluster (blus'tér), *n* [*<* *bluster*, *v*] 1 The noise of a storm or of violent wind, a blast, a gust

The skies look grimly
And threaten present *blusters*
Shak, W 1, iii 3

2 A boisterous blast, or loud tumultuous noise

The brazen trumpet's *bluster*
Swift, *Prometheus*

3 Noisy but empty talk or menace, swagger, boisterous self-assertion

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour
St. R. L. Edrington

The real weather gods are free from brag and *bluster*
The Century, XXV 674

= *syn* 3 Intubulence, boasting, bragging, bullying
blusteration (blus'tér-á-shon), *n* [*<* *bluster* + *-ation*] Noisy boasting, blustering, boisterous conduct [Prov Eng and Amer]

blusterer (blus'tér-ér), *n* One who or that which blusters, especially, a swaggerer, a bully, a noisy, boastful, or boisterous fellow

Sometime a *blusterer*, that the ruffie knew
Of court, of city
Shak, *Lover's Complaint*, I 68

blustering (blus'tér-ing), *p a* [Ppr of *bluster*, *v*] 1 Stormy, windy; tempestuous as, *blustering* weather, "a *blustering* day," *Shak*, I Hen. IV, v 1—2 Noisy, violent, self-asserting, swaggering as, a *blustering* fellow

A policy of *blustering* menace and arrogant interference
N. A. Rev, XXIX 410

blusteringly (blus'tér-ing-ly), *adv* In a blustering manner

blustorous, *blustrous* (blus'tér-us, -trus), *a* [*<* *bluster* + *-ous*] 1. Noisy, tempestuous, rough, stormy

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blustrous* birth had never balk
Shak, *Pericles*, iii 1

2 Violent, truculent, swaggering
blustery (blus'tér-ry), *a* [*<* *bluster* + *-y*] Blustering, blustorous, raging, noisy

A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous and unkind (char-
acter)
Carlyle, *Life of Sterling*

blustrous, *a* See *blustorous*
-bly. A termination of adverbs. See the etymology of *-ble*

blype (blip), *n* [Origin uncertain] 1 A shred; a piece of skin rubbed off — 2. A stroke or blow. [Scotch]

blythet, *a* An obsolete spelling of *blithe*

B. M. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medicine*

B. M. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music Engineering*

B. Mus. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*
bo†, *a*, *pron*, and *cony* [ME, also *bo*, *<* AS *bā*, fem (in ME common and neut), with *begen* (ME *begen*, *beyen*, *beyne*, *bayne*, *beie*, *beye*, *baye*), masc., *bu*, neut., = Goth *but*, *m*, *ba*, neut., = (with a prefix) L. *am-bo* = Gr. *ἀμ-βω*, both (see

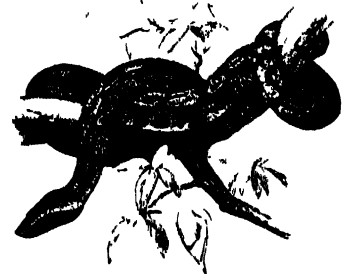
ambi, *amphi*), = (with an added element) Icel. *báðir*, etc., ME *bathic*, *bothe*, mod E *both* see *both*] The earlier word for *both*

bo† (bō), *interj* [Also written *boh* and formerly also *boe*, a mere exclamation Cf D "*hij kan boe noch ba zeggen*," equiv to E "he cannot say *bo* to a goose" Cf *booi*] An exclamation used to inspire surprise or fright, especially, a cry uttered by children to frighten their fellows. Also *boo*

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo, bo!*
I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee
Old Play, *Wily Beguiled*

Not able to say *bo!* to a goose, very foolish or timid
b. o. A common abbreviation in stock-exchange reports and documents of *buyer's option* as, *b o 3* (that is, at the buyer's option within 3 days).

boa (bō'á), *n* [NL, *<* L *boa*, also *boia*, applied to a large serpent, perhaps *<* *bas* (bor-), an ox, in allusion to its large size see *Bos* and *borine*] 1 [*cap*] In *herpet*, a genus of very large non-venomous serpents, of the family *Boida*, notable for their power of constriction. It was formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family and included all the boas, anacondas, etc., but is now restricted to certain South American species congenic



Boa (*Boa constrictor*)

with *Boa constrictor*. The genus includes some of the largest known serpents (sometimes more than 20 feet long), capable of enveloping and crushing mammals as large as a deer

2 In ordinary language, some large serpent, as a *boa-constrictor*, *anaconda*, or *python*, any member of the family *Boida* or *Pythonida* — 3 A long and slender cylindrical wrap of fur, worn by women round the neck

boa-constrictor (bō'a-kon-strik'tor), *n* A name popularly applied to any large serpent of the family *Boida* or *Pythonida* same as *boa*, 2

boalee (bō'a-lē), *n* [*<* *boyari*, the Bengalese native name] A fish of the family *Siluridae*, *Wallago attu*, which has been also named *Silurus boalis*, inhabiting the fresh waters of India and Burma. It has a long body, deeply cleft mouth, forked caudal, very long anal, and small dorsal. It attains a length of about 6 feet, and is edible

In India the jawbone of the *boalee* fish (*Silurus boalis*) is employed by the natives about Dacca. The teeth, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb for carding cotton

Simmonds, *Com. Products of the Sea*, p 265

Boanerges (bō-a-nér-jér), *n pl* [LL, *<* Gk *Boanerges*, from an Aramaic form equiv to Heb *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder (*<* *bnē*, pl of *bēn*, son, + *ha*, the, + *argem*, thunder), or to the synonymous Heb *bnē regesh*] 1 Sons of thunder a name given by Christ to two of his disciples, James and John, sons of Zebedee

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is the sons of thunder
Mark iii 17

Hence — 2 *sing* A name sometimes given to a vociferous preacher or orator

boar† (bōr), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *bore*, *<* ME *boor*, *bore*, *bor*, *<* AS *bār* = OHG *bār* (-*uīn*, swine) = D. *beer* = MLG *bīr*, LG *bei* = OHG *bēr*, MHG *bēr*, a boar, G *bar*, a young boar Cf Russ. *bororā*, a boar] I n 1 The male of swine (not castrated) — 2 A military engine used in the middle ages *Grose* — *Ethiopian wild boar* Same as *halla* — *Wild boar* (*Sus scrofa* or *asus*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family *Suidae* the original of the tame hog. Wild boars are found in most parts of Europe, excepting the British Islands (where, however, they formerly abounded), and also in the greater part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species. Its body is smaller, its snout longer, and its ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter. Its color is iron gray, inclining to black. The tusks formed by the enlarged canines teeth are larger than those of the tame boar being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India

Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)

In heraldry the wild boar is represented with large tusks and open mouth.

II *a* Mule as, a *boar* squirrel
boar², **boar⁴**. Obsolete spelling of *bore¹*, *bore²*

board (bōrd), *n*. [Under this form and the cognate forms in the other languages are merged two different words. (1) ME *bord*, *boord*, *borde*, < AS *bord*, a board, plank, table, shield, = OS *bord* = OFries *bord* = D *bord* = MLG *bort*, LG *board* = Icel *bordh* = OHG MHG *bort*, G *bort*, *bort* = Sw *Dan bord* = Goth *baurd* (in *fōt-baurd*, 'footboard,' footstool), neut, a board, plank, table (in AS also shield), (2) ME *bord*, *boord*, *borde*, < AS *bord* (= OS *bord* = D *bord* = MLG *bort*, LG *board* = OHG MHG *bort*, G *bort* = Icel *bordh* = Sw *Dan bord*) masc (and, by confusion with the preceding, neut), border, brim, rim, side, esp side of a ship. From the Teut comes F *bord* = OS *borda*, Sp *bordo* = Pg *bordo* = It *bordo*, side, edge, esp in the nautical use, whence in F some uses of *board*, *n* and *v*, after the F. Hence *border*, etc. Connection of the two original words is uncertain. Another form of AS *bord*, a plank, appears transposed in AS *bred*, a board, flat surface, E dial *bred*, a board, = OI *bred*, D *berd*, a floor, = OHG MHG *bret*, G *brett*, a board, plank, = Sw *brude* = Dan *brædt*, board. Not connected with *broad*, as is usually supposed. Cf Ir Gael *Coru bord* = W *bord* and *burd*, a board, table. **1** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber (in this and similar forms called *timber* in the United States) more than 4½ inches wide and less than 2 inches thick. Thicker pieces of the same form are called *planks*, and narrower ones *battens*. When boards are thinner on one edge than on the other, they are called *feather edge boards*, and to ripen pieces of this kind not more than 3 feet long used for roofing, the name *board* is exclusively applied in the southern United States.

But ships are but boards, sailors but men

Shak M of V, l 3

2 A table, especially as being used to place food on

Fruit of all kinds
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand Milton, P L, v 343

Hence—**3** (a) That which is served on a board or table, entertainment, food, diet

Some times white lilies did their leaves afford
With which some poppy flowers, to mend his home ly board
Dryden, tr of Virgil's Georgics iv

They suffer from cold and hunger in their fleshless houses and at their meagre boards

Hawells, Venetian Life, xxi

(b) Provision for a person's daily meals, or food and lodging, especially as furnished by agreement or for a price applied also to the like provision for horses and other animals. Board without lodging, is often distinguished either as *day board* or *table board*

4 A table at which a council or the session of a tribunal is held

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that board. It adds a majesty to it

Bacon

Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that board

Clarendon

Hence, by metonymy—**5** A number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust as, a *board of directors*, the *board of trade*, the *board of health*, a *school-board*.

The honorable board of council Shak, Hen VIII l 1

Boards partake of a part of the inconveniences of larger assemblies. Their decisions are slower, their energy less, their responsibility more diffused. They will not have the same abilities and knowledge as an administration by single men

A Hamilton, Works l 154

6 A flat slab of wood used for some specific purpose as, an *ironing-board*, a *bake-board*,

a *knife-board*—**7** A tablet, especially, a tablet upon which public notices are written, or to which they are affixed. as, a *notice-board*, a *bulletin-board*—**8** A table, tablet, or frame on which games are played as, a chess- or backgammon-board, a *bagatelle-board*—**9** *pl*. The stage of a theater as, to go upon the boards, to leave the boards (that is, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession).

Our place on the boards may be taken by better and younger mimics

Thackeray

There is not—never was—any evidence that Lodge, who was a very meagre dramatist, ever tried the boards

N and Q 6th ser, XI 107

10 A kind of thick stiff paper, a sheet formed by layers of paper pasted together, paste-board usually employed in compounds as, cardboard, millboard, Bristol-board. Hence—

11 In bookbinding, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a book in boards is usually to be understood a book that has the boards covered only with paper, in distinction from one which is covered with cloth or leather. The boards were at first made of wood, but are now made of hard pressed rough paper stock and shredded rope. Often abbreviated to *bds*

The boards used in bookbinding are formed of the pulp obtained from refuse brown paper, old rope, straw, or other vegetable material more or less fibrous

Ure, Dict, I 421

12 *pl* In printing, thin sheets of very hard paper-stock placed between printed sheets in a press to remove the indentation of impression distinctively called *press-boards*—**13** *Naut* (a) The deck and interior of a ship or boat used in the phrase *on board*, *aboard* (b) The side of a ship

Now board to board the rival vessels row

Dryden

(c) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack—**14** In mining, as generally used in England (a) Nearly equivalent to *breast*, as used among Pennsylvania miners. See *breast* (b) An equivalent of *cleat*. In York shire, when the coal is worked parallel to the cleat it is said to be worked *board* or *bord* the more usual term cleat, the term used is *cut* on—**Academy board**. See *academy*—**Binders' board**. See *binders*—**Board and pillar**, in coal mining, a method of winning coal. See *pillar and breast*, under *pillar*—**Board of control, directors, equalization, health, ordnance, trade**, etc. See the nouns—**Board on board**, *board and board* (*naut*), side by side—**By the board**, over the ship's side—**From bed and board**. See *bed*—**London board**, a variety of sized cardboard. **On board**, on or in a ship or conveyance—**Police board**. See *police*—**To begin the board**, to take a seat at the head of the table, take precedence at table

Ful oft tyme he hadde the bord byggonne

Aboven alle nacouns in Pruce

Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C T, l 52

To go by the board. (a) *Naut*, said of a mast which is broken off a short distance above the deck. Hence (b) To be completely destroyed or carried away—**To keep one's name on the boards**, at Cambridge University, to remain a member of a college. In allusion to the custom there of inscribing the names of members on a board or tablet—**To make a board**, to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward—**To make a good board**, to get well on in a stretch to windward—**To make a half board** (*naut*), to luff into the wind till the headway ceases, and then to fill away on the same tack—**To make a stern board**, to force a ship astern by the sails—**To make short boards**, to tack frequently—**To sweep the board**, in gaming, to take everything, pocket all the stakes

board (bōrd), *v*. [*< board, n*. In sense 8, after F *aborder*, come to, accost see *aboard²*, *aboard¹*, *v*.] **I. trans** **1** To cover with boards, inclose or close up with boards, lay or spread with boards often with *up, in, or over*—**2** In leather-manuf, to rub (leather) with a pommel or graining-board, in order to give it a granular appearance, and make it supple

If after "stoning out" the leather should require softening, it is *boarded*

C T Davis, Leather, p 431

3 To place at board as, he *boarded* his son with Mrs So-and-so—**4** To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation, as, his landlady *boarded* him at a reasonable price

He was *boarded* and lodged at the houses of the farmers whose children he instructed

Living, Sketch Book, p 421

5 To come up alongside of (in order to attack), full *aboard* of—**6** To go on board of (a vessel). Specifically—(a) To embark (b) To hail and enter officially, as a custom house or other officer (c) To enter by force, or in a hostile manner

You *boarded* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications

Totten

7 To put on board, stow away.

The seamen call, shall we *board* your trunks?

Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, l 1

8 To approach, accost; make advances to. Him the Prince with gentle court did *board*

Spenser, F Q, II ix 2

In his next pithy symbol I dare not *board* him, for he passes all the seven wise Masters of Greece
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

9 To border on, approach

The stubborn Newn whose waters gray

By fair Kilkenny and Rossepointe board

Spenser, F Q, IV xi 48.

To board out (a) To exclude with boards or by boarding. (b) To send out to board, hire or procure the board of elsewhere as, to *board out* a child or a horse—**To board up** (a) To stop or close by putting up boards as, to *board up* a road. (b) To shut in with boards as, to *board up* a flock of chickens. (c) To case with boards as, to *board up* a room or a house

II. intrans **1**. To take one's meals, or be supplied with both food and lodging, in the house of another, at a fixed price

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house

Spectator, No 296

2 *Naut*, to tack

boardable (bōr'da-bl), *a*. [*< board, v*, + *-able*.]

Capable of being boarded, as a ship

board-clip (bōrd'klip), *n*. A spring-clasp for holding sheets of paper upon a board, desk, or printer's case

board-cutter (bōrd'kut'ēr), *n*. A bookbinders' machine for cutting millboards for the covers and backs of books

boarder (bōr'dēr), *n*. One who boards (a) One who gets his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for a price agreed upon

There is a *boarder* in the floor above me and, to my torture, he practices music

Smollett, Humphry's Clinker

(b) *pl* On a man of war, the officers and men detailed to attack an enemy by boarding. They are armed with cutlasses and pistols

Heading for the steamer, he formed his *boarders* on the bow

J R Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p 163

boarding (bōr'ding), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *board, v*.] **1** Wooden boards collectively

The supply of material, wood, and *boarding* for building, repairing, or constructing public and sacred buildings

Seeborn, Eng Vil Communities, p 299

2 Boards put together, as in a fence or a floor

3 The operation of rubbing leather with a pommel or graining-board to make it granular and supple, after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried—**4** The act of entering a ship, especially by assault—**5** The practice of obtaining one's food, or both food and lodging, in the home of another, for a stipulated charge—**Luffer boarding**, in *carp*, a style of boarding in which one board projects and partly covers another, and in its turn is partly covered by still another, as in clapboarding

boarding-clerk (bōr'ding-klérk), *n*. The employee of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port. [Eng]

boarding-house (bōr'ding-hous), *n*. A house of entertainment, more home-like than a hotel or restaurant, where persons are furnished with board for a fixed price

boarding-joint (bōr'ding-joist), *n*. One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fastened

boarding-machine (bōr'ding-ma-shēn'), *n*. A machine for rubbing the surface of leather to raise the grain

boarding-nettings (bōr'ding-net'ingz), *n pl*. Nettings of small rope or wire fixed around the bulwarks of a ship to prevent her from being boarded. See *netting*

boarding-officer (bōr'ding-of'is-ēr), *n*. An officer of the custom-house who boards ships on their arrival in port in order to examine their papers and to prevent smuggling

boarding-pike (bōr'ding-pik), *n*. A short pike used in naval warfare in boarding or in repelling boarders. See *half-pike*

boarding-school (bōr'ding-skōl), *n*. A school which provides board for its pupils; a school at which the pupils are fed and lodged

board-rack (bōrd'rak), *n*. In printing, a rack for sliding shelves (called *letter-boards*) on which to lay away composed type

board-rule (bōrd'rul), *n*. A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation

board-school (bōrd'skōl), *n*. In Great Britain, a school under the management of a school-board consisting (except in London) of from 5 to 15 members, elected by the rate-payers of a school district, a public elementary school.

board-wages (bōrd'wā'gez), *n sing* and *pl*. A fixed payment made to domestic servants in lieu of board, especially when it is necessary for them to live out during the temporary absence from home of their employers.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery Dryden.

bobbin (bob'in), *v. t.* [*< bobbin, n.*] To wind on bobbins or spools, as thread.

bobbinet (bob-in-et' or bob'in-et'), *n.* A common contracted form of *bobbin-net*.

bobbing (bob'ing), *n.* [*E dial also babbing*, verbal *n.* of *bob*, *v.*, II, 4] The act or operation of fishing with a bob.

bobbin-net (bob-in-net'), *n.* A machine-made cotton netting, consisting of parallel threads which form the warp, upon which two systems of oblique threads are laid in such a way that each of the oblique threads makes a turn around each of the warp-threads, producing a nearly hexagonal mesh. See *tulle*. Often contracted to *bobbinet*.

In 1808, Mr John Heathcoat obtained a patent for a *bobbin net* machine, being the first successful attempt to produce by machinery an imitation of pillow lace. *A Barlow, Weaving*, p. 300.

bobbin-winder (bob'in-win'dér), *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin, spool, or shuttle, having a device for distributing the thread in such a manner as to form in winding any desired shape.

bobbin-work (bob'in-wérk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bobbish (bob'ish), *a* [*Cf bob*, *v.*] Hearty, in good spirits and condition. [*Colloq*]

bobble (bob'l), *v. i.*; pret and pp *bobbled*, ppl *bobbling* [*Freq of bob*, *v.* Cf *bubbl*] To bob up and down, move with continual bobbing. [*Colloq*, *Eng*]

bobble (bob'l), *n.* [*< bobble, v.*] The movement of agitated water. [*Colloq*, *Eng*]

bobby (bob'i), *n.*, pl *bobbies* (-iz). [*A slang term, from Bobby, dim of Bob, familiar form of Robert, in allusion to Sir Robert Peel. Also called peeler, from his surname.*] A policeman, a nickname first given to the members of the police force established under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near London.

bob-cherry (bob'cher'i), *n.* [*< bob* + *cherry*] A child's play consisting in catching with the teeth a cherry or other fruit hung from the ceiling, hovel of a door, or other high place, as it swings to and fro.

bob-fishing (bob'fish'ing), *n.* Same as *clod-fishing*.

bobization (bō-bi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< bob + bi, syllables used in singing, + -ization*] In music, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a general term for the various methods of naming the tones of the scale (for convenience of reference and accuracy of singing) by syllables. See *solmization*, *bebization*, *bocdization*, *daminization*, *labicization*.

bob-lincoln (bob-ling'kon), *n.* [*Also boblincon, bob-o-lincoln, as if it were Bob o' Lincoln, and hence still further expanded to Robert of Lincoln, in allusion to the proper names Robert (see bobby) and Lincoln, a fanciful imitation of the bird's note. Now usually bobolink, q v.*] The bobolink.

The luxurious little *boblincon* revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 147.

Over the mountain side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name
Bryant, *Robert of Lincoln*

bobolink (bob'o-link'), *n.* [*Also boblink, and earlier boblincon, boblincon (see above), an imitation of the bird's note.*] An American oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Aegialinae*, the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, named from its hearty voluble song in



Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

spring. The male is about 7½ inches long, black, with a buff nape, and much white or pale ash on the back and wings; the tail feathers are very acute. The female is smaller, yellowish, darker above, and streaked. The

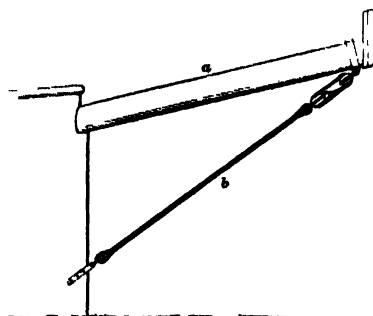
male wears the black livery only in the breeding season, and is only then in song. He molts in midsummer or in August, acquiring a plumage like that of the female. Both sexes are then known as *reed birds* in the Middle States, as *rice birds* in the Southern States, and as *butter birds* in Jamaica. In the spring the male acquires his black and buff suit without molting any feathers, whence the correct popular notion, based however on erroneous premises, that the reed birds turn into bobolinks in the spring. The bird is abundant in most of the United States, and is a regular migrant, breeding on the ground in meadows in the Northern States and Canada. In the fall when fat and flocking in the marshes to feed upon wild oats (*Zizania*), it is much esteemed for the table. Also called *bob lincoln*, facetiously *Robert of Lincoln* (see *bob lincoln*), *skunk blackbird*, from its coloring which resembles that of the skunk, and *meadowink*.

The crack brained bobolink courts his crazy mate,
Poised on a bulrush tipsy with his weight.
O. W. Holmes, *Spring*

bob-sled (bob'sled), *n.* A sled consisting of a body resting on two short sleds called bobs, placed one behind the other. Bob sleds are used for the transportation of timber, etc., and, when of lighter build for coasting, are also called *double runners* or simply *bobs*. [*American*]

bob-sleigh (bob'slē), *n.* A sleigh constructed upon the same principle as a bob-sled. [*U S*]

bobstay (bob'stā), *n.* [*< bob* + *stay*¹] *Naut*, one of two or three ropes or chains extending from the outer end of the bowsprit to the cut-



a Bowsprit b Bobstay

water. Their function is to hold the bowsprit down in its place, and counteract the upward strain exerted by the headstays. — **Bobstay holes**, holes in the fore part of the knee of the head in a ship formerly serving to secure the bobstay. — **Bobstay piece**, a timber fastened to the main piece of the head in a ship to which the bobstay is secured. — **Bobstay plates**, iron plates by which the lower ends of the bobstays are secured to the stem.

bobstick (bob'stik), *n.* [*< bob* + *stick* the application is not clear] A shilling, a bob [*Slang*]

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* [*< bob* + *tail*¹, *I*, 2, + *tail*¹] 1 A short tail, or a tail cut short. — 2† A contemptible fellow, a cur. *N E D* — 3 Collectively, the rabble used in contempt, most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bobtail*. — 4 A kind of short arrow-head. [*Planché*]

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *a.* [*< bobtail* + *-ed*²] Having the tail cut short, as, "a bobtailed cur," *Sir R. L'Estrange*. — **Bobtailed car**, a small street car designed to be used without a conductor or guard, and drawn usually by one horse. [*Local*, *U S*]

bobtail-wig (bob'tāl-wig'), *n.* A wig with a short cue, worn in the seventeenth century.

bob-white (bob'hwit'), *n.* [*So called from its note.*] A name of the bird *Oryzopsis quinquangulus*, commonly known in America as the quail or partridge. See *cut* under *quail*.

In the North and East, he is called Quail. In the South and West, he is Partridge, while everywhere he is known as *Bob White*.

A. M. Mayer, *Sport with Gun and Rod*, p. 603

bob-wig (bob'wig), *n.* [*Short for bobtail-wig*] A bobtail-wig.

A bob wig and a black silken bag tied to it
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 129

bocagel, *n.* A by-form of *bocage*.

bocal (bō'kal), *n.* [= *D bokal* = *G pokal*, *< F. bocal* = *Sp. Pg bocal* = *It boccale*, cf *ML. bucalis, bucalis*, cf *Gr. βυκάλις*, also *καυκάλις*, a vessel in which wine or water is cooled, cf *L.Gr. βυκάλιον*, also *καυκάλιον*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out, said to be imitative; cf *Gr. βυκάλιον*, lull, sing a lullaby] 1 A cylindrical glass vessel with a short, wide neck and large mouth, used to contain anatomical specimens and the like, preserved in spirits. — 2 The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument, as a horn, a trumpet, or a trombone.

bocan, *n.* Same as *bucan*.

bocardo (bō-kār'dō), *n.* [*An artificial term*] 1. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the ma-

jor premise is a particular negative, the minor a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative proposition, as, Some patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah) are not mortal, but all patriarchs are men, hence, some men are not mortal. Of the seven letters which compose the word, five are significant. The three vowels *a, o, i*, indicate the quality of the premises and conclusion. *b* shows that the mood is to be reduced to the form of the first figure, *c*, that the reduction is *per impossibile*. The word was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *mood*².

2 A prison, so called from the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name and was at one time used as a prison. *Nares*.

Was not this (Achilles) a conditions fellow? Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little case? *Tatler*, *Sermmons*, fol. 105 C

bocasine (bok'a-sin), *n.* [*Early mod E also bocassine, bocassin* (late ME *bokasy*), *< F. bocassin*, now *boucassin* = *It bocaccino* = *Sp. bocacín, bocet* = *Pg. bocacim*, *buckiam*, *< Turk. bōhāsi, bōhāsi*, cotton cloth] 1† A linen stuff woven so fine as to look like silk. — 2 At the present day, in the Levant, a kind of cotton cloth. *Schuyler*.

bocca (bok'ā), *n.* [*It, = Sp. Pg. boca* = *F. bouche*, *< L. bucca*, cheek, esp. as puffed out, see *bucca*] The round hole in a glass-furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

boccaccio (bo-kā'chō), *n.* [*It, one having a large mouth, bocaccia, f, a large ugly mouth, < bocca, mouth (< L. bucca, cheek, see bucca), + aug. -accio* see *-ace*. Hence the surname *Boccaccio*] A name given by the Italians about San Francisco to the *Sebastes paucispinus*, a scorpion-nose fish of California. It has very small scales and a projecting lower jaw, attains a length of 30 inches and is a good food fish abundant in rather deep water along the coast.

boccale (bo-kā'le), *n.* [*It, see bocal*] A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy, before the introduction of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table.

	liters	British Qu.	U. S. Qu.
Bologna	1.255	1.10	1.38
Florence	1.140	1.00	1.20
" "	1.044	0.92	1.10
Lghorn	1.004	0.94	1.12
Modena	1.007	1.49	1.79
Nice — for wine	0.984	0.60	0.72
Rome — for wine old	1.403	1.31	1.68
" " " " new	1.823	1.60	1.92
" " " " old	1.902	1.75	2.10
" " " " new	2.053	1.81	2.17
Taranto	1.847	1.63	1.95
" " " " new	1.415	1.25	1.49
Turin	0.984	0.60	0.72
Venice	1.012	0.80	1.07

boccamela (bok-a-mē'la), *n.* [*NL*] A kind of wensel found in southern Europe, *Putorius boccamela*.

boccarel, *n.* See *boccherel*.

boccarella (bok-a-rel'la), *n.* [*It, < bocca, q v.*] A small aperture in a glass-furnace, made on each side of the bocca, a nose-hole.

boccarett, *n.* See *boccherel*.

Boccius light. See *light*¹.

Bocconia (bo-kō'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL*, named after a Sicilian botanist, Paolo Boccon, 1633-1704] A genus of tall, coarse, herbaceous plants, natural order *Papaveracea*, with large lobed leaves and large panicles of flowers. Some species are cultivated as *B. japonica* and *B. cordata* from China, but rather for the ornamental habit than for their flowers.

bocet, *n.* Same as *bocquet*².

bocdization (bo-sō-di-zā'shon), *n.* [*< bob + ci + di (see def) + -ization*] In music, the application of the syllables *bo, ci, di, ga, lo, mi, n* to the tones of the scale. A system introduced about 1550 by the Belgian musician Waelrant.

bochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *botch*¹.

bochka (boch'kā), *n.* [*Russ*] A Russian liquid measure, containing 40 vedros, or about 130 gallons.

bock (bok), *v. i.* [*Sc, = boket², q v, < ME bocken, boken, belch, vomit, also croak, var of bolc, ME bolken, belch see bolc*] 1 To retch, vomit. — 2 To gush intermittingly, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns*.

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* [*Also, as G, bockbier, G also simply bock, popularly associated with bock, a goat, = E buck*¹, but in fact shortened from *Embockbier*, now *Embecker bier*, from *Embock, Embeck*, now *Embeck*, a town in Prussia formerly famous for its beer.] A double-strength variety of German beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. It is brewed in December and January, and is drunk in May,

bockelet, *n* See *bockerel*

bockerel (bōk'ə-rel), *n* [Also written *bockeret*, with *fern* forms *bockeret* and *boccarret*, also *bocklet*, dim forms of unknown origin, possibly from the same source (OF *boi*) as *butcher*, OF *bokur*, *bouker*, F *boucher*, cf E *butcher-bird*, the great gray shrike] The male of a kind of falcon, the female being designated *bockeret* or *boccarret*

bockeret, *n* See *bockerel*

bokey (bōk'ē), *n* [Prob < D *bukje*, a small bowl or vessel, dim of *bak* see *back*] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd [New York]

bocking (bōk'ing), *n* A coarse woolen drugget or baize, named from Bocking, in Essex, England, where it was first made

bocking (bōk'ing), *n* [< D *bokking* (= MHG *buckin*, G *buckung*), a smoked herring, appar < *bok* (= E *buck*), a goat, + -ing] A red herring

bockland, *n* See *boeland*

bockmant, *n* See *boeman*

bock-pot (bōk'pot), *n* Same as *buck*

bockland, *n* [That is, *boeland*, the early ME. and AS form of *bookland*] Same as *bookland*

bocklet, *n* An obsolete form of *buckle*

bockmant, *n* [That is, *boeman*, the early ME. and AS form (recorded only in legal (M.) documents) of *bookman*] A holder of bookland (which see)

boco-wood (bō'ko-wud), *n* The wood of a leguminous tree *Bocoa Prorocensis*, of Guiana. It is very hard and dark-colored, and is much used for furniture, and for carving and turning

bodach (bō'dach), *n* [Gael, a churlish old man, a rustic, = I *bodach*, a rustic, clown] 1 An old man Scott—2 A local British name of the small ringed seal, *Phoca fatuda*

bodark (bō'dark), *n* [Corruption of F *bous d'arc*, lit bow-wood see *bous*, *bush*, and *arc*, arch] A local name for the Osage orange, or bow-wood. Also spelled *bowdark* See *Maclura*

bodice, *n* See *bodice*

boddie, *n* See *boddy*

boddie, *n* [E dial, origin obscure] A small iron instrument used by woodmen for peeling oaks and other trees Halliwell [North Eng]

boddum (bōd'um), *n* [E dial and Sc] A dialectal form of *bottom*

bode (bōd), *v* [In mod E archaic, early ME *bode*, < AS *boda* (= OFries *bōda* = OS *bodo* = D *bode* = OHG *boto*, MHG *g bote* = Icel *bodhi* = Sw *Dan bud*), a messenger, < *bodan* (pp *boden*), announce see *bid*, and cf *beadle*, also a noun of agent from the same verb] A messenger, a herald, one who announces or conveys a message

bode (bōd), *v*, pret and pp *boded*, ppr *boding* [< ME *boden*, *bodun*, < AS *bodan* (= OFries *bodan* = Icel *bodha* = Sw *bāda* = *Dan be-bude*), tell, announce, < *boda*, a messenger see *bode*, *n*, and cf *bode*, *n*] Hence *forbode*, *q v*] 1 *trans* 1† To announce, proclaim, preach—2† To decree, command, bid—3 To announce beforehand, prognosticate, predict, presage [Archais]

Prophet of plague, for ever *boding* ill

Pope II ad 132

4 To portend, augur, be an omen or indication of, betoken with a non-personal subject

In the gross and scope of my opinion,

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state

Shak, Hamlet, I 1

I pray God, his bad voice *bode* no mischief!

Shak, Much Ado, II 3

Upon which he mounted and his horse wept and then he saw clearly how this should *bode* his death

De Quincy, tr of Cretan Ballad

5 To forebode or have a presentiment of (ill, or coming disaster)

And my soul dark stirred with the prophet's mood,

Bodes nothing good

J S Black, tr of Eschylus, II 220

= Syn. 4. To augur, betoken, portend

II *intrans* 1. To promise, portend with well or ill as, this *bodes* well for your success—2 To presage something evil, be of evil omen

I would croak like a raven, I would *bode* I would *bode*

Shak, I and C v 2

Fear for ages had *boded* and mowed and gibbered over government and property

Emerson, Compensation

bode (bōd), *n* [< ME *bode*, *bod*, a command, an announcement, a bid, price offered, < AS *bod*, usually *q bod* (or *bebod*) (= OFries *bod* = OS *q bod* = D *q bod*, a command, *bod*, a bid, offer, = OHG *q bod*, MHG *q bod*, *bot* = Icel *bodh* = Sw *Dan bud*, a command, etc.), < *beo-dan* (pp. *boden*), announce, command, bid. see

bid, and cf *bode*, *v*.] 1† A command; an order—2† An announcement; a message

The owle eke, that of deth the *bode* bringeth

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I 343

3† Omen, premonition, augury

If no fate

Have an unlucky *bode* Shirley, Love in a Maze, v 5

4† A foreboding, presentiment—5 A bid, the price offered by a buyer or asked by a seller [Scotch]

Ye should never tak a fish wife's first *bode*

Scott, Antiquary, xxxix

bode (bōd), *v*, pret *bode*, pp *boden*, ppr *boding* [< *bode*, *n*, 5] To bid for, make an offer for, buy [Scotch]

bode (bōd) Pretent and past participle of *bide*
bode (bōd), *n* [< ME *bode*, *bade*, a stop, delay, < *biden* (pret *bode*, *bod*, *bad*), *bide* Cf *abode*, *n*, of similar formation] A stop, delay.

Withouten *bode* his hest she obeyed

Chaucer, Anklida and Arc, I 119

bode (bōd), *pp*. [ME forms of the pp of *biden*, *bid*, command see *bid*] Hidden, commanded

bodeful (bōd'fūl), *a* [< *bode*, *n*, + -ful] Ominous, threatening, foreboding

Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death J Barthe

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven note

Carlyle, French Rev, I III 8

1 lady Macbeth hears not so much the voice of the *bodeful* bird as of her own premeditated murder, and we are thus made her shuddering accomplice before the fact

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 186

bodega (bō-dē'gā), *n* [Sp, < ML *apotheca* see *apothec*] A wine-cellar, or a shop where wine is sold from the wood, a wine-vault

A wine *bodega* near the Grand Theatre caught fire

New York Herald

bodement (bōd'ment), *n* [< *bode*, *v*, + -ment] An omen, portent, prognostic, a foreshowing as, "sweet *bodements*!" Shak, Macbeth, iv 1

bodent, *pp* See *bode*

boden (bō'den), *a* [Sc, also written *bodin*, and formerly *bodinn*, < ME (Sc) *bodyn*, *bodin*, appar a particular use of *boden*, pp of ME *biden*, *bid* (see *bid*), but the sense suggests some confusion with *boun*, ready see *boun*, bound] 1 Accoutred, armed, fitted out, provided, prepared

The Baron of Arden never rides with fewer than ten jack men at his back, and oftentimes with fifty *boden* in all that offers to war, as if they were to do battle for a king

Scott, Monastery, II 181

Bodenheimer (bō'den-hī-mēr), *n* [< *Bodenheim*, a village near Mainz] A white wine grown near Mainz in Germany

Bode's law See *law*

bode-wash (bōd'wash), *n* [Corruption of F *bos de cache*, lit cow's wood, or idiomatically "buffalo-chip"] The dried dung of the American bison or buffalo, used for fuel Bartlett

See *buffalo-chip*

bodge (bōj), *v* [Another form of *botch*, *v*] To boggle, botch, patch [Obsolete or dialectal]

All the actions of his life are like so many things *bodge*d in without any natural cadence or connexion at all

Bp Earl, Micro cosmographie, An Affected Man

bodge (bōj), *n* [Another form of *botch*, *n*] A botch, a patch

Taking revenge on Thomas Nash (Gabriell Harvey taxes him with having forged a mishapen rabbitment of absurd and ridiculous words, the proper *bodges* of his new faugled figure, called fooltrane

F Hall, Mod Eng, p 110

bodge (bōj), *v* [Appar a var of *budge*, *v*] To budge, give way used only in the passage cited

With this, we charged again but out alas!

We *bodge*d again Shak, I Hen VI, I 4

bodger (bōj'ēr), *n* [< *bodge* + -er, var of *botcher*] 1 A botcher

bodger (bōj'ēr), *n* [Appar a var of *badger*, *q v*] A peddler, a hawker [Prov Eng]

bodhisattva (bō'di-sat), *n* Same as *bodhisattva*

The beings who will in due course become Buddhas are called *Bodhisattvas* They are numberless

S Hardy, Manual of Buddhism

bodhisattahip (bō'di-sat-ship), *n* In *Buddhism*, the highest degree of saintship See *bodhisattva*

Also spelled *bodisattahip*

The leaders of the Great Vehicle [that is, the Mahayana development of Buddhism] urged their followers to seek to attain not so much to Arhatship, which would involve only their own salvation, but to *Bodhisattahip*, by the attainment of which they would be conferring the blessings of the Dharma [law of Buddha] upon countless multitudes in the long ages of the future

Encyc Brit, XIV, 226.

bodhisattva (bō-di-sat'vā), *n*. [Skt (> Singhalese *bodhisat*, *bodhat*, Jap *bosatsu*, Chin. *poosah*), < *bodhi*, intelligence, wisdom (< √ *budh*, know see *Buddha*), + *sattva*, being, essence, < *sant* (= L *ens*), being, ppr of √ *as*, be see *be*] In *Buddhism* of the northern school, or the later development called the Mahayana, one of a numerous class of beings who, having arrived at supreme wisdom (*bodhi*), have to pass through human existence only once more before attaining to Buddhahood, or complete enlightenment, and entrance into Nirvana. Among Singhalese Buddhists called *bodhisat* and *bodhat*, among the Chinese *poosah*, and among the Japanese *bosatsu*

bodhi-tree (bō'di-trē), *n* Same as *bo-tree*.

bodice (bōd'is), *n* [Sometimes spelled *bodice*, formerly *bodies*, being orig pl of *body* Cf *corset*] 1† A sort of inner stays or corset, laced in front, worn by women, and sometimes by men also called a *pair* of *bodies*, or a *bodies*.—2 An outer laced garment, covering the waist and bust, worn by women in some European styles of costume, often as an ornament—3 More generally, the close-fitting waist or body of a gown

bodiced (bōd'ist), *a* [< *bodice* + -ed] Clothed in a bodice, furnished with a bodice

Slim her little waist,

Comfortably *bodiced*

Thackeray, Peg of Oldmavaddy

They appear habited in *bodiced* gowns

Archæol Jour, XXXV 256

bodied (bōd'id), *a* [< *body* + -ed] Having body, or a body, of the kind indicated by the context used chiefly in composition as, an able-bodied man

I was told by a very good judge who tasted it [wine made from wild grapes], that it was a pleasant, strong, and full-bodied wine

Beverly, Virginia, II ¶ 16

bodieron (bō-di-ēr'on), *n* [Origin obscure] A local name on the Pacific coast of the United States of sundry fishes of the family *Chiridae* and genus *Hexagrammus* Also called *rock-trout*, *rock-cod*, *sea-trout*, *boregat*, and *starling* See cut under *Hexagrammus*

bodikin (bōd'ik-in), *n* [< *body* + dim -kin] A diminutive of *body*, forming part of the exclamatory phrase "odd's bodikin," a corruption of *God's body* Also spelled *bodkin*

Pol My lord, I will use them according to their desert

Ham Odd's *bodikin*, man, but I Shak, Hamlet, II 2

bodiless (bōd'is-less), *a* [< *body* + -less] Having no body or material form, incorporeal as, "phantoms *bodiless* and vain," Shak

Man is a concrete whole He is neither a soulless body nor a *bodiless* soul

N A Rev, CXV 259

bodiliness (bōd'is-li-ness), *n* [< *bodily* + -ness] Corporeality

bodily (bōd'is-li), *a* [< ME *bodily*, *bodili*, *bodilich*, etc., < *body* + -ly] 1 Pertaining to or concerning the body, of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution, not mental, corporeal as, *bodily* dimensions, *bodily* exertions, *bodily* pain

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us

Tatler, No 15

Since we are creatures with bodies, if we desire to express a real sentiment of reverence for anyone, we must use some *bodily* act—some form of words or gestures

Mead, Nature and Thought, p 238

2† Having a material body

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven, Enoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ

Bp Hall, Rapture of Elijah (Ord MS)

= Syn. 1 *Bodily* Physical, Corporeal, Corporeal *Bodily* generally means connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental* as, *bodily* pains, *bodily* strength *Physical* in this connection is often the same as *bodily*, but may cover everything that is material, as opposed to *mental* or *spiritual* as, *physical* distress *Corporeal* relates to the body in its outward bearings as, *corporeal* punishment, *corporeal*, to its substance being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial* as, *corporeal* existence

We speak of Shakespeare's mind, but Jonson starts up all ways in *bodily* proportions Whipple, Ess and Rev, II 26

Dr Beddoe believes that wherever a race attains its maximum of physical development it rises highest in energy and moral vigour Darwin, Descent of Man, I 111

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,

In *corporeal* sufferance finds a pang as great

As when a giant dies. Shak, M for M, III 1

When [the soul] is freed from all *corporeal* alliance, then it truly exists

Xenophon (trans), Cyrus the Elder

bodily (bōd'is-li), *adv* [ME *bodily*, -li, -lich, < *body* + -ly] 1 Corporeally; in connection with a body or matter, in the flesh, in person

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*

Watts

2 In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely, completely, as, to carry a thing away *bodily*.

bodin (bō'din), *a.* Same as *boden*.
boding (bō'ding), *n.* [*ME* *bodynge*, *bodunge*, *omen*, *preaching*, *< AS. bodung*, *preaching*, verbal *n.* of *bodan*, *announce*, *bode* see *bode*¹, *v*]
 1. An omen, a prognostic, a foreboding premonition; presentment

Ominous *bodings*, and fearful expectations
Sp Ward, Sermon, Jan 30, 1674
 The minds of men were filled with dismal *bodings* of some inevitable evil
Prescott, *Ferd and Isa*, i 3
 2 Prediction, prophecy of evil
Coleridge
boding (bō'ding), *p a* [*Epr* of *bode*¹, *v*]
 Foreboding, ominous

So Joseph, yet a youth expounded well
 The *boding* dream, and did th' event foretell
Dryden, *To J Northleigh*
 Nor knew what signify'd the *boding* sign,
 But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath divine
Dryden, *Fal and Alc*, iii
 You might have heard a cricket sing,
 An owl flap his *boding* wing
Scott, *Marmion*, v 20

bodingly (bō'ding-lī), *adv* Ominously; portentously
 All is so *bodingly* still
Lowell, *Summer Storm*

bodisat, *n* Same as *bodhisattva*
bodisatship, *n* See *bodhisattship*
bodkin¹ (bōd'kin), *n* [Early mod *E* also *bodkine*, *botkin*, *boudken* (*cf* *Sc* *boikin*), *< ME* *bodekyn*, earlier *boydekyn*, *boudekyn*, origin unknown The Celtic forms, *W* *budogyn*, *budogan* (with accent on second syllable), dim of *budog* = Gael *budag* = *Ir* *budog*, a dagger (*cf* *W* *pid* = Gael *biod*, a point), are not near enough to be regarded as the source of the *E* word]
 1† A small dagger, a stiletto

Who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
 When he himself might his quietus make
 With a bare *bodkin*?
Shak, *Hamlet*, iii 1
 Out with your *bodkin*,
 Your pocket dagger, your stiletto out with it
Beau and Fl, *Custom of the Country*, ii 3

2 A small pointed instrument of steel, bone, or ivory, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc
 With knif or *boydekyn*
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, i 40

3 A similar but blunt instrument, with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, hem, etc — 4 A long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair

The *bodkin*, comb, and essence
Pope, *R of the L*, iv 98
 5 A thick needle or straight awl of steel, used by bookbinders to make holes in boards and to trace lines for cutting — 6 A printers' tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting To be, sit, ride, or travel *bodkin*, to sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only
 He's too big to travel *bodkin* between you and me
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*

bodkin², *n* A corruption of *baudekyn*
bodkin-work (bōd'kin-wōrk), *n* A rich trimming formerly used for garments probably a corruption of *baudekyn*
bodle (bōd'l), *n* [*Sc*, also written *boddle*, said to be derived from the name of a mint-master named *Bothwell* Cf *atch-won* and *bawbec*] A Scotch copper coin first issued under Charles II, and worth at that time 2d. Scotch, or one sixth of an English penny, hence, a very small coin. The name *turner* was also applied to it

I care not a brass *boddle* for the feud
Scott, *Abbot*, ii xiii
Bodleian (bōd'lē'an or bōd'lē-an), *a* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who began in 1597 the restoration of the public library of Oxford University, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library, also, belonging to that library as, *Bodleian* manuscripts
bodrag, *bodraget*, *n* [Also written *bodrag* (*and* *bodraging*), simulating *E* *border*, appar a corruption of some *Ir* word; *cf* *Ir* *buadh-readh*, disturbance, *buadh*, tumult] An incursion, a raid
 No wailing there nor wretchedness is heard,
 No nightly *bodrag*, nor no hue and cries
Spenser, *Colln*, i 315

[In some editions printed *bodrag*.]
bod-worm (bōd'wōrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.
body (bōd'i), *n*; pl. *bodies* (-iz) [*ME* *body*, *bod*, *< AS. bodig*, *body*, = *OHG. botah*, *botach*, 39

MHG. botech, *botich*, *body*; perhaps akin to *OHG. botakha*, *MHG. boteche*, *botech*, *G. botich*, a large vessel, tub, vat, but this may come from another source, that of *boot*² The Gael *bodhaig*, *body*, is from *E*] 1 The physical structure of an animal, the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle
 For of the soule the *bodse* forme doth tak,
 For soule is forme, and doth the *bodie* make
Spenser, *Hymne in Honour of Beattie*, i 132

2 The main portion of an animal, tree, etc., the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in *skth*, often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins. — 3 The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities, in female dress, a bodice, a waist
 Their *bodies* were of carnation cloth of silvix, richly wrought
B Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*

4 The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts
 Learn to make a *body* of a limb
Shak, *Rich II* iii 2

The van of the king's army was led by the general in the *body* was the king and the prince
Clarendon
 Specifically — (a) In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the top, or opening at the throat, and the *boshes*. (b) In *music*. (1) The whole of the hollow part of a string instrument, designed to increase its resonance. (2) All that part of a wind instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (3) The higher resonant part of an organ pipe, above the foot or the mouth, which causes the air to vibrate. (c) The shank of a type, as determining its size as, minion on nonpareil body. (d) The main part of a tool, the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point, etc. (e) That part of a wagon, railroad car, etc., which contains the load

5 The main portion, the bulk of anything, the larger part, the majority as, the *body* of the people are opposed to the measure — 6 The person, an individual as recognized by law as, *body* execution, held in *body* and goods [Chiefly legal] — 7 A person, a human being now generally combined with *any*, *every*, *some*, or *no* as, *somebody*, *nobody*
 There cannot a poor *body* buy a sack of coals, but it must come through their hands
Latimer, 2d Sermon, bcf *Edw VI*, 1550

A *body* would think so, at these years
B Jonson, *Cynthia* s Revels, iv 1
 Giv a *body* meet a *body*,
 'Omin' thro' the rye
Burns, *Song*
 But human *bodies* are sic fools,
 For a' their colleges an' schools
Burns, *The Two Dogs*

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*
Travny
 8 A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, or united by some common tie or occupation, an incorporated or other aggregate as, a legislative *body*, the *body* of the clergy; a *body* corporate
 So please you, my lord, it is a *body* of horse — and there is a still larger *body* of foot behind it
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, i 86

The trading *body* may be a single individual in one case, it may be the whole inhabitants of a continent in another; it may be the individuals of a trade diffused through a country in a third
Jevons, *Pol Econ*, p 96

9 A material thing, anything having inertia See *matter* — 10 In *geom.*, any solid having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness — 11 A united mass, a number of things or particulars taken together, a general collection, a code, a system. as, a *body* of laws.

I have, with much pains and reading, collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a *body* of philosophy and divinity
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, ii
 He was furnished with every requisite for making an extensive *body* of natural history
Goldsmith, *Pref* to *Brookes's Nat Hist*

The mind unequal to a complete analysis of the motives which carry it on to a particular conclusion is swayed and determined by a *body* of proof, which it recognizes only as a *body*, and not in its constituent parts
J H Newman, *Gram of Assent*, p 281

12 A certain consistency or density, substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness as, wine, paper, etc., of good *body* As applied to paints *body* denotes opacity or density, as opposed to transparency
 It was a fragrant Port, with plenty of *body* and a large proportion of soul
F Winkrop, *Cecil Drume*, xiii

13 In *music*, the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal Adipose *body*, astral *body* See the adjectives *Bodies* of *Arantius* See *corpora* *Arantius*, under *corpus* — *Body* center-plate, a metal plate on the body bolster of a car It rests upon a similar plate on the center of a truck The center bolt or king bolt passes through these plates — *Body* corporate See *body politic*. — *Body* hand-rail See *hand-rail* —

Body of a column, the part between the base and the capital, the shaft — **Body** of a gun, that part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions — **Body** of a place, in fort (a) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular (b) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification — **Body** of the fornix. See *fornix* — **Body** politic, the whole body of people living under an organized political government used in contradistinction to *body corporate*, an association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object A *body politic* and *corporate* is a municipality governed according to a legislative act of incorporation, and thus possessing corporate political powers

We may fairly conclude that the *body politic* cannot subsist, any more than the animal body, without a head
J Adams, *Works* IV 379

Cavernous bodies, **centrobaric body**, **ciliary body** See the adjectives **Descent of bodies** See *descent* — **Deviation of a falling body** See *deviation* — **Diplomatic body** See *diplomacy* — **Elementary body** See *element* — **Fifth body**, the (third or fifth) element in the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelians — **Fixed bodies**, **geniculate bodies**, **heterogeneous body**, **main body**, etc. See the adjectives — **Mathematical body**, a body in sense 10 — **Mystical body of the church**, the aggregate of believers as constituting the bride of Christ — **Okenian body**, **olivary body** See the adjectives — **Regular body**, a polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any other Pythagoras enumerated the five regular bodies (the *sphera* is not included among them) the *tetrahedron*, the *cube*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron* These are often called the *five bodies* simply also the *cosmic bodies*, because Ptolemy of Lacedaemon held that the *tetrahedron* is the shape of fire, the *octahedron* of air, the *icosahedron* of water, the *cube* of earth and the *dodecahedron* of God also the *Platonic bodies*, because mentioned by Plato in his dialogue "Timaeus" Four other regular bodies which envelop the center more than once were discovered by Kepler and by Poincaré These are named by Cayley the *great icosahedron*, the *great dodecahedron*, the *great stellated dodecahedron*, and the *small stellated dodecahedron* For illustrations of all these bodies see *solid* — **Irregular bodies**, such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces The *bodies* seven, in *alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets
 The *bodies* seven, eek, lo him her anon
 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe (all),
 Mars yre Mercury quicksilver we clepe,
 Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin,
 And Venus copper
Chaucer, *Prol* to *Canon's Yeman's Tale*, i 272

body (bōd'i), *v t*, pret and pp *bodied*, ppr *bodying* [*< body*, *n*] 1 To provide with a body, embody — 2 To form into a body or company
 A new exotic way of *bodying* that is, formally countenancing and verbally engaging with them and to them beyond the baptismal bond and vow
Ep Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p 37

3 To represent in bodily form, exhibit in tangible form or outward reality with forth.
 As imagination *bodies* forth
 The forms of things unknown the poet's pen
 Turns them to shapes and gives to any nothing
 A local habitation and a name
Shak, *M N D*, v 1
 Bodied forth the tourney high,
 Held for the hand of I may!
Scott, *Rokeby*, vi 26

body-bag (bōd'i-bag), *n* A bag to sleep in
body-bolster (bōd'i-bōl'ster), *n* A cross-beam of wood, iron, or the two in combination, on the under side of a railroad-car, which supports it and transmits its weight to the truck The upper end of the king bolt which forms the pivot for the truck is fastened to a body bolster
body-cavity (bōd'i-kav'i-ti), *n* In *zool*, the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities, or those of particular organs, the coelom or coeloma In vertebrates the body cavity is formed by the splitting of the mesoblast into its somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, and consists of the cavities of the thorax, abdomen (divided or not by a diaphragm), and pelvis
body-cloth (bōd'i-klōth), *n* A cloth for the body, specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse See *body-clothes*, 2

Before the window were several houses in *body clothes*
Bulwer, *Pelham*, ix
body-clothes (bōd'i-klōthz), *n pl* 1 Garments for the body, intended to be worn by day, as distinguished from *bedclothes* [This use of the word appears to be confined in recent times to Scotland] — 2 Coverings for a horse or other animal properly, *body-clothes* See *body-cloth*

I am informed that several assassins kept in *body clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath
Adams

body-coat (bōd'i-kōl), *n* 1 A close-fitting coat — 2 In *coach-painting*, a coat of paint made opaque by the admixture of white lead, laid on before the transparent coats
body-color (bōd'i-kul'or), *n* In *painting*, a pigment possessing body or a high degree of consistence, substance, and covering power In *water color painting*, works are said to be executed in *body colors* when in contradistinction to the more common mode of proceeding by transparent tints and washes, the pigments are mixed with white and thus rendered opaque

body-guard (bod'i-gård), *n* One who protects or defends the person, a life-guard, collectively, the guard charged with the protection of some person, as a prince or an officer, hence, retinue, attendance, following

It might possibly be convenient that, when the Parliamt assembled, the King should repair to Westminster with a *body guard* *Macaulay*, Hist Eng ix

body-hoop (bod'i-höop), *n* A band securing the aris pieces of a built mast.

body-horse (bod'i-hörs), *n* A shift-horse [Prov Eng]

body-loop (bod'i-löp), *n* A strap or iron arm connecting a wagon-body with the gearing

body-louse (bod'i-lous), *n* A kind of louse, the *Pediculus corporis* or *P. vestimenti*, which is parasitic on man. It is generally found on the body, or concealed in the clothing while the *Pediculus capitis*, or head louse, infests the head

body-plan (bod'i-plan), *n* In ship-building, a plan upon which are projected the intersections of the sides of the vessel with transverse

of species yield tenacious fibers, used for making ropes, twine, net, and sewing thread. The most important species is *B. norea*, a shrubby plant of China and the East Indies, which affords the valuable reha fiber or grass cloth



The Ramie plant (*Boehmeria norea*)

fiber, also known under its Malay name of *ramie*. It has been long in cultivation in China and India, and successful attempts have been made to cultivate it in the United States. The species *B. Puya*, from which the Puya fiber is obtained, is now referred to the genus *Maoutia*. See *grass cloth*

boetarch (bē-ō'tark), *n* [*L. Baotarches*, < *Gr. Baotarchēs*, < *Boatira*, *Boetia*, < *apōxōs*, ruler see *arch*—] One of the chief magistrates of the Boeotian confederacy. Two were chosen by Thebes, and one by each of the other members of the league

Pelopidas and two others of the liberators were elected *boetarche*, or chief magistrates of Boeotia *Engr. Brit.*, XVIII 479

Boeotian (bē-ō'shian), *a* and *n* [*L. Boeotia*, < *Gr. Boeotia*, *Boeotia*, *Boeotian*, the Boeotians] *I. a* 1 Pertaining to Boeotia, a division of central Greece, noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dullness to the intellect of the inhabitants. Hence —2 Dull, stupid, ignorant, obtuse

II. n 1 A native or inhabitant of Boeotia. Hence—2 A dull, ignorant, stupid person

Boeotic (bē-ō'tik), *a* Belonging to or characteristic of Boeotia or the Boeotians, Boeotian as, the *Boeotic* dialect

Boer (bör), *n* [Also written *Boor*, < *D. boer*, a farmer, a peasant see *boor*—] The name given to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, who are principally engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding

bog (bög), *v* A dialectal form of *baffle*
bog (bög), *n* [Formerly *boggy*, < *Ir. bogach* = Gael *bogach*, a bog, morass, < *Ir. Gael bog*, soft, moist, tender, in comp *bog*—] 1 Wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, a quagmire covered with grass or other plants, a piece of mossy or peaty ground, a moss

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From *bogs*, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
By inch me al a disease! *Shak.*, Tempest, II 2

2 A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass *Webster* [Local, U S]—**Bog-asphodel**. See *asphodel*

Bog-bilberry. See *bilberry*—**Bog-iron ore**, an impure ore of iron, essentially a hydrous oxide, of which the mineralogical name is *limonite*, found frequently at the bottom of lakes and in swampy localities and usually of very recent origin = *Syn* 1 *Quagmire*, etc. See *marsh*

bog (bög), *n*; pret and pp *bogged*, ppr *bogging* [*< bog*, *n*] *I. trans* To sink or submerge in a bog, or in mud and mire used chiefly in the passive, to be bogged

Bid him to be gone
As far as he can fly, or follow day,
Rather than here so bogged in vic's stay *B. Johnson*, Underwoods, xxxii

Twice time, his invention had been bogged else
B. Johnson, Every Man out of his Humour, III 3

Of Middleton's horse three hundred men were taken,
and one hundred were bogged *Whitlock*, Memoirs (1682), p 580

II. intrans. To sink or stick in a bog, hence, to flounder among obstacles, be stopped
bog (bög), *n* [Early mod *E. bogge*, appar a var of the equiv *bog*, *ME. bogge*, connecting the latter with the equiv *boggle*, *bogle*, *bogy*, *bogward*. see these words] A specter, a bugbear

—To take *bog*, to hoggle, shy, shrink
bog (bög), *a* and *n* [*E. dial.*, formerly also *bogge*, earlier in deriv form *boggish*, *q. v.* Cf

bog, *big*.] *I. a*. Bold, sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant, saucy.

II. n. Brag; boastfulness. *Halliwel* [Prov. Eng.]

bog (bög), *v*, pret and pp *bogged*, ppr *bogging* [*< bog*, *a* or *n*] *I. intrans* To boast. [Prov Eng]

II. trans [Perhaps of other origin] To provoke

bog (bög), *v* & [*E. dial.*, origin unknown] To case the body by stool

boga (bō'gā), *n* Same as *bogue*²

bog-bean (bög'bēn), *n* The common name of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a gentianaceous bog-plant, a native of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. It is a bitter tonic. The fringed bog bean is an aquatic plant of the same order, *Lamianthus nymphaeoides*, with large yellow fringed flowers. Also called *buck bean*

bogberry (bög'ber'i), *n*, pl *bogberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*.

bog-blitter (bög'blit'er), *n* [See *bog-bluster*.] Same as *bog-bumper* [Scotch]

bog-bluter (bög'blüt'er), *n* [Also *bog-bluter*, *bog-blutter*, < *bog* + *Sc. bluter*, *bluter*, make a rumbling noise, blurt, also speak foolishly (in last sense cf *blatter*, *blather*, *blither*.)] Same as *bog-bumper* [Scotch]

bog-bull (bög'bul), *n* [Cf *Botaurus* and *bit-tern*] A name of the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, from its habitual resorts and its hollow, booming cry. See cut under *bittern*

bog-bumper (bög'bum'pér), *n* A name of the bitterns or heron-like birds of the genus *Botaurus* (especially *B. lentiginosus*), in allusion to the sound made by the male in the breeding season. This sound seems to be uttered in a deep choking tone, and has been compared by Nuttall to the syllables 'pomp au gur'. Also *bog jumper*, and in Scotland *bog blitter*, *bog bluster*

bog-butter (bög'but'er), *n* A fatty spermatolite-like mineral resin, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, found in masses in peat-bogs

A large copper basin consisting of small pieces riveted together and several wooden kegs containing *bog butter* were recently found at a depth of 7 feet in a peat moss, Kyleakin, Skye. *Nature*, XXX 181

bog-earth (bög'erth), *n* An earth or soil composed of light silicious sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fiber in a half-decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for promoting the growth of flowers

boger (bög'er), *n* [Origin obscure] A name in Cornwall, England, for the half-grown seabream, *Pagellus centrodontus*

bogey, **bogeyism**. See *bogy*, *bogysm*

bogey, *n* See *boggy*²

bogga (bög'gā), *n* [*E. Ind*] An East Indian measure of land, equal to three fifths of an acre

boggard, **boggart** (bög'ard, -art), *n* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*, also written *bogart*, and formerly *baggard*, *baggard*, appar a var, with term -ard, of *boggle*, *bogle*, in form as if < *bog* + -ard see *boggle*, *bogle*, *bog*, *bog*, *bog*] 1 A specter, goblin, or bogey, especially one supposed to haunt a particular spot

The belief in elves and *bogarts* which once was universal *J. Frazer*, Idea of God, p 60

2† Any object, real or imaginary, at which a horse shies *N. E. D.*—3 Figuratively, a bugbear, a thing of fear

boggard, *n* [As *bog* + -ard] A privy

boggify, *v* t [*< bog* + -ify] To make boggy
bogging (bög'ing), *n* [Early mod *E.*, perhaps a var of *baggung* for *badging*, verbal *n* of *badge*, cf *badger*] Peddling, hawking *N. E. D.*

boggish (bög'ish), *a* [*< bog* + -ish] Boggy
boggish, *a* [*ME.*, written *boggeshe*, *bog-gyshe*, < *bog* (not found in *ME.*) + -ish.] Bold; puffed up, boastful

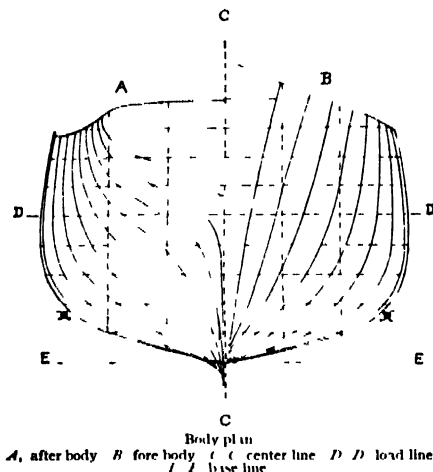
boggle, *n* A dialectal form of *bogle*.

boggle (bög'l), *v* t, pret and pp *boggled*, ppr *boggling*. [Early mod *E.* also *bogle*, *buggel*, < *boggle* = *bog*, a specter, with ref to the shying of a horse at unusual objects, cf *ME. bogelen*, occurring but once, in the sense of 'deny', 1 c, scare off] 1. To take alarm, start with fright, shy, as a horse

When a sinner is first tempted to the commission of a more gross and notorious sin his conscience is apt to boggle and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret *Tillotson*, Works, I x

We start and boggle at every unusual appearance *Granville*

2 To hesitate, stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; waver;



vertical planes passing through certain fixed points, the intersections with the fore-body being shown upon one side and those with the after-body on the other

body-post (bod'i-pöst), *n* 1 An upright timber in the sill and plate of a freight-car, forming one of the vertical members of the frame of the body. It corresponds to the window-posts in a passenger-car—2 A post at the forward end of the opening in the deadwood of a steamship, within which the screw turns

body-servant (bod'i-sä'vant), *n* A servant who waits upon or accompanies his employer, a valet, a personal attendant

body-snatcher (bod'i-snach'er), *n* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead as subjects for dissection, or for the purpose of exacting a ransom, a resurrectionist

body-snatching (bod'i-snach'ing), *n* The act of robbing a grave to obtain a subject for dissection

body-varnish (bod'i-vär'nish), *n* A thick and quick-drying copal varnish, used for carriages and other objects that are to be polished

body-wall (bod'i-wäl), *n* In *zool.*, the general envelop or parietes of a body, especially of a low organism, a cell-wall

body-whorl (bod'i-hwör'l), *n* The last-formed and generally largest whorl of a univalve shell. See *univalve*

Boëdromia (bō-ē-dro'mi-a), *n* pl See *Boëdromion*

Boëdromion (bō-ē-dro'mi-on), *n* [*Gr. Boëdromion*, the month in which were celebrated the Boëdromia, < *Boëdromion*, *Boëdromos*, giving succor (*Boëdromos*, to run to a cry for aid), < *Boë*, Dor *Boa*, a shout, cry (< *Boa*, to cry see *boation*), + *-dromos*, < *δραμεν*, run] The third month of the Athenian year, corresponding to the latter part of September and the early part of October. During this month the festival called Boëdromia was celebrated in commemoration of the succor given by Theseus against the Amazons

boef, *n* An obsolete form of *beef*.

boef, *intery*. See *but*

Boehm flute. See *flut*, 1

Boehmeria (bē-mē'r-i-ä), *n* [*NL.*, after G. R. Bohmer or Bohmer, a German botanist of the 18th century, cf G. Bohme, a Bohemian, *Bohmen*, Bohemia] A genus of ductyledonous plants, natural order *Urticaceae*, allied to the nettle, but without its stinging hairs. A number

shrink.—8. To play fast and loose; dissemble; quibble; equivocate

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world *Howell*

4 To bungle; be awkward, make clumsy attempts

boggle² (bŏg'gl), *n* 1 The act of shying or taking alarm — 2†. Objection, scruple, demur

The Dutch do make a further *boggle* with us about two or three things *Pepys, Diary, 1667*

3 A bungle, a botch [Colloq] **Boggle-de-botch**, **boggledy-botch**, a complete botch or bungle

boggle³ (bŏg'gl), *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps same as *boggl*¹, *bogle*, a scarecrow] A pitfall or jug wrought in the figure of a man, not unlike a toby or toby-pitcher

bog-glede (bŏg'gléd), *n* A Scotch name of the moor-buzzard, *Circus arvensis*

boggler (bŏg'glér), *n*. [*boggle*² + -er] 1 A doubter, a timorous man — 2† A jilt; one false in love

You have been a *boggler* ever *Shak., A and C, III 11*

3 One who bumbles or is clumsy in doing things

bogglish† (bŏg'lish), *a* [*boggl*² + -ish] Doubtful, wavering

Nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish* than that opinion of the many of common people *Jer Taylor (D), Art of Handisomeness, p 172*

boggy (bŏg'gi), *a* [*boggl*¹, *n*, + -y] Containing bogs, full of bogs, like or having the character of a bog

Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea Nor good dry land *Milton, P. L., II 939*

boggybo (bŏg'gi-bŏ), *n* [North E dial] A dialectal form of *bogaboo*

Boghead coal. See *coal*

boghhouse (bŏg'hous), *n* [*boggl*¹ + *house*] A privy *Johnson*

bogie¹, *n* See *boggy*

bogie², **bogey**² (bŏ'gi), *n* [Of uncertain origin. Sometimes explained from *bogie*¹, *boggy*, a fiend, the bogie coal-wagon when first introduced being so called, it is said, because, from its suddenly turning when people least expected it, they used to exclaim that the new wagon was 'Old Boggy' himself. But this is mere invention. See *bogle* 1] 1 A name first given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, to a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays, a trolly — 2 An English term for a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine, or placed one under each end of a railway-carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, to facilitate the passing of sudden curves — 3 In a saw-mill, a small carriage running on a transverse track on a log-carriage, used to change the position of the log in relation to the saw.

bogie-engine (bŏ'gi-en'jin), *n* A locomotive used in moving cars and making up trains at a railroad station. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck which turns freely on a center-pin

bog-jumper (bŏg'jum'pér), *n* Same as *bog-bumper*

bog-land (bŏg'land), *n* and *a* 1 *n* Boggy or marshy land — as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land*

II. *a* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country [Rare]

Each brings his love a *bogland* captive home *Dryden, Prol to Prophets, I 91*

bogle (bŏ'gl), *n* [Also dial *boggie*, *Se bogle*, *bogill*, *bugil*, a specter, hobgoblin, prob of Celtic origin, cf *W bogwl*, *bygwyl*, a threat, menace, *bygel*, a bugbear, scarecrow, hobgoblin, *bug*, a specter, > *E bugl* see *bugl* and *bugbear* Cf *bogz*, *boggadl*, and *G bogge*, *bogget-mann*, a boggy, *bogle*] A phantom, a specter, a hobgoblin, a boggy, a bugbear

boglet (bŏg'let), *n* [*boggl*¹ + -let] A little bog, a boggy place or spot of small extent

And of this tufty, flaggy ground, pecked with bogs and boglets *R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p 432*

bog-manganese (bŏg'mang'ga-nēz), *n*. Same as *wad*

bog-moss (bŏg'mŏs), *n* Peat-moss. See *Sphagnum*

bog-oak (bŏg'ŏk), *n* Trunks and large branches of oak found embedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black or ebony color, or of a deep greenish gray, mottled and shading into black derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into ornamental pieces of furniture and smaller ornaments, as brooches, ear rings, etc. Also called *bog wood*

Bogoda (bŏ-gŏ'dā), *n* [NL] A genus of East Indian fishes, considered by some as typical of a family *Bogodidae* or *Bogodinae*

Bogodidae (bŏ-gŏd'ī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bogoda* + -idae] A family of percoid fishes synonymous with *Ambassidae*

Bogomile (bŏg'ŏ-mil), *n* [Cf Russ *bogŭ*, God, *milost*, grace.] One of a medieval Catharist sect, having its principal seat in Bulgaria, antichristian in its polity, dualistic in its doctrine, and in general similar to the Docetæ and the Manichæans. The views and practices of the Bogomiles were very fanatical. They were little known, and by some are supposed to have become extinct soon after the execution of their leader Basil of Philippopolis, at Constantinople, in 1118

Bogomilian (bŏg'ŏ-mil'ī-an), *a* Pertaining to the Bogomiles or their doctrines

bog-orchis (bŏg'ŏr'kis), *n* A low orchid of boggy places. See *Malaxis*

bog-ore (bŏg'ŏr), *n* Same as *bog-iron ore*

Bogotá bark. See *bark*²

bog-rush (bŏg'rush), *n* 1 The name of various cyperaceous plants. See *rush* — 2 Some small undetermined species of warbler [Local, Great Britain]

bog-spavin (bŏg'spav'in), *n* In *farrury*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough of a horse, containing a gelatinous matter

bog-sucker (bŏg'suk'ér), *n* A name of the woodcock of North America, *Philohela minor*

bog-trotter (bŏg'trot'ér), *n* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs, especially, a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the skill shown by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and from the frequent use they make of this skill to escape from the soldiery, the police, etc. **bog-trotting** (bŏg'trot'ing), *a* Trotting among bogs, or, more usually, living among bogs as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman

Be ware of *bog trotting* quacks *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvii*

With his inherited Irish poverty not to rise in this world he nor his posterity, till their wailing wailed *bog trotting* feet get talaria to their heels *Thorau, Walden p 22*

bogue¹ (bŏg), *v* 1 [Prob. < Sp *bogar*, row (cf *bogar* d *salvatore*, row to leeward), = Pg *Progar* = It *vogare* = F *voquer*, row, sail, > *vogue*, E *voque*, q v] *Naut*, to drop off from the wind, edge away to leeward with the wind, as some vessels of inferior sailing qualities do. To *bogue in*, to 'sail in', take a hand, engage in a work [Local New England]

[A farmer says] I don't git much done thout I *bogue* right in along 'th my man *Quoted by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int*

bogue² (bŏg), *n* [OF *bogue*, formerly also *bocue*, = Pr *buqa* = Sp *Pg buqa* = It *boca*, *boghe* (P'lorio), now *boga*, < ML *boca*, for L *boia* (boc-), < Gk *βῶς*, contr. of *βῶς*, a certain sea-fish, so named from the sound it makes] An acanthopterygian fish, *Bor vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidae*, found in the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The body is oblong and compressed, the head and mouth are small, the teeth notched, the eyes large, and the general coloring is brilliant. Also called *boc* and *boga*

bogue³ (bŏg), *n* [OF, = F *bouche* see *embogue*] A mouth, an embouchure. Used especially in the name *the Bogue*, the principal mouth of the Canton river in China (also called *Boca Tigra*, the Tiger's Mouth)

boguest (bŏ'gest), *n* [E dial, appar *barquest* varied toward *boggy* see these words] A specter, a ghost [Prov. Eng (Yorkshire)]

bogus¹ (bŏ'gus), *n* and *a* [A slang word, of which many conjectural explanations have been offered, e g, that it is a corruption of *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse, etc. Dr Samuel Willard of Chicago, in a letter to the editor of the New Eng Diet, "quotes from the 'Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph' of July 6 and Nov 2, 1827, the word *bogus* as a substantive applied to an apparatus for coming false money. Mr Eber D Howe, who was then editor of that paper, describes in his 'Autobiography' (1878) the discovery of such a piece of mechanism in the hands of a gang of coiners at Painesville in May, 1827, it was a mysterious-looking object, and some one in the crowd styled it a 'bogus,' a designation adopted in the succeeding numbers of the paper. Dr Willard considers this to have been short for *tantrabogus*, a word familiar to him from his childhood, and which in his father's time was commonly applied in Vermont to any

ill-looking object, he points out that *tantara-bobs* is given in Halliwell as a Devonshire word for the devil. *Bogus* seems thus to be related to *bogy*, etc." (N E D) The E dial word may have been transported to New England and undergone there the alteration to which such terms are subject] I + *n* An apparatus for coming counterfeit money

II. *a* Counterfeit, spurious, sham originally applied in the United States to counterfeit money, but now to anything based on sham or false pretense as, a *bogus* claim, a *bogus* government

But our *bogus* theologians who systematically convert the fine gold of the gospel into glittering tinsel, and sell it for lucra, occupy the highest seats in our synagogues *H James Sulis and Shud p 177*

bogus² (bŏ'gus), *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps a use of *bogus*¹. Some refer it to *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse] A liquor made of rum and molasses *Bartlett [U S]*

bog-violet (bŏg'vi'ŏ-let), *n* The butterwort [Prov Eng (Yorkshire)]

bog-wood (bŏg'wud), *n* Same as *bog-oak*

bogwort (bŏg'wért), *n*. [*boggl*¹ + *wort*] Same as *crabherb*

bogy, **bogey**¹ (bŏ'gi), *n*, pl *bogies*, *bogeyes* (-giz) [Also written *bogie*, a comparatively recent word, appar a var (perhaps arising from nursery speech) of *bogle*, or from the same source see *bogle*] 1 The devil often as a quasi-proper name, and usually with an epithet (in this use with a capital) as, *Old Bogy*

I am *bogy*, and frighten everybody away *Thackeray, Newcomes*

2 A hobgoblin, a bugbear

The humble Northumbrian *bogy* who "fitted" with the fumes when he removed his furniture *Levy, Brit., II 204*

There is no reasoning with men to whom party considerations are of the first moment, and who feel bound to discover *bogies* in every measure adopted by the party in power *See G Wolsky N A Rev, CXXXVIII 196*

3 [*cap*] See *Colonel Bogey*

bogyism, **bogeyism** (bŏ'gi-izm), *n* [*bogy*, *bogey*¹, + -ism] 1 That which pertains to or is characteristic of a boggy — 2 Belief in or dread of sprites or goblins *Thackeray*

bo-hacky (bŏ-hak'ī), *n* [E dial] A donkey *Hallucell [Prov Eng (Yorkshire)]*

bohea (bŏ-hē'), *n* [*Chinese Boon-qi* or *Voo-ye*, the name of two ranges of hills in the province of Fukien, China, where the tea-shrub is largely grown, and whence tea was first imported into England in 1666. In the dialects of Fukien *b* is used for *w* and *r*] 1 A general name for tea

To part her time twist reading and *bohea*, To muse, and spill her solitary tea *Pope, Ep to Miss Blount, II 15*

For if my pure libations exceed thee, I feel my heart become so sympathetic, that I must have recourse to black *Bohea* *Byron*

By way of entertainment in the evening to make a party with the servants a wife to drink *bohea* tea and play at all fours on a drum head *Shiriden, St Patrick's Day, I 2*

2 An inferior kind of black tea, grown on the Woo-ye hills of China, or tea of a similar quality grown in other districts of the same country. See *tea*

Bohemian (bŏ-hē'mī-an), *n* and *a* [= F *Bohémien*, a Bohemian, and in a secondary signification a gipsy, < *Bohème*, ML *Bohemia*, the country of the *Bohemi*, *Bohemii*, or *Boemi*, Latinized form repr by G *Bohmen*, *Bohemia*, < L *Boni*, a people of ancient Gaul, of whom a portion settled in what is now Bohemia, + -hem, OHG *heim* = E *home*] I. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia, a crownland and kingdom of the Austrian empire — 2 A follower of John Huss, a Hussite — 3 [F *bohémien*, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Bohemians or Hussites, driven from their native country] A gipsy

"How! of no country?" repeated the Scot. "No, answered the *Bohemian*, "of none. I am a *Zingaro*, a *Bohemian*, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans, in their different languages, may choose to call our people, but I have no country *Scott, Q Durward, xvi*

4 A person, especially an artist or a literary man, who leads a free and often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally [Sometimes without a capital]

By *Bohemian* I do not mean to be uncomplimentary. I mean merely a class of persons who prefer adventure and speculation to settled industry, and who do not work well in the harness of ordinary life *Froude, Sketches, p 217*

5 The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavic branch of the Aryan family.

II. a 1 Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language.—**2** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the so-called Bohemians; unconventional, free from social restraints as, a *Bohemian* life.—**3** In *ornith*, erratic, wandering, irregularly migratory; of unsettled habits.

Bohemian bole See *bole*.—**Bohemian Brethren**, the popular name of a religious denomination which developed from the followers of Peter Chelický in the fifteenth century. It reached its greatest influence in the sixteenth century, and was suppressed by Ferdinand II in the seventeenth century in Bohemia and Moravia but lingered in Poland and Hungary. It was revived in the eighteenth century as the Moravian Church. The members of the denomination called themselves the Unity of Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*).—**Bohemian glass** See *glass*.—**Bohemian pheasant** See *pheasant*.—**Bohemian waxwing**, *Bohemian chattering*, a bird, the *Amphisp. garrulus*, so called from the extent and irregularity of its wanderings. See *waxwing*.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-an-izm), *n* [*< Bohemian, n, 4, + -ism*] The life or habits of a Bohemian, in the figurative sense. See *Bohemian, n, 4*.

bohor (bō'hôr), *n* A variety of reedbuck of western Africa, the *Cervicapra bohor*, a kind of antelope.

bohar, *n* See *boyar*.

boïd (bō'id), *n* A snake of the family *Boidae*, a boa or anaconda.

Boidæ (bō'id-ē), *n pl* [*NL, < Boa + -ida*] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The name has been adopted with varying limits, and latterly generally restricted to American species. (1) Colubrine snakes with the belly covered with narrow, elongate shields or scales, nearly resembling those of the hawk, and with spur like rudimentary legs on each side of the vent. It included the *Boidae* as well as *Pythonidae*, *Charinidae*, and *Tortricidae* of recent ophiologists. (2) Eurytomatous serpents with rudiments of posterior extremities. It included the *Boidae*, *Pythonidae*, and *Charinidae*. (3) Eurytomatous serpents with rudimentary posterior appendages, coronoid bone in lower jaw, no supraorbital, but postorbital, bone in cranium, and with teeth developed in the premaxillary. In this limited sense there are still many species peculiar to the warmer regions of America, and among them are some of gigantic size, such as the boa constrictor and anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*. They sometimes attack animals of a large size and kill them by constriction round the body. See cuts under *boa* and *python*.

boil¹ (boil), *n* [Early mod E also *boile*, *boyle*, a corrupt form of *bile*¹, due to a supposed connection with *boil*² see *bile*¹] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumor, a furuncle.

boil² (boil), *v* [Early mod E also *boyl*, *boyle*, < ME. *boilen*, *boilen*, < OF. *boillir*, F. *bouillir* = Pr. *bulhr*, *buillir*, boil, = Sp. *bulhr*, *boil*, also as Pg. *bulhr*, move, stir, be active (see *bulge*), = It. *bullire*, boil, < L. *bullire*, also *bullare*, bubble, boil, < *bulia*, a bubble, any small round object (see *bulia*), > E. *bull*², *bull*³, *bullet*, *bulletin*, etc. Cf. *ebullition*.] **I. intrans** 1 To bubble up or be in a state of ebullition, especially through the action of heat, the bubbles of gaseous vapor which have been formed in the lower portion rising to the surface and escaping said of a liquid, and sometimes of the containing vessel as, the water *boils*, the pot *boils*. The same action is induced by diminished pressure, as when water boils under the exhausted receiver of an air pump, or when carbon dioxide liquefied under high pressure boils upon the removal of the pressure. See *boiling point* and *ebullition*.

2 To be in an agitated state like that of boiling, through any other cause than heat or diminished pressure, exhibit a swirling or swelling motion, seethe as, the waves *boil*.

He maketh the deep to *boil*.

Job xli 31

3 To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling, be hot or excited as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath.
Surrey, *Aeneid*, ii

The plain truth is that Hastings had committed some great crimes, and that the thought of those crimes made the blood of Burke *boil* in his veins.

Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*

4 To undergo or be subjected to the action of water or other liquid when at the point of ebullition as, the meat is now *boiling*—**To boil away**, to evaporate in boiling—**To boil over**, to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into vio-

lent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence, hence, figuratively, to be unable, on account of excitement, indignation, or the like, to refrain from speaking, to break out into the language of strong feeling, especially of indignation—**To boil up**, to rise or be increased in volume by ebullition as, *paste* is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up*, let it *boil up* two or three times.

II trans. 1 To put into a state of ebullition, cause to be agitated or to bubble by the application of heat. Hence—**2** To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, etc.—**3** To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to its point of ebullition, so as to produce some specific effect, cook or seethe in a boiling liquid as, to *boil* meat, potatoes, etc.; to *boil* silk, thread, etc.—**To boil clear**, in *soap making*, to remove the excess of water from soft soap by boiling it. A concentrated lye is employed to shorten the time of evaporation—**To boil down**, to reduce in bulk by boiling, hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared, condense by elimination.

After a while he [Bowles] developed a talent for condensing into brief and readable form the long and heavy articles in which the great political papers of the day discharged their thunder. On these he began to practice that great art of *boiling down* which his paper afterward carried to such perfection. G. S. Merriam, *N. Bowles*, i 23.

To boil dry, in *sugar making*, to reduce the thin juice to thick juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of crystallization.

boil² (boil), *n* [*< boil*², *v*] 1 The state or act of boiling, boiling-point as, to bring water to a *boil* [Colloq]—**2** That which is boiled; a boiling preparation. *N. & D.* [Rare]—**At the boil**, boiling, at the boiling point, as the solution should be kept at the *boil* for at least half an hour.

boilery, *n* See *boilery*.

boiled (boild), *p a* 1 Raised to the boiling-point.—**2** Prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water sometimes substantively (from its use as a heading on bills of fare) for meat dressed or cooked by boiling as, "a great piece of cold *boiled*," *Dickens*, *Christmas Carol*.

boiler (boi'ler), *n* 1 A person who boils.—**2** A vessel in which anything is boiled. Specifically (a) A large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash works, etc., for boiling large quantities of liquor at once. (b) A large vessel of metal in which soiled clothes are boiled to cleanse them, a wash boiler.

3 A strong metallic structure in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes. See *steam-boiler*.—**4** Something, as a vegetable, that is suitable for boiling. [Rare.]

boiler-alarm (boi'ler-a-lärm'), *n* A device for showing when the water in a steam-boiler is too low for safety.

boiler-clamp (boi'ler-klamp), *n* A clamp used for holding the plates and parts of boilers together, so that they can be drilled or riveted.

boiler-feeder (boi'ler-fē'dēr), *n* An apparatus for supplying water to a steam-boiler.

boiler-float (boi'ler-flōt), *n* A float connected with the water-feeding mechanism of a steam-boiler. It opens a supply valve when the water falls to a certain point, and closes the valve when the water has attained the proper height.

boiler-iron (boi'ler-ī'ern), *n*. Iron rolled into the form of a flat plate, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, etc. Also *boiler-plate*.

boiler-meter (boi'ler-mē'tēr), *n* A meter for measuring the quantity of water used in a steam-boiler.

boiler-plate (boi'ler-plāt), *n* Same as *boiler-iron*.

boiler-protector (boi'ler-prō-tek'tor), *n* A non-conducting covering or jacket for a steam-boiler, designed to prevent radiation of heat.

boiler-shell (boi'ler-shel), *n* The main or outside portion of a steam-boiler.

A steel boiler shell may therefore be made of plates at least one third less in thickness than a similar shell of wrought iron.
R. Wilson, *Steam Boilers*, p 49.

boiler-shop (boi'ler-shop), *n* A workshop where boilers are made.

boilery (boi'ler-i), *n*, *pl* *boileries* (-iz) [*< boil*² + -ery] 1 A place or an apparatus for boiling.—**2** A salt-house or place for evaporating brine.—**3** In *law*, water arising from a salt-well belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Also *boilary*.

boiling (boi'ling), *p a* 1 At the temperature at which any specified liquid passes into a gaseous state; bubbling up under the action of heat: as, *boiling* water, *boiling* springs.—**2** Figuratively—(a) Fiercely agitated, raging as, the *boiling* seas. (b) Heated, inflamed, bursting with passion as, *boiling* indignation.—**Boiling spring**, a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature. The

most remarkable boiling springs are the *geysers*, which throw up columns of water and steam, but there are many others in various parts of the world, often associated with *geysers*, characterized only by ebullition and emission of steam. Some of the latter, as in California and New Zealand, are strongly impregnated with mineral matters and variously colored, while others are charged with liquid mud. See *geyser*.

boilingly (boi'ling-li), *adv* In a boiling manner.

The lakes of bitumen
Rise *boilingly* higher. *Byron*, *Manfred*, i 1

boiling-point (boi'ling-point), *n* The temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor with ebullition, more strictly, the temperature at which the tension of the vapor is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different pressures, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. Under the normal atmospheric pressure (see *atmosphere*) water boils at 212° F (100° C, 392° R), and it is found that the boiling point varies 88 of a degree F for a variation in the barometer of half an inch. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, owing to diminution in the pressure, a fact which leads to a method of measuring the height of a mountain by observing the temperature at which water boils at the bottom of the mountain and at the top. At the top of Mont Blanc water boils at 185° F. Under a pressure of about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an atmosphere water would boil at 40° F, while under a pressure of 10 atmospheres the boiling point would be raised to 356° F. A liquid may be heated much above its true boiling point without boiling, but the superheated vapor immediately expands until its temperature is reduced to the boiling point. Hence, in determinations of the boiling point, the thermometer is never immersed in the liquid, but in the vapor just above it.—**Kopp's law of boiling-points**, the proposition that in certain homologous series of chemical substances each addition of CH₂ is accompanied by a rise in the boiling-point of about 19.5° C.

boin (boin), *n*. Another form of *boyn*.

boine (boin), *n*. [E. dial. Cf. *boin*, *boyn*.] A swelling. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

This Juan Vaalovich with performing of the same cere-
monie causeth his forehead to be full of *boines* and swell-
ings, and sometimes to be black and blew.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, i 224

boiobi, *n* See *bojobi*.

bois (bō'pron bwo), *n* [F, wood, timber, a wood, forest, < OF. *bois*, *bos* = Pr. *bosc* = Sp. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, < ML. *boscus*, *buschus*, a bush, wood, forest, see *bush*¹, *boscage*, etc.] Wood, a French word occurring in several phrases occasionally found in English, it also occurs as the terminal element in *hautboy*.—**Bois d'arc** (F. pron bwo dārk) [F. *bosc*, wood, *de*, of, *arc*, bow.] See *bodark*, *baw wood*, and *Maclura*.

boisbrûlé (F. pron bwo-brō-lā'), *n* [Canadian F, < F. *bois*, wood, + *brûlé*, pp of *brûler*, burn, scorch.] Literally, burnt-wood, a name formerly given to a Canadian half-breed.

bois-chêne (F. pron bwo-shān'), *n* [F, oak-wood, *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *chêne*, oak, < OF. *chêne* (*chesenn*, adj), *quesno* (cf. ML. *casnus*), oak, < LL. *quercinus*, prop. adj, of the oak (cf. It. *quercu*, the oak, < L. *quercus*, fem. adj) < L. *quercus*, oak.] Oak-wood, the name of a timber obtained from San Domingo, used in ship-building. *McElrath*.

bois-durci (F. pron bwo-dür-sē'), *n* [F. *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *durci*, hardened, pp of *durcir*, < L. *durescere*, harden, < *durus*, hard.] In com., an artificial hard wood made of a paste of blood and the sawdust of mahogany, ebony, and other fine-grained woods, molded into various forms. When hardened it takes a high polish.

boisseau (F. pron bwo-sō'), *n*, *pl* *boisseaux* (-sōz') [F. see *bushel*¹] An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity. The Paris boisseau is now reckoned at 12½ liters (one eighth of a hectoliter), or about 2½ gallons, which is a slight reduction from its capacity before the introduction of the metric system, but in small trade the name is used for the decaliter (one tenth of a hectoliter). In other parts of France the boisseau in old reckoning was generally much less than that of Paris.

boist¹, *n*. [Early mod E. also *boost*, Sc. *buist*, < ME. *boist*, *boiste*, also *bust*, *bust*, *buste*, *boiste*, *boist* (= Bret. *boest*), < OF. *boiste*, F. *boite* = Pr. *bosta*, < ML. *bustia*, a form of *buxida*, prop. acc, corrupted form of *pyrida*, acc. of *buxis*, *pyxis*, a box: see *box*¹, *box*², and *bushel*¹.] A box, especially, a box for holding ointment.

Every boat full of thy leturle
Chaucer, *Prologue to Pardoner's Tale*, l 21

boist² (boist), *n*. [E. dial., perhaps a survival in a particular use of *boist*¹, or a var. of *boost* for *boose*, prop. a cow-stall: see *boose*¹.] A rude hut, such as those erected along the line of a railway for the temporary use of laborers: called in the United States a *shanty*. [Eng.]

boisterous (bois'tér-ous), *a* [Early mod. E. also *boystrous*, *boustrous*, *boustous*, *boistrous*, < late ME *boistrus*, rough, coarse, a development, through the forms *boisteous*, *boystuous*, of the earlier form *boistous*, which it has now superseded see *boistous*] 1† Rough, coarse, stout, stiff

The leathern outside, boisterous as it was,
Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace
Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo, l 159

2† Rough and massive; bulky; cumbersome, clumsy

His boystrous club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearch up againe so light
Spenser, F. Q., I viii 10

3† Rough in operation or action, violent, vehement [Rare]

The heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them
Woodward, Fas towards a Nat Hist of the Earth

4 Rough and stormy applied to the weather, the waves, etc — 5 Exposed to the turbulence of the elements as, a boisterous headland, a boisterous passage — 6† Fierce, savage, truculent; full of violence as, boisterous war

Boist rous Cliffford, thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry
Shak., 4 Hen VI, II 1

7. Turbulent, rough and noisy, clamorous applied to persons or their actions as, a boisterous man, boisterous merriment, a boisterous game

They love a captain to obey,
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May
Scott, Warrion, III 4

In the vigour of his physique, and an almost boisterous capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North
Edinburgh Rev

boisterously (bois'tér-us-l), *adv* [*<* ME *boystrouslu*, < *boistrus* + *-ly* Cf *boistously*] In a boisterous manner, roughly, with noisy energy or activity

When you come next to woo, pray you, come not boisterously,
And furnish d like a bear ward
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, IV 2

Halloo d it as boisterously as the rest
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III 20

boisterousness (bois'tér-us-nos), *n* [*<* *boistrus* + *-ness*] The state or quality of being boisterous, rough, noisy behavior, turbulence

Behaved with the boisterousness of men elated by recent authority
Johnson, Life of Prior

boistoust, *a* [Early mod E, also written *boystous*, *boisteous*, *boistous*, *boystuous*, *boystous*, etc, < ME *boistous*, *boystous*, *boystous*, etc, cf mod E dial (Cornwall) *boistous*, *boistous*, *boistous*, *boistous*, fat, corpulent, boast, corpulence (perhaps a back-formation, from the adj), origin unknown The ME agrees in form with AF *boistous*, OF *boistous*, mod F *boiteux*, lame, but no connection of sense is apparent The W *boistous*, wild, ferocious, is perhaps from E] 1 Rude, rough, churlish, rustic, coarse applied to persons [The earliest recorded sense]

I am a boystous man, right thus say I
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l 107

2 Rough, fierce, savage

Myghte no blonkes [horses] theme here, thos bustous churles,
Bot coverde camoller of toures, encloydyd in maylez
Morte Arthure (E E 1 S), l 615

3. Rough and massive, bulky, clumsy [Still in dial use] — 4 Coarse in texture, rough, stout, thick — 5 Loud, violent, boisterous

boistously, *adv* [*<* ME *boistously*, etc, < *boistous* + *-ly*] Roughly; violently; boisterously

boistousness, *n* [*<* ME *boistousness*, etc, < *boistous* + *-ness*] Roughness, violence; boisterousness

bojoli, **bojoli** (boi-ó'bi), *n* [Native name] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma caninum*, a South American snake, family *Boidae*, notable for the beautiful green color of its skin It is distinguished by having smooth scales, the marginal scales of the mouth pitted, and regular shields on the snout Also called *aramamboya*

bokark (bó'kark), *n* [Amer Ind] A basket of birch-bark, used by Lake Superior Indians to hold maple-sugar.

bokel (bók), *v*; pret. and pp *boked*, ppr *boking* [E. dial, also *buck*; in part a var of *poke* see *buck* and *poke*] 1. *trans* To thrust; push; poke [Eng.]

II. *intrans* To thrust; push, butt. *Holland*.

bokel, *v*. A dialectal form of *book*, *bolk*.

bokel (bók), *n*. In mining, a small run in pipes, found connecting the ore running through the vein. *R. Hunt*.

bokel, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *book*

bokelert, *n*. A Middle English form of *buckle*

bolar (bó'lar), *a* [*<* *bol* + *-ar*] Pertaining to or of the nature of *bole* as, *bolar* earths

bolary (bó'lar-i), *a* [*<* *bol* + *-ary*] Pertaining to *bole* or *clay*, or partaking of its nature and qualities

Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance
Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, II 3

bolal, *n*. A Middle English form of *bullace*

bolal (bó'lás), *n* *sing* or *pl* [Sp, pl of *bola*, a ball, < L *bul*, a bubble, any round object see *bul*, *bul*] A weapon of war and the chase, consisting of two or three balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of strong lines, which are knotted together, used by the Gauchos and Indians of western and southern South America It is used by throwing it in such a way that the line winds around the object aimed at, as the legs of an animal A smaller weapon of the same sort is in use among the Eskimos for killing birds

The *bolal*, or balls, are of two kinds the simplest, which is used chiefly for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin, plaited thong, about eight feet long The other kind differs only in having three balls united by thongs to a common centre The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirles the other two around his head, then, taking aim, sends them like chain shot revolving through the air The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other and become firmly hitched *Darwin*, Voyage of the *Agile*, III 50

bolbonact, *n* The satin-flower, *Lunaria biennis*

bold (böld), *a* [*<* ME *bold*, *bold*, < AS *beald*, *bold* = OS *bal* = D *boud*, *bold* = MLG *balde*, *bold*, *adv*, quickly, at once, = OHG *bal*, *bold*, MHG *bal*, *bold* (& *bal*, *adv*, soon), = Icel *balr* = Old Dan *bold* = Goth **balþa*, *bold* (in deriv *balþa*, *boldly*, *balþer* = E. *bold*, *boldness*, etc) Hence *bold*, *v*, *bold*, *n* and *r*, and (from OHG) *It bald*, OF *bal*, *bold*, *bold*, *gay* see *bawd*] 1 Daring, courageous, brave, intrepid, fearless applied to men or animals as, *bold* as a lion

He has called him forty Marchmen *bould*
Annot W. H. in Child's Ballads, VI 61

Our speech at last is half alive and cold,
And save that tenderer moments make us bold,
Our whitening lips would lose their trust truth untold
O W. Holmes, To W. Longfellow

2 Requiring or exhibiting courage, planned or executed with courage and spirit as, a *bold* enterprise

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal States
Milton, P. L., II 386

3† Confident, trusting; assured

I am bold her honour
Will remain hers
Shak., Cymbeline, II 4

4 Forward, impudent; audacious as, a *bold* huzzy

Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks
Shak., Lucius, l 1252

5 Overstepping usual bounds, presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression as, a *bold* metaphor

Which no bold tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell
Waller

It is hardly too *bold* to claim the whole Netherlands as in the widest sense Old England
R. A. Freeman, Amer Lects, p 31

6 Standing out to view, striking to the eye, markedly conspicuous, prominent as, a *bold* headland, a *bold* handwriting

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight
Dryden

7 Steep; abrupt as, a *bold* shore (one that enters the water almost perpendicularly)

Her dominions have bold accessible coasts
Howell

The coast [Virginia] is a *bold* and even coast, with regular soundings, and is open all the year round
Beverley, Virginia II ¶ 2

8 Deep, as water, close to the shore, navigable very near to the land

The line [of soundings] was extended to Tacmel, showing *bold* water to the cape
Science, III 591

To be *bold* or so *bold*, to venture, presume so far (as to do something).

Sir, let me be so bold as to ask you,
Did you yet ever see Baptista's daughter?
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2

I will be *bold*, since you will have it so,
To ask a noble favour of you
Beau and Fl., King and No King, IV 1

To make *bold*, to take the liberty, use the freedom as, I have made *bold* to call on you — *Syn*, 1 Dauntless, doughty, valiant, manful stout hearted, intrepid, audacious, adventurous — 4. Saucy, impudent, assuming, brazen faced

bold (böld), *v* [*<* ME *holden*, *holden*, *tr* and *intr*, < AS *bealdian*, *intr* be hold (= OHG *balde*, MHG *balde*, *trans* make bold, = Goth *balþian*, *intr* be hold, dare), < *beald*, *bold* Cf *bold*, *v*, a parallel form (< AS *byldan*), and *em-bolden*] 1. *trans* To make bold, embolden, encourage

For this business
It toucheth us as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king
Shak., Lear, V 1

II. *intrans* To become bold

For with that on encreach my fire
And with that thou canst myn herte *bolde*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l 144

bold-beating (böld'bē'ting), *a* Browbeating as, "bold-beating oaths," *Shak*, M W of W, II 2

bolden (böld'dn), *v* *t* [*<* *bold* + *-en* Cf *em-bolden*] To make bold, give confidence, encourage

I am much too venturesome
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden*
Under your promise pardon
Shak., Hen VIII, I 2

bold-face (böld'fäs), *n* 1. One who has a bold face, an impudent person

A saucy box, and a bold face, and a pert
Richardson, Pamela, xix

2 In printing, same as *full-face*

bold-faced (böld'fäst), *a* Having a bold face; impudent

The bold faced atheists of this age
By Bramhall, Against Hobbes

boldhead, *n* [ME *boldhede*, < *bold* + *head*] Boldness, courage

Fullen is at his boldhead
Orl and Nightingale, l 514

boldine (böld'din), *n* [*<* *boldo* + *-ine*] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Peumus Boldus* See *boldo*

boldly (böld'li), *adv* [*<* ME *boldly*, *boldliche*, etc, < AS *bealdlice*, *boldlice* (= OS *ballico* = OHG *ballico*), < *beald*, *bold*] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word

(a) courageously, intrepidly, fearlessly, bravely
(b) With confident assurance without hesitation or doubt
(c) Vigorously, strongly, strikingly
(d) Impudently, insolently, with frontality or shamelessness
(e) Steeply, abruptly, conspicuously

boldness (böld'nes), *n* [*<* *bold* + *-ness*] For the earlier noun, see *bold*] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word

Great is my boldness of speech toward you
2 Cor VII 4

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder
Locke, Human Understanding

The boldness of the figures is to be hidden some times by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind
Dryden

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity *Boldness* does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity
N Webster

boldo (böld'dó), *n* [Chilian] An aromatic evergreen shrub of Chili, *Peumus Boldus* (*Boldoa fragrans*), of the natural order *Monimaceae* The fruit of the plant is sweet and edible, and the bark is used for tanning The leaves and bark are also used in medicine See *boldine*

bold-spirited (böld'spí'r-i-ted), *a* Having a bold spirit or courage

bole (bol), *n* [Early mod E also *boal*, *boil*, < ME *bole*, < Icel *bol*, *bul*, trunk of a tree, = OSw *bol*, *bul*, Sw *bäl*, a trunk, body, = Dan *bul*, trunk, stump, log, = MHG *bole*, G *bohle*, a thick plank, prob akin, through the notion of roundness, to *boll*, *bowel*, *ball*, etc *Bol* is the first element of *bulwark* and of its perversion *boulevard*, q v] 1 The body or stem of a tree

Hugo trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every *bole*
Tennyson, Princess, v

The nerva of hearing clasp the roots of the brain as a creeping vine clings to the *bole* of an elm
O W Holmes, Old Vol of Life, p 271

2. Anything of cylindrical shape, a roll, a pillar. as, *boles* of stone [Rare]

Make it up into little long *boles* or *regules*
True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676)

3 A small boat suited for a rough sea *Imp*.

bole (böl), *n* [*<* ME *bol* (in *bol armonak*, Armenian *bole*), < OF *bol* F *bol* = Pr Sp. *bol* = Pg It *bolo*, < L *bólus*, clay, a lump, choice bit, morsel, < Gr. *βῆλος*, a clod or lump of earth] 1 A general term including certain compact, amorphous, soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays, having a conchoidal fracture and greasy luster, and varying in color from

yellow, red, or brown to nearly black. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, with more or less iron, to which they owe their color, and are used as pigments. The red lumps in old manuscripts were painted with bole. *Armenian bole* is a native clay, or silicate of aluminium, containing considerable oxide of iron formerly brought from Armenia, but more recently obtained in various parts of Europe. It is pale red, soft and unctuous to the touch, and has been used as an astringent and absorbent, and also as a pigment. *Bole of Blous* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and effervesces with acids. *Bolivian bole* is of a yellow color with a cast of red and of a flaky texture. *French bole* is of a pale red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow. *Leiman bole* is of a pale red color. *Siliman bole* is of a pale yellow color. These earths were formerly employed as astringent absorbent, and tonic medicines and they are still in repute in the East, they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe.

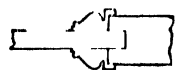
2† A bolus, a dose. *Coleridge* [Rare]

bole³, n. Another spelling of *bolle²*

bole⁴ (bōl), n. [Also spelled *bol*, of uncertain origin.] 1 A small square recess or cavity in a wall, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Scott* [Scotch]—2 A name given in the north of England to a place where lead was anciently smelted. These boles, which are identified by the piles of slag left by the ancient smelters, are supposed to have been built by simply placing stones around a central fire, and in situations where there would be likely to be a good draft, since no artificial blast was used. Also called *baile hills*.

Close to the spot there was a bole, by which is meant a place where in ancient times miners used to smelt their lead ores. *Archæologia*, vii 170 (1786)

bolection (bo-lek'shon), *n.* [Also written *balection*, *balection*, *balection*, *bellection* (in p. a), a Latin-seeming form, appar a corruption of some undiscovered original.] In joinery, a kind of molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is used chiefly for surrounding panels in doors and in like positions. The word is generally used attributively or in composition as *balection molding*.



Bolection molding.

bolectioned (bō-lek'shond), *a.* Having bolection-moldings.

bolero (bō-lē'rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1 A Spanish dance in 3/4 time, accompanied by the voice and castanets, intended to represent the course of love from extreme shyness to extreme passion. *Fandango's wriggle of bolero's bound* *Burns* The Waltz

2 A musical composition for such a dance. **boletic** (bō-let'ik), *a.* [*< Bolitus + -ic*] Pertaining to or obtained from the genus *Bolitus*.

Bolitus (bō-lī'tus), *n.* [*L.*] a kind of mushroom, *< (G)* *bolitrip*, a kind of mushroom, *< (G)* *bolitrip*, a lump of earth, a clod see *bole²*



Bolitus entire and cut longitudinally

An extensive genus of hymenomycetous fungi, generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. In *Bolitus* the pores are usually separable from the cap and from each other, while in the related genus *Polyporus* they are adherent to the cap and are bound to each other by an interstitial tissue, the trama. A few species are edible.

boley¹ (bō'li), n. See *booly*

bolide (bō'lid or -lid), *n.* [*< L. bolis (bolid-),* a fiery meteor, *< (G)* *bolis (bolid-),* a missile, dart, *< (G)* *baller, throw*] A brilliant meteor.

bolint¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *boline*

Slack the bolins there. *Shak*, *Pericles* iii 1

Bolina (bo-lī'na), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ctenophorans, typical of the family *Bolididae*

Bolina is one of the most transparent of the comb-bearing medusae. The body is very gelatinous and highly phosphorescent. The sides of the body are developed into two larger lappets or lobes which are carried or hang vertically instead of horizontally. On account of the contractile powers of the body walls, *Bolina* can vary its outline very considerably as a rule, however, when the body is seen from the side, it has an oval or elongated form. *Stand Nat Hist*, I 110

Bolididae (bō-lī'dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bolina + -ida*] A family of lobate ctenophorans

bolita (bō-lē'ta), *n.* [Dim of Sp *bola*, a ball.] A three-banded armadillo, family *Dasyproctidae* and genus *Tolypeutes*, which can roll itself up into a ball. It is also called *vall armadillo*, *mativo*, and *apar*. See cut under *apar*.

bolivar (bō-lī-vār), *n.* [Named after General Bolívar.] A gold, and also a silver, coin of Venezuela, worth about 19 cents

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 proximo, cannot exceed 50,000 000 bolivars. *U S Cons Rep*, No 1x (1880), p. 152.

Bolivian (bō-liv'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Bolivia*, so called from General Bolívar.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to Bolivia, or to the people of Bolivia, a republic of South America, between Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, now entirely inland, having lost its only port (on the Pacific) by war with Chili (1879-83) — *Bolivian bark*. See *bark²*

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Bolivia **boliviano** (bō-liv-i-ā'nō), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] The monetary unit of Bolivia, the Bolivian dollar, equal to 81 2 cents. *Morgan*, *United States Tariff*

bol (bōk), *v.* [= *E* dial *bok*, *bock*, *Se boak*, *boke*, *bock*, *bowk*, early mod *E* *bol*, *bolck*, *bulke*, *< ME* *bolken*, a var of earlier *balken*, *E* *balk²* see *balk²*, *belk*, *belch*, and the forms there cited, all appar imitative variations of one original type.] *I. intrans* 1 To belch—2 To vomit, retch—3 To heave—4 To gush out

II. trans. To belch out, give vent to, ejaculate. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses]

boll¹ (bōl), n. [Early mod *E* also *bol*, *bole*, also *bowl* (which is now the prevalent spelling in the first sense), *< AS* *bolla*, a bowl, a round vessel (also in comp., *hafodholla*, head-boll, skull, *throatolla*, throat-boll), = *MD* *bolle*, *D* *bol*, *m*, = *OHG* *pollā*, *MHG* *bolle*, *f*, a round vessel, bud, = *Icel* *bolli*, *m*, = *Dan* *bolle*, a bowl, *< Teut* **bul*, swell, in causal form *Goth* *ufbauhan*, puff up, cf *OHG* *bolon*, *MHG* *boln*, roll, not directly, but perhaps remotely, connected with *bol³*, *boln*, swell see *bol³*, *boln*] 1† A round vessel for containing liquids, a bowl. See *boul¹*, of which *boll¹* is the earlier spelling

His boll of a galun *King Horn*, l 1123

2† A vesicle or bubble—3 A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under *cotton-plant*—4 A round knob

boll¹ (bōl), v. t. [*< boll¹, n.*] To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was balled. *Lx lx* 31

boll² (bōl), n. [See also *bow*, earlier *bale*, *boule*, *< ME* (Se) *bolle*, appar *< Icel* *bolli*, a bowl, also used for a measure, same word as *E* *bol¹* and *bolle¹*] An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man. In Scotland it was by statute 5 9626 Winchester bushels. The usual boll for grain varied in different shires from 6 to 64 Winchester bushels, or even more the standard sent from Linlithgow being purposely made too large. See *folot* The wheat boll, also used for peas and beans, was generally 4 to 44 Winchester bushels. The boll for potatoes was 24 to 9 Winchester bushels. But there was much variation, with the substance measured, the locality, and even the time of the year. Thus, in Kintyre the boll of grain was 16 Winchester bushels and 1 quart before Patrick mss, but 9 Scotch pecks after that date. The statute boll contained 4 firloths. A boll of meal is now reckoned 140 pounds avoirdupois — *Boll of canvas*, 35 yards — *Boll of land*, about a Scotch acre

boll⁴, v. t. [Early mod *E*, *< ME* *bolle*, appar an assimilated form of the equiv. *bolnen*, mod *E* *boln* see *boln*] 1 Same as *boln*.—2 To increase

Bollandist (bō-lan-dist), *n.* [From *Bolland* (1596-1665), who first undertook the systematic arrangement and publication of material, already collected by his fellow-Jesuit Rosweyde, for the lives of the saints.] One of a series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. See *Acta*

bolard (bō-lard), *n.* [Perhaps *< bole¹ + -ard* (*< pollard*)] 1 *Naut*, a strong post fixed vertically alongside of a dock, on which to fasten hawsers for securing or hauling ships—2 Same as *billet-head*, l (a)

bolard-timber (bō-lard-tim'bēr), *n.* In ship-building, a knighthead, one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end

bolle¹, bolle², etc. Obsolete form of *boll¹*, *bolle²*, etc

bolle¹, p. a. [Early mod *E* also *boln*, *bowine*, *Se* *bolden*, *bowden*, *< ME* *bolle*, *bolun*, *bolle*, pp of *beilen*, swell (cf. *swollen*, *swoln*, pp of *swell*) see *bell³*, and cf *boln*] Swollen, inflated

His mantle of sea green or water colour, thin, and bolle out like a sail *B. Jonson*, *King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

bollet¹, n. Same as *bowler¹*

bolletrie, n. See *bullytree*

bollimony, n. See *bullmong*.

bolting (bō'ling), *n.* [Appar. from *bole¹*, but the form suggests a confusion with *poll¹*. See *poll¹* and *pollard*.] A tree the tops and branches of which are cut off, a pollard. [Rare]

bolito (bō-lē'tō), *n.* [It., *< bollito*, boiled, done, fermented, pp of *bollire*, *< L.* *bullire*, boil see *bolle²*] A name given in Italian glass-works to an artificial crystal of a sea-green color

bolman (bō'man), *n.* [*< Icel* *ból*, an abode, + *E* *man*] In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a cottager. *N E D*

bollock-block (bō'lok-blok), *n.* *Naut*, one of two blocks formerly fastened on either side of a topmast-head to receive a topsail-tie

bol-rot (bōl'rot), *n.* A disease to which the boll of the cotton-plant is liable, manifesting itself at first by a slight discoloration resembling a spot of grease, and culminating in the rupture of the boll and the discharge of a putrid mass. It has been attributed to various causes

bol-worm (bōl'wōrm), *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Noctuidæ*, *Heliothis anigra*, very destructive in some seasons to the cotton-crop on account of its attacks on the bolls. It also molests other plants, and is known, under varying circumstances, as the *boll worm*, *corn worm*, *ear worm*, *tanai worm*, and *tomato-fruit worm*. See cut under *Heliothis*

boln¹ (bōln), v. t. [*< ME* *bolnen* (also *bolten* see *bol³*), *< Icel* *bolgna* (= *Sw* *bulna* = *Dan* *boln*), swell, *bo* swollen, *< bolginn*, prop **bol-ginn*, = *AS* *bolgan* (angry), pp of *belgan*, swell (be angry), a strong verb represented in *Scand* by weak forms, and the prob ult source of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*, etc., cf *bell¹* and *bolle*] To swell

But after that his body began to bolne with stripes, and that he could not abide the scourges which heaped to the bare bones. *J Brende*, tr of Quintus Curtius, vi

boln¹ (bōln), p. a. See *bolle*

Bologna phosphorus, sausage, stone, vial. See the nouns

Bolognese (bō-lō-nyēs' or -nyēs'), *a.* [*< It* *Bolognese* (*L.* *Bononiensis*), *< Bologna*, *L.* *Bononia*, orig an Etruscan town called *Felsina*] Pertaining to Bologna, a city of northern central Italy, famous during the middle ages for its university, or to a school of painting founded there by Lodovico Carracci (1555-1619), and also called the *Felcetic School*, from its declared intent (in the fulfilment of which it fell very far short) to combine the excellences of all other schools

Bolognian (bō-lō'nyan), *a.* [*< It* *Bologna*] Same as *Bolognese* — **Bolognian phosphorus** See *phosphorus* — **Bolognian stone** See *stone*

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr* *βολή*, a throw, a glance, a ray (*< βαλλειν*, throw), + *μετρον*, a measure] An instrument devised by Professor S P Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat. Its action is based upon the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor, as a minute strip of platinum. This strip forms one arm of an electric balance, and the change in the strength of the electric current passing through it because of this change of resistance is registered by a delicate galvanometer. It indicates accurately changes of temperature of much less than 0.001° F. It has been used in the study of the distribution of heat energy in the solar, lunar, and other spectra. Also called *thermic balance* and *actinic balance*

bolometric (bō-lō-met'rik), *a.* Of or indicated by the bolometer as, *bolometric* measures.

bolongaro (bō-long-gā'rō), *n.* [Origin unknown] A kind of snuff made of various grades of leaves and stalks of tobacco, ground to powder and sifted

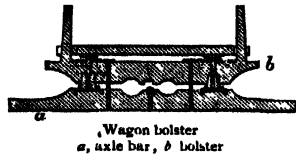
bolster (bōl'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *boulster*, *Se* *bowster*, *< ME* *bolstre*, *< AS.* *bolster* = *D* *bolster* = *OHG* *bolstar*, *MHG* *bolster*, *G* *polster* = *Icel* *bölster* = *Sw* *bolster*, *bed*, = *Dan.* *bolster*, *bed-lacking*, with suffix *-ster*, *< Teut* **bul*, swell (in *Goth.* *ufbauhan*, puff up), whence also *bol¹*, etc.] 1 Something on which to rest the head while reclining, specifically, a long cylindrical cushion stuffed with feathers, hair, straw, or other materials, and generally laid under the pillows

Perhaps some cold bank is his bolster now *Milton*, *Comus*, l 353

2. Something resembling a bolster in form or use. Specifically—(a) Any kind of padding about a dress, such as the cylindrical rolls or cushions, called bearers, formerly worn by women to support and puff out their skirts at the hips.

A gown of green cloth made with bolsters stuffed with wool. Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser., III 313 (b) A pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wound.

ed part, a compress. (c) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (d) *Naut.*, pl., pieces of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed under the eyes of the rigging to prevent chafing from the sharp edge of the trestletrees. (e) A part of a bridge intervening between the truss and the masonry. (f) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., which adjoins the end of the handle. (g) In *gun*, a block of wood on the carriage of a siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (h) In *arch*, same as *bolster*. (i) In *music*, the raised ridge which holds the tuning pins of a piano. (j) A cap piece or short timber placed at the top of a post as a bearing for a string piece. (k) A perforated wooden block upon which sheet metal is placed to be punched. (l) A sleeve bearing through which a spindle passes. (m) In *stone sawing*, one of the loose wooden blocks against which the ends of the pole of the saw rest. (n) A bar placed transversely over the axle of a wagon or in the middle of a car truck to support the body. (o) One of the transverse pieces of an arch centering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussours during construction. — **Bob at the bolster** Name as *cushion dance*. — **Compound bolster**, in *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.



Wagon bolster
a, axle bar; b, bolster

port the body. (o) One of the transverse pieces of an arch centering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussours during construction. — **Bob at the bolster** Name as *cushion dance*. — **Compound bolster**, in *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.

bolster (bōl'stēr), *v* *t* [*< bolster, n*] 1 To support with a bolster

Suppose I bolster him up in bed,
And fix the crown again on his brow?
R. H. Stoddard, *The King Is Cold*

2. To prop, support, uphold, maintain generally implying support of a weak, falling, or unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds now usually with *up* as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies

O Lord, what bearing, what *bolstering* of naughty matters is this in a Christian realm!
Latimer, 5th serm bef Edw VI, 1549

Persuasions used to further the truth, not to bolster error
Hooker, *Eccles Pol*, iii § 4

Still farther to appropriate and confirm the existing narrative of this forgery, he had artfully *bolstered* it up by an accompanying anecdote
I. D. Iurati, *Amen of Lit*, II 416

3 To furnish with a bolster in dress, pad, stuff out with padding

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder
Tatler, No 245

bolsterer (bōl'stēr-ēr), *n* One who bolsters, a supporter

bolstering (bōl'stēr-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bolster, v.*] A prop or support, padding

bolster-plate (bōl'stēr-plāt), *n* An iron plate placed on the under side of the bolster of a wagon, to serve as a wearing surface

bolster-spring (bōl'stēr-spring), *n* A spring placed on the beam of a car-truck, to support the bolster and the body of the car

bolster-work (bōl'stēr-wēr-k), *n* Architectural features, or courses of masonry, which are curved or bowed outward like the sides of a cushion

bolt¹ (bōlt), *n* [*< ME bolt* (in most of the mod senses), *< AS bolt* (only in the first sense twice in glosses, "*catapultas*, *speru*, *bolta*," to which is due, perhaps, the erroneous suggestion that *AS bolt* is a reduced form of *L catapulta*, *catapult*) = *MD bolt*, an arrow, later *bout*, *D. bout*, a pin, = *MLG bolt*, *bolten*, *Lt bolt*, an arrow, pin, round stick, fetter, roll of linen, = *OHG MHG bolz*, *G bolz*, *bolzen*, an arrow, a pin, = *Ice* *bolta*, a pin, a roll of linen (*Haldorsen*), = *Dan bolt*, a pin, band (the Scand forms prob from *E. or LG*), appar an orig Teut word with the primary meaning of 'arrow' or 'missile'] 1 An arrow, especially, in *archery*, the arrow of a crossbow, which was short and thick as compared with a shaft

A fool's *bolt* is soon shot
Shak., *Hen V*, III 7

The infidel has shot his *bolts* away,
Till his exhausted quiver yielding none,
He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoil'd,
And aims them at the shield of truth again
Cowper, *Task*, vi 873

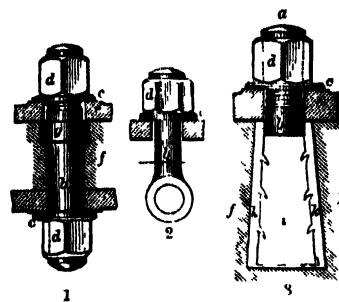
2. A thunderbolt; a stream of lightning so named from its apparently darting like a bolt

The *bolts* that spare the mountain side
His cloud cap eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round
Cowper, *tr of Horace*, Odes, II 10

Harmless as summer lightning plays
From a low, hidden cloud by night,
A light to set the hills ablaze,
But not a *bolt* to smite
Whittier, *Kenoza Lake*

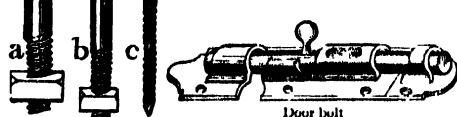
3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon —

4. A cylindrical jet, as of water or molten



1 Double headed bolt 2 Eye bolt 3 Cwib bolt 4 Head A
5 Washer 6 Nut 7 Piece secured by the nut 8 Object
9 Collar 10 Bolted shank surrounded by lead

glass — 5 A metallic pin or rod, used to hold objects together. It generally has screw-threads cut at one end and sometimes at both, to receive a nut — 6 A movable bar for fastening a door, gate,



a carriage bolt b tire bolt c wagon skein bolt d window-sash, or the like, specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or drawn back within the case by the action of the key, and makes a fastening by being shot into a socket or keeper e An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner, a shackle

7 An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner, a shackle

Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him
Shak., *M for M*, v 1

8 In *firearms* (a) In a needle-gun, the sliding piece that thrusts the cartridge forward into the chamber and carries the firing-pin. It has a motion of rotation about its longer axis for the purpose of locking the breech mechanism before firing. (b) In a snap-gun, the part that holds the barrel to the breech-mechanism — 9 A roll or definite length of silk, canvas, tape, or other textile fabric, and also of wall-paper, as it comes from the maker ready for sale or use

Where be the French petticoats,
And girdles and hangers?
Here, in the trunk,
And the bolts of lawn
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v 2

10 A bundle (a) Of straw, a quantity loosely tied up. Also *bolting* or *bolton* (b) Of osier rods, a quantity bound up for market, 34 feet around the lower band. (c) Of reeds, one of 3 feet in circumference [Eng] — 11 The closed ends of leaves of an uncut book which present a double or quadruple fold — 12 The comb of a bobbin-net machine on which the carriages move — 13 In *wood-working* (a) A mass of wood from which anything may be cut or formed. (b) Boards held together, after being sawed from the log, by an uncut end or stub-shot — 14 A name for certain plants, as the globe-flower and marsh-marigold. — 15 [In this and the next sense from the verb] The act of running off suddenly; a sudden spring or start as, the horse made a *bolt*

The Egyptian soldiers, as usual, made an immediate *bolt* throwing away their arms and even their cloths
E. Sætorius, *In the Sudan*, p 65

16 In *politics*, the act of withdrawing from a nominating convention as a manifestation of disapproval of its acts, hence, refusal to support a candidate or the ticket presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto been attached; a partial or temporary desertion of one's party [U S] — 17 The act of bolting food — **Barbed bolt**, a bolt with points projecting outward, which beat against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal — **Bolt and shutter**, in *clock-making*, an adjustment of a spiral spring in a turret clock, such that while the clock is winding there may be another spring in action to prevent a stoppage of the works — **Bolt and tun**, in *her* a term applied to a bird bolt in pale piercing through a tun — **Bringing-to-bolt**, a bolt with an eye at one end and a screw thread and nut at the other used in drawing parts toward each other — **Chain-plate bolt** Same as *chain bolt* — **Copper bolt** See *copper bit*, under *bit* — **Countersunk bolt**, a bolt having its head beveled and set into a corresponding cavity in one of the parts which it connects — **Dormant bolt**, a door bolt operated by a special key or knob — **Key-head bolt**, a bolt with a projection from the chamfer of its head to hold it so that it will not revolve with the nut — **Liphead bolt**, a bolt of which the head projects sideways — **Roller bolts**, in *coach building*, the bolts on the splinter bar to which the traces are attached.

bolt¹ (bōlt), *v* [*= Sc bolt, bout, bowt*, *< ME bolten, bulten* (in the latter form varying in one instance with *pulten*, mod *E pelt*¹, *q v*), *spring*, start, also fetter, shackle (= *MHG bulzen*, go off like an arrow), the other senses are modern, all being derived from *bolt*¹, *n*, in its two main senses of 'missile' and 'pin for fastening' see *bolt*¹, *n*] 1 *Intrans* 1 To go off like a bolt or arrow, shoot forth suddenly spring out with speed and suddenness commonly followed by *out* as, to *bolt out* of the house

Angry (upud *bolting* from her eyes,
Hath shot himself into me like a flame
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II 2

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
And oft out of a bush doth bolt
Shakespeare, *Nymphidia*

2 To spring aside or away suddenly, start and run off, make a bolt

Stage coaches were upsetting, in all directions horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and bolters were busting
Dickens

The gun, absolutely the most useless weapon among us, could do nothing, even if the gunners did not *bolt* at the first sight of the enemy
O Donovan, *Meiv*, x

3 In *politics*, to withdraw from a nominating convention as a means of showing disapproval of its acts, hence, to cease to act in full accord with one's party, refuse to support a measure or candidate adopted by a majority of one's colleagues or party associates [U S]

Mr Raymond agreed, after some hesitation, but with the understanding that if it [the Philadelphia Convention of 1868] fell under the control of the Copperheads, he would *bolt*
The Nation, VI 2

4 To fall suddenly, like a thunder bolt

As an eagle
His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads
Milton, *S A*, I 1696

5 To run to seed prematurely, as early-sown root-crops (turnips, etc.), without the usual thickening of the root, or after it

II trans 1 To send off like a bolt or arrow, shoot, discharge — 2 To start or spring (game), cause to bolt up or out, as hares, rabbits, and the like

Jack Perret welcome
What canst thou *bolt* us now a coney or two
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, III 1

3 To expel, drive out suddenly

To have been *bolted* forth,
Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way,
Among the conflicts of substantial life
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, III 77

4 To blunt out, ejaculate or utter hastily —

5 To swallow hurriedly or without chewing as, to *bolt* one's food

These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, who *bolts* them whole
A Rev., *CXX* 39

6 [After I, 3] In *politics*, to break away from and refuse to support (the candidate, the ticket, or the platform presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto adhered), leave or abandon as, to *bolt* the presidential candidate

A man does not *bolt* his party, but the candidate or candidate's party has put up. Sometimes though less properly, he is said to *bolt* the platform of principles it has nominated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some man upon its ticket, and at the same time *bolts* others by 'scratching' their names
N Y Evening Post, Aug 20, 1887

7 To fasten or secure with a bolt or an iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else —

8 To fasten as with bolts, shackle, restrain

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change
Shak., *A and C*, v 2

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III 1

To *bolt* a fox, in *fox hunting*, when a fox has run to earth, to put a terrier into the hole, and, when he is heard barking, to dig over the spot from which the sound proceeds and so get at the fox

bolt¹ (bōlt), *adv* [*< bolt*¹, *n* or *v*] 1 Like a bolt or arrow as, "*lying bolt* from his seat,"
P R James

There she sat *bolt* upright!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I 266

2 Suddenly, with sudden meeting or collision
[He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragon
Thackeray

bolt² (bōlt), *v* *t* [Early mod *E* also *boult*, *bowlt*, *boolt*, *Sc bout*, *bowt* *< ME bulten*, *< OF bulten*, earlier *buleten* (mod *F bulen*, *ML reflex bultare*) for **bureten* (= *It burattare*), *sift*, *< *burt*, *burt*, *burat*, a coarse woollen cloth (cf dim *burtel*, *burtel*, mod *F bluteau*) = *It bu attello*, a bolter, meal-sieve see *boul-*

bol² (= *It buratto*, a meal-sieve, a fine transparent cloth), dim of *bure*, mod *F. bure*, a coarse woolen cloth, < ML. *burra*, a coarse woolen cloth (whence also ult *E borel, burrel, bureau*), < L *burrus*, reddish see *burrel, bureau, burrus, burrel*, etc Cf *hunts* 3 1 To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour, sift out as, to *bolt* meal, to *bolt* out the bran

This hand,
As soft as dove's down, and as white as it,
On the fann'd snow,
That's bolted by the northern blasts twice over
Shak, W F, iv 3

2 To examine or search into, as if by sifting, sift, examine thoroughly sometimes with out, and often in an old proverbial expression, to *bolt* to the bran

For I can not bolt it to the bran,
As can the holy doctor Augustin,
Or Bocc of the Bishop Bradwardin
Chaucer, Nuns Priest's Tale, l 420

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things
Sir R L Strange

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and bolted to the bran
Baker, A Regicide Peace, iii

3 To moot, or bring forward for discussion, as in a moot-court See *bolting* 2, 2

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride
Milton, Comus, l 760

bol² (*bolt*), *n* [Early mod E also *boul*, *Se bolt, bout*, < ME *bult*, < *bulten*, *bolt*] 1 A sieve, a machine for sifting flour — 2 In the English inns of court, a hypothetical point or case discussed for the sake of practice

The Temple and Gray's Inn have lately established lectures, and moots and *boults* may again be propounded and argued in these venerable buildings
N and Q, 7th ser, III 84

bol²tant (*bolt'ant*), *a* [*< bolt*, *v*, + *-ant*] In *her*, springing forward applied to horses and rabbits when represented in this attitude

bolt-auger (*bolt'á-gor*), *n* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, etc

bolt-boat (*bolt'bót*), *n* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea

bolt-chisel (*bolt'chíz'el*), *n* A deep, narrow-edged cross-cut chisel

bolt-clipper (*bolt'khp'er*), *n* A hand-tool fitted to different sizes of bolts, and used to cut off the end of a bolt projecting beyond a nut

bolt-cutter (*bolt'kut'er*), *n* 1 One who makes bolts — 2 A machine for making the threads on a screw-bolt, a bolt-threader or bolt-screwing machine — 3 A tool for cutting off the ends of bolts

bol²tel (*bolt'el*), *n* [Also written *boul²tel*, early mod E (and mod archaic) *bortel, bowtell*, also corruptly *bottle*, < late ME *bottell, bowtell* origin uncertain, perhaps < *bolt*, an arrow, shaft, roll (with ref to its shape, cf *shaft*, in its architectural sense), + *-el* Formations with the *F* dim suffix *-el* on native words were not usual in the ME period, but this may be an artificial book-name The 18th century *boul²tel, bowtell*, seems to be an arbitrary variation Cotgrave has *b' bozel*, a thick or great boutel (commonly) in or near unto the basis of a pillar"] 1 In arch, a convex molding of which the section is an arc of a circle, a medieval term for the torus or roundel — 2 A rounded ridge or border used for stiffening a cover, dish, tray, or other utensil

Boltenia (*bol-té'ni-i*), *n* [NL, after Dr *Bolten*, of Hamburg] A genus of tunicates, by most recent authors referred to the family *Cynthidae*, but by a few made type of a family *Bolteniidae*

boltenioid (*ból-té'mi-id*), *n* A tunicate of the family *Bolteniidae*

Bolteniidae (*ból-té'ní-i-dé*), *n pl* [NL, < *Boltenia* + *-idae*] A family of simple ascidians, typified by the genus *Boltenia*, having a pyriform body supported upon a long peduncle or stalk By most recent systematists it is degraded to the rank of a subfamily of *Cynthidae*

bolter (*ból'tér*), *n* [*< bolt*, *v*, + *-er*] 1 One who bolts, in any sense of the verb Specifically — (a) One who bolts or turns aside, a horse that bolts (b) In politics, one who leaves the party, or refuses to support the candidate, ticket, or platform of the party, to which he has been attached [U S]

Mr Converse had the indecency to denounce the twenty seven as *bolters* from their party
The American, VIII 100

bolter (*ból'tér*), *n* [Early mod E also *boulter*, < ME *bultur, bulture*, < *bulten*, *bolt*, silt, see *bol²* and *-er*] Cf OF *buletor*, sifter, < *buleter*,

sift. Cf *boulter* 2.] A sieve; an instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

Ilout I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back
Fal Dowlas, filthy dowlas I have given them away to
bakcrs wives, and they have made *bolters* of them
Shak, l Hen IV, III 3

bolter (*ból'tér*), *n* [Also *boulter, bultur* same as *bultow*] A kind of fishing-line

These hakes and divers others of the fore cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size
R Curlew, Survey of Cornwall

bolter 4, *v s* and *t* [A variant of *balter*, clot, known chiefly in the compound *blood-boltered*, in Shakspeare See *blood-boltered* and *balter*] To clot

bolter-cloth (*ból'tér-klóth*), *n* Cloth used for making bolters, bolting-cloth

bolt-feeder (*ból'té'dér*), *n* An apparatus for controlling the supply of flour in a bolting-mill

bolt-head, bolt's-head (*ból't'-, bólt's'hed*), *n* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations Also called *matrass* and *receiver*

Will close you so much gold, in a *bolt's head*,
And, on a turn, convey in the stead another
With sublimed mercury, that shall burst in the heat
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 4

bolt-hole (*ból't'hól*), *n* In coal-mining, a short, narrow opening made to connect the main workings with the air-head or ventilating drift, used in the working of the Dudley thick seam, in the South Staffordshire (England) coal-field

bolt-hook (*ból't'huk*), *n* A check-rein hook bolted to the plates of a saddle-tree

bol²ti (*bol'ti*), *n* [*< A1 bolting*] A fish of the family *Cichlidae* (or *Chromidae*), *Tilapia* (or *Chromis*) *sulcata*, found in Egypt and Palestine It is an oblong fish, with 15 to 18 spines and 12 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin The color is greenish olive, darker in the center of each scale, and the vertical fins are spotted with white It is highly esteemed for its flesh, and regarded as one of the best of the Nile fish Also called *bol²ti* and *bol²ti*

bolting (*ból'ting*), *n* [Also written *bol²tn, bol²ton*, < *bolt*, *v*, + *-ing*] A bundle or bolt of straw in Gloucestershire, 24 pounds Also called *bol²l* [Eng]

bolting 2 (*ból'ting*), *n* [Also written *boulting*, < ME *bultinge*, verbal *n* of *bol²*, *v*] 1. The act of sifting

Bakers in their linen bases and mealy vizards, new come from *bolting*
Marston and Barkedel, Inatiate Countess, II

2† In the English inns of court, a private arguing of cases for practice — **Bolting-millstone**, a lower stone having metallic boxes alternating with the furrows These boxes contain wire screens, through which the meal escapes before it reaches the skirt

bolting-chest (*ból'ting-chest*), *n* The case in which a bolt in a flour-mill is inclosed

bolting-cloth (*ból'ting-klóth*), *n* [*< ME bulting-cloth*] A cloth for bolting or sifting, a linen, silk, or han cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, etc

The finest and most expensive silk fabric made is *bolting cloth*, for the use of millers, woven altogether in Switzerland
Harper's Mag, LXXI 256

bolting-cord (*ból'ting-kórd*), *n* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unraveled at one extremity, used as a probang to remove anything sticking in an animal's throat.

bolting-house (*ból'ting-hous*), *n* A house where meal or flour is sifted

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting house*
Dennis, Letters

bolting-hutch (*ból'ting-huch*), *n* A tub or wooden trough for bolted flour

Take all my cushions down and thwack them soundly,
After my feast of millers, beat them carefully
Over a *bolting hutch*, there will be enough
For a pan pudding
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v 1

bolting-mill (*ból'ting-mil*), *n* A mill or machine for sifting meal or flour

bolting-tub (*ból'ting-tub*), *n* A tub to sift meal in

The larders have been searched,
The bakehouses and *bolting tub*, the ovens
B Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v 5

bolt-knife (*ból't'nif*), *n* A knife used by bookbinders for cutting through a bolt or the folded leaves of a section.

bol²less (*ból't'les*), *a* [*< bolt* + *-less*] Without a bolt

bolton, *n* A corruption of *bolting* 1
boltonite (*ból'ton-ít*), *n* [*< Bolton*, in Massachusetts, + *-ite*] A mineral of the chrysolite group, occurring in granular form at Bolton,

Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, containing also a little iron protoxid.

bolt-rope (*ból't-róp*), *n* A superior kind of hemp cordage sewed on the edges of sails to strengthen them That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech rope*, that at the bottom, the *foot rope*, that at the top, the *head rope* To the bolt-rope is attached all the gear used in clewing up the sail and setting it

We heard a sound like the short, quick rattling of thunder, and the jib was blown to atoms out of the *bolt-rope*
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 254

bolt's-head, *n* See *bolt-head*

bolt-sprit (*ból't'sprit*), *n* A corruption of *bow-sprit*

bolt-strake (*ból't'strák*), *n* Naut, the strake or wale through which the fastenings of the beams pass

bolty, *n* See *bolts*

bolus (*ból'us*), *n* [*< L bōlus*, > *E bole* 2, *q. v*] 1 A soft round mass of anything medicinal, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once — 2 Figuratively, anything disagreeable, as an unpalatable doctrine or argument, that has to be accepted or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recalcitrant finds himself, at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, "Well, well, Rodgers be it!" Thackeray

bolvet, *n* See *booly*

bom (*hom*), *n* [Also *boma, bomma, aboma*; orig a native name in Congo, subsequently applied to a Brazilian serpent] Same as *aboma*

bomah-nut (*bóm-má-nut*), *n* [*< bomah* (native name) + *nut*] The seed of a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pycnocoma macrophylla*, of southern Africa, used for tanning

Bomarea (*bóm-má-ré-á*), *n* [NL, < Valmont de Bomare, a French naturalist of the 18th century] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of South America and Mexico The roots are tuberiform, the leafy stems frequently twining, and the flowers, which are often showy, in simple or compound umbels There are over 50 species See *matilla*

bomb 1, *v s* [*< ME bomben, bumben*, variant forms of *bommen, bummen*, > *bum* 1, later *boom* 1 see *bum* 1, *boom* 1, and of *bomb* 2, *v*.] A variant of *boom* 1

What overcharged piece of melancholie
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs?

B Jonson, The Fortunate Isles

bomb 4, *n* [Var of *bum* 1, the earlier form of *boom* 1 Cf *bomb* 1, *v*] A great noise, a loud hollow sound, the stroke of a bell

A pillar of iron, which if you had struck would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath
Bacon

bomb 2 (*bom* or *bum*), *n* [Early mod E also *bom*, also *bomb*, *bombo*, and (simulating *boom* 1 = *bomb* 1) *boomb*, = *G bombe*, < *F bombe* = *Sp It bomba*, a bomb, < *L bombus*, < *Gr βόμβος*, a deep hollow sound, prob imitative, like *bomb* 1, *boom* 1, *bum* 1, *bumble*, *bump* 2, etc. The historical pron is *bum*] 1 An explosive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with a bursting charge, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the exploding powder when the mortar is discharged Bombs may be thrown in such a direction as to fall into a fort, a city, or an enemy's camp, where they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place Bombs are now commonly termed *shells*, though *shell* in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning See *shell* Also called *bombshell*

Hence — 2 Any missile constructed upon similar principles as, a dynamite *bomb* — 3. In geol, a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano

This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes, it is a true ash.
Gosse

4†. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs, a bomb-ketch

bomb 2† (*bom* or *bum*), *v t* [*< bomb* 2, *n*.] To attack with bombs; bombard

Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks and scare the ladies
Perron, On taking Namur

bombacet, *n* [Early mod E also *bombase, bombage*, < OF *bombace*, < ML *bombax* (acc. *bombacem*), cotton see *Bombax* The form *bombace* subsequently gave way to *bombast*, *q. v*.] 1. The down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton.



Bomb
a, b, walls of shell; c, fuse hole; c, cavity for powder

—2. Cotton-wool, or wadding.—3. Padding; stuffing. *Fuller*.

Bombaceæ (bom-bā'sē-ē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Bombax* + *-aceæ*] An arboreal tribe or suborder of *Malvaceæ*, by some considered a distinct order, distinguished chiefly by the five- to eight-cleft staminal column. There are about 20 small genera, principally tropical, including the baobab (*Adansonia*), the cotton tree (*Eriodendron* and *Bombax*), the durian (*Durio*), etc.

bombaceous (bom-bā'shius), *a* In *bot*, relating or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Bombaceæ*.

bombard (bom' or bum'bārd), *n* [Early mod E also *bumbard*, < ME *bumbarde*, *bombarde* (in sense 4), < OF *bombarde*, a cannon, a musical instrument, F *bombarde* (= Sp Pg *lt bombard*, a cannon, *lt bombard*, a musical instrument), < ML *bombarda*, orig an engine for throwing large stones, prob (with suffix *-arda*, E *-ard*) < L *bombus*, a loud noise, in ML a fireball, a bomb see *bomb*, *n*] 1 The name generally given in Europe to the cannon during the first century of its use. The earliest bombards were more like mortars than modern cannon, throwing their shot (originally stone balls) at a great elevation many were open at both ends, the shot being introduced at the breech, which was afterward stopped by a piece wedged or bolted into place.

Which with our bombards shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder *Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v 3*

2 See *bombardelle*—3 A small vessel with two masts, like the English ketch, used in the Mediterranean, a bomb-ketch—4 A large leathern jug or bottle for holding liquor. See *black-jack*, 1.

That swollen parcel of dropicals, that huge bombard of sack
Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 4

Yond same black cloud looks like a foul bombard
that would shed his liquor *Shak, Tempest, ii 2*

They'd ha beat out
His brains with bombards
Middleton, Inner Temple Masque

5† Figuratively, a toper—6† A medieval musical instrument of the oboe family, having a reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube. The name was properly applied to a large and low pitched instrument (whence the name *bombardon* for a heavy reed stop in organ building), but it was also used for small instruments of the same class, which were known as basset bombards and bombardi piccolo.

7 *pl* A style of breeches worn in the seventeenth century, before the introduction of tight-fitting knee-breeches. They reached to the knee, and were probably so named because they hung loose, and resembled the leathern drinking vessels called bombards.

8 [From the verb] An attack with bombs, a bombardment. [Rare]

bombard (bom- or bum-bārd'), *v* [< F *bombarder*, batter with a bombard or cannon, < *bombarde*, > E *bombard*, a cannon see *bombard*, *n*] The relation to *bomb* is thus only indirect. I. *intrans*. To fire off bombards or cannon.

II. *trans* 1. To cannonade, attack with bombs, fire shot and shell at or into, batter with shot and shell.

Next she [France] intends to bombard Naples
Burke, Present State of Affairs

2 To attack with missiles of any kind, figuratively, assail vigorously. as, to bombard one with questions.

bombardelle (bom-bārd-el'), *n* [Dim of F *bombarde*] A portable bombard, or hand-bombard, the primitive portable firearm of Europe, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with a touch-hole for firing with a match, and attached to a long staff for handling.

The first portable firearm of which we have any representation
was called the bombard or bombardelle
Am Cyr, XII 96

The Man on Foot, clad in light armor, held the bombardelle up
Pup Sci Mo, XXVIII 490

bombardier (bom- or bum-bārd-ēr'), *n* [Formerly also *bombardier*, *bombardeer*, < F *bombardier* (= Sp. *bombardero* = Pg. *bombardiero* = It *bombardiero*, < *bombarde*, bombard) 1 Properly, a soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, ranking next below a corporal, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, etc., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers—2 A bombardier-beetle—3 A name of a European frog, *Bombinator igneus*.

bombardier-beetle (bom-bārd-ēr' bē'til), *n* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family *Carabidae* and genera *Brachinus* and *Ap-*

hus, found under stones. When irritated, they are apt to expel violently from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a slight sound.

bombard-man (bom-bārd-man), *n* One who delivered liquor in bombards to customers.

They made room for a bombard man that brought bouge for a country lady
B Jonson, Masques, Love

[Restored]

bombardment (bom- or bum-bārd'ment), *n* [< *bombard* + *-ment*, = F *bombardement*] A continuous attack with shot and shell upon a town, fort, or other position; the act of throwing shot and shell into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

Genoa is not yet secure from a bombardment though it is not so exposed as formerly *Addison, Travels in Italy*

bombardot, *n* Same as *bombardon*.

bombardon, **bombardone** (bom-bārd'on, bom-bārdō'no), *n* [< It *bombardon*, aug of *bombardo* see *bombardo*, *n*.] 1 A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.

2 The lowest of the sax-horns—3 Formerly, a bass reed-stop of the organ.

bombard-phrase (bom'bārd-frāz), *n* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase.

Their bombard phrase, their foot and half foot words
B Jonson, tr of Horace's Art of Poetry

bombaset, *n* See *bombac*.

bombasin, **bombasine**, *n* See *bombazine*.

bombast (bom'- or bum'bāst, formerly bum-bāst'), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *bumbast*, a var, with excrement -t, of *bombace*, *bombac* see *bombac*] 1 *n* 1† Cotton, the cotton-plant. Clothes made of cotton or bombast.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 93

Bombast, the cotton plant growing in Asia
E Phillips, World of Words

2† Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments, padding.

Thy body's bolstered out with bombast and with bags
Gauey, Challenge to Rattle

Hence—3 Figuratively, high-sounding words, inflated or extravagant language, fustian, speech too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

Bombast is commonly the delight of that audience which loves poetry, but understands it not
Dryden, Criticism in Tragedy

=Syn 3 *Bombast*, *Fustian*, *Bathos*, *Turgidness*, *Tumultuous*, *Rant*. "*Bombast* was originally applied to a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Fustian* was also a kind of cloth of stiff, expansive character. These terms are applied to a high, swelling style of writing, full of extravagant sentiments and expressions. *Bathos* is a word which has the same application, meaning generally the mock heroic—that 'depth' into which one falls who overleaps the sublime the step which one makes in passing from the sublime to the ridiculous. (*De Mille, Elements of Rhetoric*, p 225) *Bombast* is rather stronger than *fustian*. *Turgidness* and *tumidness* are words drawn from the swelling of the body, and express more inflation of style without reference to sentiment. *Rant* is extravagant or violent language, proceeding from enthusiasm or fanaticism generally in support of extreme opinions or against those holding opinions of a milder or different sort. The first victory of good taste is over the *bombast* and conceits which deform such times as these.

And he, whose *fustian's* so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad
Pope, Prol to Satires, I 187

In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*
Macaulay, Petrarch

The critics of that day, the most flattery equally with the severest, concurred in objecting to their obscurity, a general *turgidness* of diction, and a profusion of new coined double epithets
Coleridge, Biog Lit, I

All rant about the rights of man, all whining and whimpering about the clashing interests of body and soul, are treated with haughty scorn, or made the butt of contemptuous ridicule
Whipple, Ess and Rev, I 26

II.† *a*. High-sounding, inflated, big without meaning.

A tall metaphor in *bombast* way. *Cowley, Ode, Of Wit.*



Bombardier beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*) (Ventral view shows natural size)



Bombardon

bombast (bom'- or bum'bāst), *v* *t* [< *bombast*, *n*] 1 To pad out, stuff, as a doublet with cotton, hence, to inflate, swell out with high-sounding or bombastic language.

Let them pretend what zeal they will counterfeited religion, blurt the world's eyes *bombast* themselves
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 195

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
With far fetched phrases *By Hall, Satires, I 4*

2. To beat, baste

I will so codicil and *bombast* thee that thou shalt not be able to stumie thyself
Palace of Pleasure (1579)

bombastic, **bombastical** (bom- or bum-bas'tik, -ti-kal), *a* [< *bombast*, *n*, + *-u*, *-ical*] Characterized by bombast, high-sounding, inflated, extravagant.

A theatrical, *bombastic*, and windy phraseology
Burke, A Regicid Pence

He indulges without measure in vague *bombastic* declamation
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population

=Syn. Swelling, tumid, stilted, pompous, lofty grandiloquent, high flown.

bombastically (bom- or bum-bas'ti-kal-i), *adv* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombastry (bom'- or bum-bas'tri), *n* [< *bombast* + *-ry*] Bombastic words, fustian.

Bombastry and buffoonry, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Int

Bombax (bom'baks), *n* [ML, cotton, a corruption of L *bombyx* see *Bombyx*] 1 A genus of silk-cotton trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, chiefly natives of tropical America. The seeds are covered with a silky fiber, but this is too short for textile use. The wood is soft and light. The fibrous bark of some species is used for making rope.

2† [*l c*] Same as *bombazine*.

Bombay duck. See *bummalo*.

Bombay shell. See *shell*.

bombazeen (bom- or bum-ba-zēn'), *n* Same as *bombazine*.

bombazet, **bombazette** (bom- or bum-ba-zet'), *n* [< *bombaz* (unc) + dim *-et*, *-ette*] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

bombazine, **bombasine** (bom- or bum-ba-zēn'), *n* [Also *bombazin*, *bombasin*, *bombazzen*, formerly *bumbazine*, *bumbasine* < F *bombazine* (obs) = Sp *bombast* = Pg *bombazina* (prob < E) = It *bambagino*, < ML *bombasium*, prop *bombycinum*, a silk texture, neut of *bombastinus*, *bombacinus*, prop (as L) *bombycinus* (see *bombycinus*), made of silk or cotton, < *bombax*, prop (as L) *bombyx*, silk, cotton see *bombace*, *bombast*, *Bombax*, *Bombyx*] 1† Raw cotton. N E D—2 Originally, a stuff woven of silk and wool, made in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth, afterward, a stuff made of silk alone, but apparently always of one color, and inexpensive—3 In modern usage, a stuff of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An imitation of it is made of cotton and worsted.

Also spelled *bombazeen*, *bombasin*.

bomb-chest (bom'chest), *n* *Milit*, a chest filled with bombs or gunpowder, buried to serve as an explosive mine.

bombernicket (bom'bēr-nik'), *n* Same as *pumpernickel*. *Imp Dict*

bomblate (bom'bi-lat), *n* [< *bombl* (c) + *-ate*] 1 A salt formed by boric acid and a base.

bombic (bom'bik), *a* [< L *bombyx*], a silkworm, + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to the silkworm. — **Bombic acid**, acid of the silkworm, obtained from an acid liquor contained in a reservoir placed near the anus. The liquor is especially abundant in the chrysalis.

Bombidae (bom'bi-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Bombus* + *-ida*] A family of bees, typified by the genus *Bombus*, the bumblebees. [Scarcely used, the bumblebees having been merged in *Apidae*.]

bomblate (bom'bi-lāt), *v* *i*, *pret*, and *pp* *bomblated*, *ppr* *bomblating* [< ML *bomblare* (pp *bomblatus*), an erroneous form of LL *bombatur*, freq of **bombarre*, ML also *bombare*, buzz, < L *bombus*, a humming, buzzing sound Cf *bombl*, *bomb*, *bum*, *bumble*, etc.] To make a buzzing or humming, like a bee, or a top when spinning. N A Rev [Rare]

bomblation (bom-bi-lā'shon), *n* [< *bomblate* see *-ation*] A buzzing or droning sound, report, noise. Also *bomblulation* [Rare]

To abate the vigour thereof or silence its [powder's] *bomblation*
Sir T Browne, Vulg Err, ii 5

bomblilious, *a* See *bomblilious*.

bombilla (bom-bil'yā), *n* [S Amer Sp, dim of Sp *bomba*, a pump see *pump*] 1 A tube used in Paraguay for drinking maté. It is 6 or 7 inches long, formed of metal or a reed with a perforated bulb at one end, to prevent the tea leaves from being drawn up into the mouth.

bombinate (bom'bi-nāt), *v* *i*, *pret* and *pp* *bombinated*, *ppr* *bombinating*. [< ML **bombi-*

natus, pp of **bomdnare*, erroneous form of LL. *bombitare* see *bombilate*. To buzz; make a buzzing sound, bombilate. [Rare.]

As easy and as profitable a problem to solve the Kalb Indian riddle of the *bombinating* chimera with its potent tal or hypothetic faculty of deriving sustenance from a course of diet on second intentions.

Sesunburne, Shakspeare, p. 199

bombination (bom-bi-nā'shon), *n* [*<* *bombinate* (*<* *bombilation*) *>* Buzz, humming noise

Bombinator (bom-bi-nā-tor), *n* [NL, (Merrem, 1820), *<* ML **bombinare*, buzz see *bombinate*] A genus of European frogs, made typical of a family *Bombinatoridae*, now referred to the family *Discoglossidae*. *B. igneus* is the typical species, called *bombardier*.

Bombinatoridae (bom-bi-nā-tor'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bombinator* + *-ida*] A family of anurous batrachians, having a tongue, maxillary teeth, and toes not dilated, typified by the genus *Bombinator*. It is a heterogeneous group the species of which belong to the families *Discoglossidae*, *Pelobatidae*, and *Cynophrynidae*.

bomb-ketch (bom'ketch), *n* A small, strongly built, ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one mortar or more, for service in a bombardment. Also called *bomb-vessel*.

Swartwout and Ogden were then confined on one of the bomb ketches in the harbor.

G. W. Cable, *Circles of Louisiana*, p. 153

bomb-lance (bom'lans), *n* A lance or harpoon having a hollow head charged with gunpowder, which is automatically fired when thrust into a whale.

bombolo (bom'bō-lō), *n* [*<* It *bombola*, a pitcher, bottle, *<* *bomba* see *bomb²*] A spheroidal vessel of flint-glass, used in subliming crude camphor. It is usually about 12 inches in diameter. Also *bumbelo*, *bumbolo*.

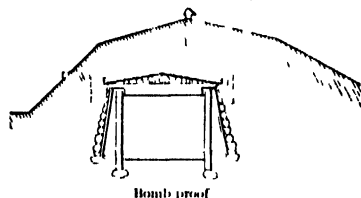
bombous (bom' or bum'bus), *a* [*<* L *bombus*, *n*, taken as adj. see *bomb²*] 1 *>* Booming, humming—2 [*<* *bomb²* + *-ous*] Convexly round, like a segment of a bomb, spherical.

In some parts of the integument of the *Scalops*, as for example on the head, they [the dermal denticles] often have a bombous surface, and are set irregularly.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans)*, p. 123

bomb-proof (bom'prof), *a* and *n* I. A Strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells striking on the outside.

II. *n* In fort., a structure of such design and strength as to resist the penetration and



Bomb-proof

the shattering force of shells. Such structures are made in a variety of ways but are usually at least in part beneath the level of the ground. They may be entirely of metal, so shaped that shot and shell will glance from the surface without pitching in, or they may be of vaulted masonry or even of timber covered and faced with massive embankments of earth, the latter forming the most effective shield against modern projectiles. Bomb proofs are provided in permanent and often in temporary fortifications to place the magazine and stores in safety during a bombardment, and also to afford shelter to the garrison or to non-combatants.

We entered a lofty bomb-proof which was the bedroom of the commanding officer.

W. H. Russell, *London Times*, June 11, 1861

bombshell (bom'shel), *n* Same as *bomb²*, 1.

bombus (bom'bus), *n* [L, *<* Gr *βομβος*, a buzzing noise see *bomb²*] 1 In *pathol.* (a) A humming or buzzing noise in the ears. (b) A rumbling noise in the intestines, borborygmus—2 [*<* *cap*] [*<* NL] A genus of bees, family *Apidae*, containing the honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects commonly called *bumblebees*. See *bumblebee*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*.

bomb-vessel (bom'ves'el), *n* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

bombycid (bom'bi-sid), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bombycidae*.

Scent organs in some bombycid moths. Science, VII 505

II. *n* One of the *Bombycidae*.

Bombycidae (bom-bis'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-idae*] A family of nocturnal heterocerous *Lepidoptera*, or moths, important as containing the silkworm-moth, having the antennae bipectinate, the palpi small, and the maxillae rudimentary. The limits of the family and consequently its definition vary much. Genera besides

Bombyx commonly referred to this family are *Saturnia*, *Attacus*, *Odonestis*, *Laslocampa*, and *Elileocampa*. See cut under *Bombyx*.

bombyciform (bom-bis'i-fōrm), *a* [*<* L *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), a silkworm, + *forma*, form] Having the characters of a bombycid moth.

Bombycilla (bom-bi-sil'a), *n* [NL, *<* L *bombyx* (*bombyc-*), silk, + *-cilla*, taken from *Motacilla*, in the assumed sense of 'tail'] A genus of birds, the silktails or waxwings same as *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense. See *Ampelis*.

Bombycillidae (bom-bi-sil'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bombycilla* + *-idae*] A family of birds, represented by the genus *Bombycilla* same as *Ampelidae* in the most restricted sense. [Disused.]

Bombycina (bom-bi-si'nā), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bombyx* (*Bombyc-*) + *-ina*] A tribe or superfamily of moths containing the bombycids, as distinguished from the sphinxes on the one hand and the *Microlepidoptera* in general on the other.

bombycine (bom'bi-sin), *a* [*<* L *bombycinus*, *<* *bombyx*, silk see *Bombyx* Cf *bombazine*] 1 Silken; silk—2 Of cotton, or of paper made of cotton. N. E. D.

bombycinous (bom-bis'i-nus), *a* [*<* L *bombycinus* see *bombycine*] 1 Silken, made of silk—2 Silky, feeling like silk—3 Of the color of the silkworm-moth, of a pale-yellow color. E. Darwin.

Bombycistomus, **Bombycistomus** (bom-bi-sis'tō-mā, -mus), *n* [NL, *<* (i) *βομβιστος*, silk, + *στόμα*, mouth] Synonyms of *Batrachostomus* (which see).

bombycid (bom'bi-koid), *a* Of or relating to the *Bombycidae*.

bombylii, *n* Plural of *bombylius*.

Bombyliidae (bom-bi-li'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bombylius* + *-idae*] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the section *Tetrachetor* or *Tanytomata*, the humbleflies. They have a long proboscis the third antennal joint not annulate, three prolonged basal cells, and usually four posterior cells. The family is large, containing upward of 1,400 species, found in all parts of the world. They usually have hairy bodies, are very swift in flight and are sometimes called *flower flies*, from their feeding upon pollen and honey extract by means of the long proboscis. The typical genus is *Bombylius*, other genera are *Anthrax*, *Lomaia* and *Neomystina*.

bombylious (bom-bil'i-us), *a* [*<* Gr *βομβυλιός*, a humblebee (see *bombylius*), + *-ous*] Buzzing, humming like a bee.

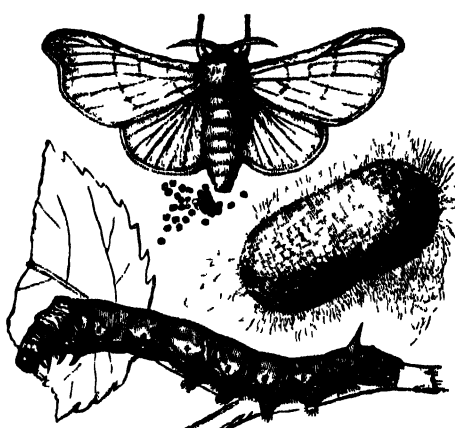
Vexatious, not by stinging, but only by their bombylious noise. Durham, *Physico Theol*, iv 14

bombylius (bom-bil'i-us), *n*, pl *bombylii* (-i) [*<* Gr (a) *βομβυλιός* or *βομβυλιος*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles in pouring, (b) *βομβυλιος*, a humblebee, *<* *βομβος*, a humming, buzzing see *bombus*, *bomb²*] 1 In *archaeol.*, a form of Greek vase, of moderate size, varying between the types of the *kylix* and the *aryballus*. It was used for containing perfumes, and also for pouring liquids, etc.—2 [*<* *cap*] [*<* NL] The typical genus of the family *Bombyliidae*.

Bombyx (hom'bi-ks), *n* [L *bombyx* (in ML corruptly *bombax* see *bombace*, *bombast*, *bombazine*), *<* (Gr *βομβυξ*, a silkworm, silk, cotton, origin uncertain)] A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of the family *Bombycidae*. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silk worm*. When full grown it is 3 inches long, whitish gray, smooth, with a horn on the penultimate segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry (in the United States also on those of the Osage orange), and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow color, but sometimes white. Each silk fiber is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fiber is often 1,100 feet long. It requires 1,600 worms to produce 1 pound of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian (A. D. 527-565). In the twelfth century the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Moors, and several centuries afterward into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm, after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect cream colored insect or moth, with four wings. For other silk spinning *bombycids*, see *silkworm*. See cut in next column.

2 In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. [Not in use.]

bominable, *a*. An abbreviated form of *abominable*.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) about natural size

Juliana Baines, lady prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bomynable sycht of monkes was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, viii

Bomolochidae (bō-mō-lok'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Bomolochus* + *-idae*] A family of copepod crustaceans, of the group *Siphonostomata*, typified by the genus *Bomolochus*. The species are few in number, and parasitic on fishes.

Bomolochus (bō-mol'ō-kus), *n* [NL, *<* (Gr *βομολόχος*, a beggar, low jester, buffoon, prop one who waited about the altars to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, *<* *βομολ*, an altar, + *λόχος*, lie in wait, *<* *λόχος*, ambush, lying in wait, *<* *λέγω*, lay asleep, in pass lie asleep, lie see *lay*, *lie*)] A genus of crustaceans, typical of the family *Bomolochidae*.

bon¹, *n* Obsolete form of *bone¹*.

bon², *n* Obsolete form of *boon¹*.

bon³, *a* Obsolete form of *boon³*.

bon⁴ (F pron bōn), *a* [F, *<* OF *bon*, > ME *bone*, mod E *boon³*, q. v.] Good a French word occurring in several phrases familiar in English, but not Anglicized, as *bon mot*, *bon ton*, *bon vivant*, etc.

bona (bō'nā), *n* pl [L, property, goods, pl of *bonum*, a good thing, neut of *bonus*, good Cf *E goods*, a translation of *bona*] Literally, goods, in *civil law*, all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

bon accord (bon a-kōrd') [F see *bon⁴* and *accord*, *n*] 1 Agreement, good will—2 An expression or token of good will—The city of *bon accord*, Aberdeen, Scotland, *Bon accord* being the motto of the town arms.

bonace-tree (bon'ās-trē), *n* [*<* *bonace* (uncertain) + *tree*] A small tree of Jamaica, *Daphnopsis tinifolia*, natural order *Thymelaeaceae*, the inner bark of which is very fibrous and is used for cordage, etc. Also called *burn-nose tree*.

bona fide (bō'nā fī'dē) [L, abl of *bona fides*, good faith see *bona fides*] In or with good faith, without fraud or deception, with sincerity, genuinely frequently used as a compound adjective in the sense of honest; genuine, not make-believe. An act done *bona fide*, in *law*, is one done without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any defect or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, or with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up in *valid*—*Bona-fide possessor*, in *law*, a person who not only possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good, but is ignorant of any attempt to contest his title by some other person claiming a better right—*Bona-fide purchaser*, in *law*, one who has bought property without notice of an adverse claim, and has paid a full price for it before having such notice, or who has been unaware of any circumstances making it prudent to inquire whether an adverse claim existed.

bona fides (bō'nā fī'dēz) [L *bona*, fem of *bonus* (> ult E *boon³*), good; *fides*, > ult. E *faith*] Good faith; fair dealing. See *bona fide*.

bonaget, **bonnaget** (bon'āj), *n*. [Sc, appar a var (simulating *bondage*) of *boonage*, q. v.] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part payment of rent.

bonaght, *n* [Early mod E, also written *bonogh*, *bonough*, repr Ir. *buana*, a billeted soldier, *buanaidh*, a soldier] A permanent soldier. N. E. D.

bonaght, *n* [Early mod E, also *bonnaght*, *bonaght*, etc, repr Ir. *buanaicht*, quartering of soldiers] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. N. E. D.

bonail, **bonaillet**, *n* [Sc.] Same as *bonally*.

On the brave vessel's gunwale I drank his bonall
And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail
Scott, Farewell to Mackenzie

bonairi (bo-nār'), *a.* [*<* ME. *bonair*, *bonaire*, *bonere*, short for *debonair*, *q v*] Complaisant, courteous, kind; yielding

Bonair and *buxton* to the Bishop of Rome

Rp Jewell, Del of Apol for Church of Eng, p 538
bonairtel, *n.* [*ME*, also *bonairete*, *bonerte*, short for *debonairte*, *q v*] Complaisance, courtesy (*Chaucer*)

bonally (bo-nal'i), *n.* [*Sc*, also written *bonailie*, *bonaillie*, *bonaillie*, *bonail*, *bonast*, *<* *F* *bon*, good, + *aller*, go see *boon*³ and *alley*¹] Good-speed, farewell *as*, to drink one's *bonally*

bonang (bō-nang'), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame

bona notabilia (bō-nā nō-ta-bil'i-ā) [*Law* L. *bona*, goods, *notabilia*, neut pl of *notabilis*, to be noted see *bona* and *notable*] In *law*, assets situated in a jurisdiction other than that in which the owner died formerly in Eng land, when the goods, amounting to at least 25, were in another diocese than that in which their owner died, his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province

bonanza (bō-nan'zā), *n.* [*<* Sp *bonanza* (= *pg* *bonanza*), fair weather at sea, prosperity, success (*tr en* *bonanza*, mail with fair wind and weather, go on prosperously) (*cf* *It* *bonacci* = *Pr* *bonassa*, *>* *F* *bonaci*, a calm at sea), *<* L. *bonus* (*>* Sp *bueno* = *pg* *bom* = *It* *buono* = *F* *bon*), good, *cf* *OSP* *malina*, stormy weather at sea, *<* L. *malus*, bad] 1 A term in common use in the Pacific States, signifying a rich mass of ore opposed to *bonrusca*. Hence—2 A mine of wealth, a profitable thing, good luck *as*, to strike a *bonanza* [*Colloq*, U S]—The *Bonanza* mines, specifically, those silver mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada which yielded enormously for a few years

Bonaparte (bō-na-pār-tē-an), *a.* [*<* *Bonaparte*, *It* *Bonaparte*, family name of Napoleon] Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes *as*, "Bonaparte dynasty," *Craig*

Bonapartism (bō-na-pār-tizm), *n.* [*<* *F* *Bonapartisme*, *<* *Bonaparte* + *-isme*, *-ism*] 1 The policy or political system of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty—2 Devotion to the Bonaparte family, adherence to the cause of the dynastic claims of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō-na-pār-tist), *n* and *a.* [*<* *F* *Bonapartiste*, *<* *Bonaparte* + *-iste*, *-ist*] 1. *n* 1 An adherent of the Bonapartes, or of the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty—2 One who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France II. *a* Adhering to or favoring the dynasty, policy, or claims of the Bonapartes

bona peritura (bō-nā per-i-tū-rū) [*Law* L. *bona*, goods, *peritura*, neut pl of *periturus*, fut part of *perire*, perish see *bona* and *perish*] In *law*, perishable goods

bona-roba (bō-nā-rō'ba), *n.* [*It* *bonarobba*, "a good wholesome plum-checked wench" (*Florio*), lit, a fine gown, *<* *buona*, fem of *buono*, good, fine, + *roba*, *roba*, gown see *bonanza*, *boon*³, and *robe*] A showy wanton, a wench of the town, a courtesan

A bouncing *bona roba*

B Jonson, New Inn

Some prefer the French,
For their conceited dressings, some the plump
Italian *bona roba* *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l 1*

Bonasa, **Bonasia** (bō-nā'sā, -sī-ā), *n.* [*NL* *Cf* *bonasus*] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Tetraonidae*, containing especially *B betulina*, the hazel-grouse of Europe, and *B umbella*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or partridge of North America They have a ruffle of



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbella*)

feathers on each side of the neck, a broad fan shaped tail, partly feathered shanks, and a small crest. They are woodland birds, noted for their habit of drumming, whence probably their name, the noise being likened to the bellowing of a bull.

bonasus, **bonassus** (bō-nā'sus, -nas'us), *n.* [*L* *bonasus*, *<* Gr. *βόνασος* or *βόνασσος*, the wild ox] 1. The wild bison of Europe; the aurochs (which see)—2 [*cap*] [*NL*] A generic name of the bisons, and thus a synonym of *Bison* (which see)

bonbatzen (bon-bat'sen), *n.* Same as *batz*
bonbon (bon'bon, *F* pron bōn'bon), *n.* [*F*, a reduplication of *bon* good see *bon*⁴, *boon*³ *Cf* equiv E *goodies*] A sugar-plum, in the plural, sugar-confectionery

bonbonnière (bon-bon-ni-är'), *n.* [*F*] A box for holding bonbons or confections

bonce (bons), *n.* [*Origin obscure*] 1 A large marble for playing with—2 A game played with such marbles *N J D* [*Eng*]

bonchief, *n.* [*<* ME *bonchef*, *bonchief*, *bonchief*, *<* *bone*, good (see *boon*³), + *chef*, *chief*, head, end, issue, prob after analogy of *mishut*, *q v*] Good fortune, prosperity

bon-chrétien (F. pron bōn-kra'tian), *n.* [*F*, good Christian see *boon*³ and *christian*] A highly esteemed kind of pear

bond¹ (bond), *n.* [*<* ME *bond*, a variant of *band*, as *hand* of *hand*, etc see *band*¹] 1 Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together, as a cord, chain, rope, band, or bandage, a ligament

I tore them [hairs] from their bonds

Shak, K John, III 4

Specifically—2. *pl* Fetters, chains for restraint, hence, imprisonment, captivity

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of bonds
Acts xxvi 11

3 A binding or uniting power or influence, cause of union, link of connection, a uniting tie *as*, the bonds of affection

Farewell, thou worthy man! There were two bonds

That tied our loves, a brother and a king

Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, v 2

There is a strong bond of affection between us and our parents

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 14

I have struggled through much discouragement for a people with whom I have no tie but the common bond of mankind

Burke, 10th II Langrish

4 Something that constrains the mind or will, obligation, duty

I love your majesty

According to my bond, nor more nor less

Shak, I Car, I 1

Sir Aylmer, riddening from the storm within,

Then broke all bonds of courtesy

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

5 An agreement or engagement, a covenant between two or more persons

I will bring you into the bond of the covenant

Ezek xx 37

A bond offensive and defensive

Sir J. Metel (1610), Mem, p 12

6 [*<* D *bond*, league] A league or confederation used of the Dutch-speaking populations of southern Africa—7 In *law*, an instrument under seal by which the maker binds himself, and usually also his heirs, executors, and administrators (or, if a corporation, their successors), to do or not to do a specified act If it is merely a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed, it is called a *simple bond*. But the usual form is for the obligor to bind himself, his executors etc, in a specified sum or penalty, with a condition added, on performance of which it is declared the obligation shall be void When such a condition is added, the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*

8 The state of being in a bonded warehouse or store in charge of custom-house or excise officers said of goods or merchandise *as*, ten and wine still in bond—9. A surety, a bondsman, bail *Pepys, Diary*—10 A certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a capital debt due by a government, a city, a railroad, or other corporation to individual holders, and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest The bonds of the United States are of two classes (1) *coupon bonds* both principal and interest of which are payable to bearer, and which pass by delivery, usually without indorsement, (2) *registered bonds*, which are payable only to the parties whose names are inscribed upon them, and can be transferred only by indorsement

11 In *chem*, a unit of combining or saturating power equivalent to that of one hydrogen atom The valence of an element or group is indicated by the number of its bonds Thus, the carbon atom is said to have four bonds, that is, it may combine directly with four hydrogen atoms or their equivalents Bonds are usually represented graphically by short dashes For instance, the valence of a carbon atom may be represented thus *C*₄

One or more pairs of bonds belonging to one and the same atom of an element *as* an unite, and, having saturated each other, become *as* it were latent *Frankland, Chemistry*

12 In *building* (a) The connection of one stone or brick with another made by lapping

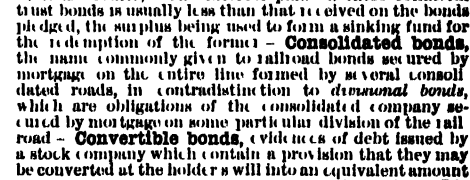
one over the other as the work is carried up, so that a homogeneous and coherent mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it See *chain-bond*, *cross-bond*, *heart-bond*, and phrases below (b) *pl* The whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, *as* bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templates—13. The distance between the nail of one slate in a roof and the lower edge of the slate above it

Active bonds See *active*—**Arbitration bond** See *arbitration*—**Average bond**, in *marine insurance* an under taking in the form of a bond given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, provided delivery of the goods be made at once See *average*²—**Blank bond**, a bond formerly used in which the space for the creditor's name was left blank—**Block-and-cross bond**, a method of building in which the outer face of the wall is built in cross bond and the inner face in block bond—**Bond for land**, **bond for a deed**, a bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price—**Bond of caution**, in *Scots law* an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act—**Bond of corroboration**, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond by which he corroborates the original obligation—**Bond of indemnity**, a bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law* a bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor—**Bond of relief**, in *Scots law*, a bond by which the principal debtor granted in favor of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation—**Collateral trust-bonds**, bonds issued by a corporation and secured, not, as is usual, by a mortgage on its own property, but by pledging or depositing in trust, on behalf of the bondholders to be secured, mortgage bonds of other companies held by it as security The interest paid on these collateral trust bonds is usually less than that received on the bonds pledged, the surplus being used to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the former—**Consolidated bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by several consolidated roads, in contradistinction to *disunited bonds*, which are obligations of the consolidated company secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad—**Convertible bonds**, evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount

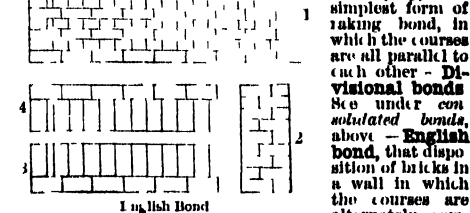
of stock—**Diagonal bond**, in bricklaying, the simplest form of raking bond, in which the courses are all parallel to each other—**Divisional bonds** See under *consolidated bonds*, above—**English bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which the courses are alternately composed entirely of headers and of bricks laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers or bricks with their length parallel to the face of the wall—**Flemish bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which each course is composed of headers and stretchers alternately

What is in Eng land called *Flemish bond* is unknown in Flanders, and is practiced in the British Isles alone
Fuerst Brit, IV 1461

Forthcoming bond, a bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when called for—**Garden-bond** Same as *block bond*—**General mortgage-bonds**, the name commonly given to a corporate mortgage which, though nominally covering all property of the company, is of inferior security because subject to prior mortgages of various kinds—**Good bond**, an expression used by carpenters to denote the firm fastening of two or more pieces together, by tenoning, mortising, or dovetailing—**Heritable bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditor's further security a conveyance of land or of heritable to be held by the creditor in security of the debt—**Herring-bone bond**, in bricklaying, a kind of raking bond in which the courses lie alternately at right angles to each other, so that every two courses taken together, present an appearance similar to the backbone of a fish—**Income-bonds**, bonds of a corporation secured by a pledge of or lien upon the net income, after payment of interest upon senior mortgages. Cumulative income bonds are those so expressed that, if the net surplus income of any year is not sufficient to pay full interest on the income bond the deficit is carried forward as a lien upon such income in following years, until paid in full **Lloyd's bond**, a form of legal instrument devised by an English barrister named Lloyd, to enable railway and other corporate companies in England to increase their indebtedness without infringing the statutes

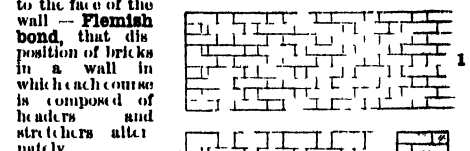


English Bond
1 face of wall 2 end of wall 3 first course bed 4 second course bed



Flemish Bond
1 face of wall 2 end of wall 3 first course bed 4 second course bed

laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers or bricks with their length parallel to the face of the wall



Flemish Bond
1 face of wall 2 end of wall 3 first course bed 4 second course bed

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under which they were incorporated and which prohibited borrowing. This end was accomplished by issuing bonds bearing interest for work done or for goods delivered — **Passive bonds**. See *active bonds*, under *active* — **Quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry — **Baking bond**, a method of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid at an angle in the face of the wall. There are two kinds, *diagonal* and *herring bone* — **Registered bond**, an obligation, usually of a state or corporation, for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor and represented by a single certificate delivered to the creditor — **Running bond**, in bricklaying, same as *English bond* — **Straw bond**, a bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

bond¹ (bond), *v* [*< bond¹, n*] **I. trans** 1 To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment, as, to bond 1,000 pounds of tobacco — 2 To grant a bond or bond and mortgage on, as, to bond property — 3 To convert into bonds as, to bond a debt — 4 To place a bonded debt upon, as, to bond a railroad — 5 In building, to bind or hold together (bricks or stones in a wall) by a proper disposition of headers and stretchers, or by cement, mortar, etc. See *bond¹, n*, 12.

The lower parts of the palace walls, which are preserved to a height of eight or ten feet, consist of quarried stones bonded with clay. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX 526

Town-bonding acts or laws, enacted by several of the United States authorizing towns, counties, and other municipal corporations to issue their corporate bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads.

II. intrans To hold together from being bonded, as bricks in a wall.

The imperfectly shaped and variously sized stone as dressed rubble can neither be nor bond truly. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV 448

bond² (bond), *n* and *a* [*< ME bond², peasant, servant, bondman* ME *bonde* occurs in its proper sense of 'man of inferior rank,' also as *adj*, unfree, bond (> *MI. bondus*, AF *bond*, *boude*), < AS *bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, head of a family, husband (see *husband*), < Icel *bóndi*, count of *bóandi*, *búandi*, a husbandman, householder (= OSw *boandi*, *bondi*, Sw *Dan bonde*, a farmer, husbandman, peasant), prop *ppi* (= AS *bienð*) of *bua* = AS *būan*, dwell, trans occupy, till. From the same root come *hour*, *bour*, *bower¹*, *bower²*, *boun*, *bounds¹*, *bog²*, and ult *bc¹*. The same element *bond* occurs unfelt in *husband*, earlier *husbond* see *husband*. The word *bond*, prop a noun, acquired an adjective use from its frequent occurrence as the antithesis of *free*. The notion of servitude is not original, but is due partly to the inferior nature of the tenure held by the *bond* (def 2), and partly to a confusion with the unrelated *bond¹* and *boumd*, *pp* of *bud*] **I** *† n* 1 A peasant, a churl — 2 A vassal, a serf, one held in bondage to a superior.

II. a 1 *†* Subject to the tenure called *bondage* — 2 In a state of servitude or slavery, not free.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. *1 Cor xii 13*

Rich & poor, free & bond, that wol ax graue. *Hymns to the Virgin*, p 53

Lured men & lay, free & bond of town. *Robert of Brunne* *ii* by Langtoft, p 171

Making them as slaves *bond* to vantage and vice at home they are content to bear the yoke of serving strangers abroad. *Annam*, the Scholemaster, p 72

3 *†* Servile, slavish, pertaining to or befitting a slave as, *bond fear*.

bond² (bond), *v* *t* [*< bond², n* or *a*] To subject to bondage.

bondage (bon'dāj), *n* [Early mod E also *boudage* < ME *boudage*, AF *boudage*, ML *bondagium*, an inferior tenure held by a bond or husbandman see *bond², n*, 2. In mod use associated with *bond¹* and *boumd¹*] 1 In *old Eng law*, villeinage, tenure of land by performing the meanest services for a superior.

Syche *bondage* shall I to thyng byde,
To dyke and delf, here and draw,
And to do alle unonest dayde.

Towneley Mustres, p 57

2 In *Scot agri*, the state of, or services due by, a bondager. See *bondager*.

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carrying of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agrii Survey*, Kincardine shire. [From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and laborer, but also between proprietor and farmer.]

3 *†* Obligation, tie of duty, binding power or influence.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South*

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; serfdom.

A sadly tolling slave,
Dragging the slowly lengthening chain of bondage to the grave.
Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*

5 Captivity, imprisonment, restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.
Addison, *Cato*, II 1

6 Figuratively, subjection to some power or influence as, he is in *bondage* to his appetites = *Syn. 4*. *Slavery*, etc. (see *servitude*), thralldom, serfdom. **bondage** (bon'dāj), *v* *t*, pret and *pp* *bondaged*, *ppr* *bondaging* [*< bondage, n*] To reduce to bondage or slavery, enslave [Obsolete or rare] **bondager** (bon'dā-jēr), *n* [*< bondage, n*, + -er¹] In Scotland and the north of England, one who rents a cottage on a farm and is bound, as a condition of his tenancy, to work for the farmer at certain seasons, such as turnip-hoeing or harvest-time, or to supply a worker from his own family, at current wages. See *bondage, n*, 2.

bond-cooper (bon'dkūp'ēr), *n* One who has charge of casks of wine and spirits held in bond. **bond-creditor** (bon'dkred'ī-tōr), *n* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

bond-debt (bon'det), *n* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bonded (bon'ded), *p* *a* [*< bond¹, v*, + -ed²] 1 Secured by bonds, as duties — 2 Put or placed in bond as, *bonded goods* — 3 Encumbered, mortgaged as, heavily *bonded property* — 4 Secured by or consisting of bonds as, *bonded debt* — **Bonded debt**, that part of the entire indebtedness of a corporation, state, etc., which is represented by the bonds it has issued, as distinguished from floating debt — **Bonded warehouse**, or **bonded store**, a building or warehouse in which imported goods subject to duty, or goods chargeable with internal revenue taxes, are stored until the importer or bondholder withdraws them for exportation without payment of duty or tax, or makes payment of the duties or taxes and takes delivery of his goods.

bonder¹ (bon'dēr), *n* [*< bond¹, v*, + -er¹] 1 One who bonds, one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse — 2 In *masonry*, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together principally used when the wall is faced with ashlar for the purpose of tying the facing to the rough backing. Also called *bond-stone*. See *cut* under *ashlar*.

bonder² (bon'dēr), *n* [Erroneously < *Dan* Sw *Norw bonde* (pl *bonder*) see *bond², n*] A yeoman of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

The *bonders* gathered to the thing as the *ceorls* to the moot. *J. R. Green*, *Conq of Eng*, p 55

(Gradually arms were taken from the hands of the freemen and the *bonders*, and they sank to the condition of serfs. *Acary*, *Frim Belief*, p 458

bonderman (bon'dēr-man), *n* Same as *bonder²*.

bondfolk (bon'dfōk), *n* [*< ME bondfolk* (= Sw *bondfolk* = *Dan bondefolk*); < *bond²* + *folk*] Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer*.

bondholder (bon'dhōl'dēr), *n* One who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.

The South had bonds and *bondholders* as well as the North, and their *bondholders* have memories as well as ours. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI 498

bondland (bon'dland), *n* [*< bond²* + *land*] Land held by bondage tenure. See *bondage, n*, 1.

bondless (bon'dles), *a* [*< bond¹* + -less] Without bonds or fetters, unfettered.

bondly, *adv* [*< bond²* + -ly²] As a serf or slave, servilely.

bondmaid (bon'dmād), *n* [*< bond²* + *maid*] A female slave, or a female bound to service without wages.

Thy bondmen and thy bondmaids. *Lev xxv 44*

bondman (bon'dman), *n*, pl *bondmen* (-men) [*ME bondeman* = *Dan bondemand*, < *bond²* + *man*] 1 In *old Eng law*, a villein, or tenant in villeinage.

Sometimes a farmer when seed time was over mustered his *bondmen* for a harvest of pillage ere the time came for harvesting his fields. *J. R. Green*, *Conq of Eng*, p 55

2 A man slave, or a man bound to service without wages. Also improperly written *bondsman* — **Bondsman blind**! Same as *blindman's buff*, 1.

bond-paper (bon'dpā-pēr), *n* [*< bond¹* + *paper*] A strong paper, of a special quality, used for bonds, bank-notes, etc.

bond-servant (bon'dsēr'vant), *n* A slave, one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*. *Lev xxv 39*

bond-service (bon'dsēr'vis), *n*. Service without hire, as of a bond-servant, slavery.

Upon these did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. *1 Ki ix 21*

bond-slave (bon'dslāv), *n* A person in a state of slavery, one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master; a slave; a bondman.

bondsman¹ (bondz'man), *n*, pl. *bondsmen* (-men) [*< bond¹*, poss of *bond¹*, + *man*.] In law, a surety, one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another.

bondsman² (bondz'man), *n*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men) Same as *bondman*, 2.

bond-stone (bon'dstōn), *n* [*< bond¹*, 12 (a), + *stone*] Same as *bonder¹*, 2.

bondswoman (bon'dwum'an), *n*, pl. *bondswomen* (-wim'en) See *bondwoman*.

The senators Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*

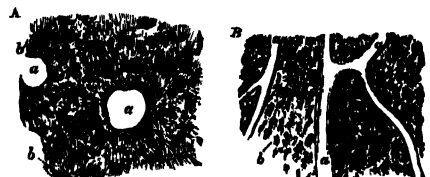
bond-tenant (bon'dten'ant), *n* [*< bond²* + *tenant*] In law, a name sometimes given to copyholders and customary tenants.

bond-timber (bon'dtim'bēr), *n* [*< bond¹*, 12 (b), + *timber*.] One of the timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, laths, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally. Also called *chain-timber*.

bonduc-seeds (bon'duk-sēdz), *n* pl [*< bonduc* (< F *bonduc*, < Ar *bondug*, a hazel-nut, formerly applied to some other nut, cf. Ar. *fundug* = Hind *fundug*, < Pers *fundug*, *fundug*, OPers *fundak*, *fundak*, a filbert, perhaps = Skt *pinda*, dim of *pinda*, a ball, lump, cake) + *seeds*] The seeds of *Cassia minima* *Bonducella*, a common leguminous climber on tropical shores. They are of a clear slate color, and are used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. Also called *nicker nuts*.

bondwoman (bon'dwum'an), *n*, pl. *bondwomen* (-wim'en) [*< ME bond-woman*, < *bond* (see *bond²*) + *woman*, woman.] A female slave. Also improperly written *bondswoman*.

bone¹ (bōn), *n* [= Sc. *bane*, *bain*, < ME *boon*, *bon*, *ban*, *bana*, < AS *bān*, a bone, = OS *bēn* = OFries *bēn* = D *been* = MLG *bēn*, LG *been* = OHG MHG G *bein*, a bone, = Icel *bein* = Sw *ben* = Dan *ben*, *been* (D G Icel Sw and Dan also in sense of 'leg'), perhaps akin to Icel *beinn*, straight] 1 An animal tissue,



Microscopical Structure of Bone
A, cross-section showing two Haversian canals a, a, and numerous corpuscles b, b. B, longitudinal section showing a, a, a, Haversian canals, and b, b many corpuscles.

consisting of branching cells lying in an intercellular substance made hard with earthy salts (consisting of calcium phosphate with small amounts of calcium carbonate and magnesium phosphate, etc.), and forming the substance of the skeleton or hard framework of the body of most vertebrate animals. When the earthy salts are removed, the remaining intercellular substance is of cartilaginous consistency, and is called ossein or bone cartilage.

Through the substance of *bone* are scattered minute cavities—the lacunae, which send out multitudinous ramifications, the canaliculi. The canaliculi of different lacunae unite together, and thus establish a communication between the different lacunae. If the earthy matter be extracted by dilute acids, a nucleus may be found in each lacuna, and, not unfrequently, the intermediate substance appears minutely fibrillated. In a dry bone, the lacunae are usually filled with air. When a thin section of such a bone is covered with water and a thin glass, and placed under the microscope, the air in the lacunae refracts the light which passes through them in such a manner as to prevent its reaching the eye, and they appear black. All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals, converted by side branches into a net work, and containing vessels supported by more or less connective tissue and fatty matter. These are called *Haversian canals*. *Huasey and Youmans*, *Physiol*, § 350.

2. One of the parts which make up the skeleton or framework of vertebrate animals as, a *bone* of the leg or head. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming knife handles, buttons, combs, etc., in making size, gelatin, lampblack, and animal charcoal, and for various other purposes. They are also extensively employed as a ma-

nure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure arises from the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.

3. *pl.* The bones of the body taken collectively; the skeleton, hence, the bodily frame, a body

Night hangs upon mine eyes my bones would rest
That have but labour'd to attain this hour

Shak., J. C., v. 5

4. *pl.* Mortal remains the skeleton or bony structure being the most permanent part of a dead body.

And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you

Ex. xlii. 19

5. The internal shell of cuttlefishes of the family *Sepiidae*, having the consistency of bone. Generally called *cuttle-bone* or *cuttlefish-bone*.

6. Something made of bone, or of a substance resembling bone, as ivory, whalebone, etc.

(a) *pl.* Dice. [Slang or colloq.]
He felt a little odd when he first rattled the bones

Disraeli, Young Duke, II. 6

(b) *pl.* A name formerly given to the hobblins used in making lace, because made of bone

The splinters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids, that weave their thread with bones

Shak., I. N., II. 4

(c) *pl.* Pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, used in pairs held between the fingers, and rattled together to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music

I have a reasonable good ear in music, let us have the tongs and the bones

Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1

Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenader playing the bones

Mayhew

(d) A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.

7. *pl.* A person who performs with the bones

There were five of them—Pell was bones

Mayhew

8. Half of the stake in the game of bone-ace (which see). —9. In coal-mining, slaty or clayey portions or partings in coal. —A bone to pick, something to occupy one, a difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle, a cause of contention. —Angular bone. See *angular*. —Articular bone. Same as *articular*. —Bag of bones. See *bag*. —Bone of contention, a subject of dispute or rivalry probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone

While any flesh remains on a bone, it continues a bone of contention

Brooker, Fool of Quality, I. 249

Sardinia was one of the chief bones of contention between Genoa and Pisa

Brougham

Bone porcelain, a name given to fine pottery in the composition of which bone dust has been used. —Bones of Bertin, in anat., two small, triangular, turbinate bones often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus, the sphenoidal spongy bones, or sphenoturbinates. —Canaliculi of bone. See *canaliculus*. —Coracoid, corony, cotyloid, cranial bone. See the adjectives. —Crazy bone. Same as *funny bone*. —Cuneiform, cylindrical, etc., bone. See the adjectives. —Earth of bone. See *earth*. —Episternal bone, in anat., the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone. —Ethmoid bone. See *ethmoid*. —Funny bone. See *funny bone*. —Hyoid bone. Same as *hyoid*. —Hyomandibular, marsupial, etc., bone. See the adjectives. —Navicular, occipital, etc., bone. See the adjectives. —The ten bones, the ten fingers

By these ten bones, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3

To be upon the bones of, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel

Sir R. L. Estlin

To carry a bone in the mouth, to throw up a foam or spray under the bows said of a ship

See how she leaps, as the blasts outtake her,

And speeds away with a bone in her mouth

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

To find bones in, to be unable to swallow. In allusion to the occurrence of fish bones in soup. —To have a bone in one's leg, throat, etc., to be unable to go, talk, etc., a feigned excuse. —To make no bones of, to make or have no scruples about, or in regard to. [Now only colloq.]

Perjury will easily downe with him that hath made no bones of murder

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience

To put a bone in any one's hood, to break a person's head, or cut it off. —Without more bones, without further objection or scruple. —Wormian bones, small or irregular bones frequently found in the course of the sutures of the skull. They occur chiefly in the sutures between the parietals and other bones, and are of no definite size, shape, or number. Sometimes there are none, sometimes several hundred

bone¹ (bôn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boned*, ppr. *boning*. [*< bone¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To take out the bones of: as, to bone a turkey, a ham, etc. —2. To put whalebone into. —3. To manure with bone-dust. —4. To seize, make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone, get possession of; appropriate; steal. [Slang.]

Why you were living here, and what you had boned and who you boned it from, wasn't it?

Dickens

II. *intrans.* [Appar. *< bone¹, n.*, in allusion to the knuckle, of the equiv. phrase *knuckle down* (to a task).] To apply one's self diligently; set one's self determinedly to work.

as, to bone down to hard work; he boned hard [Slang.]

bone², born², bourn³ (bôn, bôrn), *v. t.* [A word of uncertain form and origin, commonly *bone* (chiefly in the verbal *n. boning*), but prob. orig. *bourn*, being appar. a particular (trade) use of *bourn², bourn²*, as a verb, limit see *bourn², bourn²*.] To take the level of (a piece of land, a wall, carpentry-work, and the like) by means of an instrument. See *boning*.

A few weeks ago a mason said to me 'Take a squint, please, and see if the ridge piece is square and level bourn² it by the wall plate.' Bourn² is in common use in this neighbourhood—twenty miles from Stratford on Avon

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 95

bone³ (bôn), *n.* A Middle English form of *boon¹*. Chaucer

bone⁴ (bôn), *a*. A Middle English form of *boon²*

bone-ace† (bôn'ās), *n.* 1. A game at cards, in which the third card dealt to each person is turned up, and the player who has the highest card wins the bone, that is, half the stake. —2. The ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game

bone-ache (bôn'āk), *n.* Pain in the bones

bone-ash (bôn'ash), *n.* Same as *bone-arth*

bone-bed (bôn'bed), *n.* In geol., any stratum of rock which is largely made up of fragments of bones, or in which bones and teeth occur in such quantity as to be conspicuous. There are two especially well known bone beds in Europe. One called the Ludlow, in England, is near the top of the Upper Silurian, although only a few inches in thickness, it is continuous over an area of at least a thousand square miles. It is full of fragments of fish bones, crustaceans and shells. The other bone bed is on the Rhine at the top of the Trias; this contains the bones and teeth of fishes with coprolites, etc.; it is found both in England and in Germany

bone-binder (bôn'bîn'dér), *n.* A name for osteocolla (which see)

bone-black (bôn'blak), *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in closed vessels. This kind of charcoal is employed to derive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their coloring matters, and to furnish a black pigment. Artificial bone black consists of woody matters impregnated with calcium phosphate dissolved in hydrochloric acid, thus resembling the real bone black in composition. Also called *animal black*, *animal charcoal*. —Bone-black furnace, a furnace used in removing from bone black, by burning, impurities collected in it during its use in filtration, decolorization, etc.

bone-breaker (bôn'brā'kér), *n.* 1. A name of the giant fulmar petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*. —2. A book-name of the osprey, fish-hawk, or osseifrage, *Pandion haliaetus*.

bone-breccia (bôn'brech'i-a), *n.* In geol., a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by calcareous matter. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence in caverns which in prehistoric times were resorted to by man and wild beasts

bone-brown (bôn'broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become brown throughout

bone-cartilage (bôn'kār'ti-lāj), *n.* In physiol., same as *ossein*

bone-cave (bôn'kāv), *n.* A cave in which are found bones of animals of living or extinct species, or species living only in far distant localities or a different climate within historic times, sometimes with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence

The brick carthas also contain the remains of a species of lion (*Panthera spelaea*), no longer living, but which is like wise found in some of the bone-caves of this country

Huxley, Physiography, p. 283

boned (bônd), *p. a.* [*< bone¹ + -ed*] 1. Having bones (of the kind indicated in composition) as, high-boned, strong-boned. —2. In cookery, freed from bones as, a boned fowl

bone-dog (bôn'dog), *n.* A local English name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*. See *cut under dogfish*

bone-dust (bôn'dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for use as manure. See *bone¹, n.*, 2

bone-earth (bôn'érth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined or burned with free access of air so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and in making china, and for other purposes. Also called *bone ash*

bone-eater (bôn'ē'tór), *n.* A sailors' corruption of *bonito*

bonefire† (bôn'fir), *n.* See *bonfire*

bone-fish (bôn'fish), *n.* 1. A name of the ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet, *Albula vulpes*. See *cut under ladyfish*. —2. A fish of the fami-

ly *Teuthididae* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, a surgeon- or doctor-fish. —3. A name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in southern New England. See *cut under dogfish*

bone-flower (bôn'flou'ér), *n.* In the north of England, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*

bone-glass (bôn'glās), *n.* A glass made by adding to white glass from 10 to 20 per cent of white bone-earth, or a corresponding quantity of mineral phosphates. It is of a milk-white color, semi-opaque, and is used for lamp-shades, etc.

bone-glue (bôn'glô), *n.* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones

bone-lace (bôn'lās), *n.* Lace, usually of linen thread, made on a cushion with bobbins, and taking its sole or chief decorative character from the pattern woven into it, as distinguished from point-lace so named from the fact that the bobbins were originally made of bone

boneless (bôn'les), *a*. [*< ME. banles, < AS. bānleas, < bān, bone, + -leas, -less*] Without bones, wanting bones as, "his boneless gums,"

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

bonelet (bôn'let), *n.* [*< bone¹ + dim. -let*] A small bone, an ossicle as, bonelets of the ear

Bonellia (bôn'el'ia), *n.* [NL., named after Francesco Andrea Bonelli, an Italian naturalist (died in 1830).] 1. A genus of chaetopodous gephyreans, related to *Echinus*, and having, like it, a pair of tubular ciliated organs opening communication between the rectum and the privisceral cavity. It is provided with a single long tentacular appendage upon the head. —2. A genus of dipterous insects. Desvouty, 1830. —3. A genus of gastropodous mollusks. Deshayes, 1838

Bonellidae (bôn'el'ia-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bonellia + -idae*] A family of gephyreans, typified by the genus *Bonellia* (which see)

bone-manure (bôn'ma-nūr'), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See *bone¹, n.*, 2

bone-mill (bôn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones, used in the preparation of fertilizers, bone-black, etc.

bone-naphtha (bôn'naf'thā), *n.* A volatile liquid, boiling at 150° F., obtained by the repeated rectification of the more volatile portion of Dippel's oil

bone-nippers (bôn'nip'érz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, used in cutting off splinters of bone and cartilages

bone-oil (bôn'oil), *n.* A fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone. See *Dippel's oil*, under *oil*

bone-phosphate (bôn'fos'fāt), *n.* A commercial name for tricalcium phosphate, Ca₃(PO₄)₂, the phosphate which forms bone-tissue, and which makes up the larger part of the phosphatic rock of South Carolina and other localities

bone-pot (bôn'pot), *n.* 1. A cast-iron pot in which bones are carbonized. used in the manufacture of animal charcoal. —2. A common name of the ancient British funeral urns often found under ground in England

bonery (bôn'eri), *n.* [*< bone¹*] A place where human bones are deposited

boneset (bôn'set), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *boneset*, ppr. *bonsetting*. To set bones, practise the setting of broken bones

Wassman [Rare]

boneset (bôn'set), *n.* [*< boneset, v.*, from its supposed properties.] 1. The thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Eupatorium*. —2. In England, an old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*

bone-setter (bôn'set'ér), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones, one who has a knack at setting bones generally applied to one who is not a regularly qualified surgeon

bone-setting (bôn'set'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boneset, v.*] The art or practice of setting bones

bone-shark (bôn'shark), *n.* A common name along the New England coast of *Cetorhinus maximus*, the basking-shark. See *cut under basking-shark*

bone-shaw†, *n.* Sentica or hip-gout. N. E. D.

bone-spavin (bôn'spav'in), *n.* In farriery, a disease of the bones at the hock-joint

bone-spirit (bôn'spir'it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones

bone-turquoise (bôn'tér-koiz'), *n.* A fossil bone or tooth colored bright-blue, probably by phosphate of iron early used as an imitation of true turquoise. Sometimes called *odontolite*.

bone-waste (bôn'wäst), *n.* The dust or refuse of bones after the gelatin has been extracted from them.

bone-yard (bôn'yärd), *n.* 1. A knacker's yard. — 2. A graveyard. [Slang.] — 3. In the game of dominoes, the pieces reserved to draw from. **bonfire** (bon'fir), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boonfire*, *bonfire*, *boonfire*, later *burnfire*, but reg. *bonfire* or *bonefire*. See *banefire*, < late ME *bonfyre*, < *banefyre* (the earliest known instance is "*banefyre*, ignis ossium," in the "*Chrolicoon Anglieum*," A. D. 1483), < *boni* (See *ban*, ME *bone*, *bon*, *hanc*, etc.) + *fire*. The vowel is shortened before two consonants, as in *collier*, etc. The W. *banflag*, also spelled *bonflag*, a bonfire, as if < *ban*, lofty, + *flag*, flame, blue, appears to have been formed in imitation of the E. word.] 1† A fire of bones. — 2† A funeral pile, a pyre. — 3 A fire for the burning of heretics, proscribed books, etc. Hence — 4 Any great blazing fire made in the open air for amusement, or for the burning of brushwood, weeds, rubbish, etc. Specially — 5 A fire kindled, usually in some open and conspicuous place, such as a hill-top or public square, as an expression of public joy or exultation, or as a beacon.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And bonfires make all day.

Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 276

The Citizens and Subjects of Bohemia, loyal full that there was an Helyc apparant to the Kingdom, made *Bone fires* and she was throughout all the little

Greene, *Pandosto*

There was however order given for *bonfires* and bells, but God knows it was rather a delivance than a triumph.

Feetyn, *Diary*, June 6, 1666

bongar (bon'gar), *n.* [Native name.] A large venomous East Indian serpent also called *rock-snake*. See *Bungarus*.

Bongarus, *n.* See *Bungarus*.

bongrace (bon'gräs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bone*, *bond*, *boun*, *bu*, *boongrace*, < F. *bonnet-grace*, "the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French hood, whence belike our *Boongrace*" ("otgrave), < *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, + *grace* (now *gräce*), *grace* see *boon* and *grace*.] A shade formerly worn by women on the front of a bonnet to protect the complexion from the sun, also, a large bonnet or broad-brimmed hat serving the same purpose.

[My face] was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young.

Beau and Fl, "The Captain," ll. 1

Ye wad laugh well to see my round face at the far end of a strae *bongrace* that looks as muckle and round as the middle aisk in labbriton kirk.

Scott, *Heart of Midlothian*

bongrat, *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phi*. [Early mod. E. *bonn gre*, < ME *bongre*, < OF (dic) *bon gre*, (of) good will. See *boon*, *boon*, and *grace*, and cf. *maugre*.] I. *adv.* With good will now used only as French *bon gré*, in the phrase *bon gré mal gré*, willingly or unwillingly, willy-nilly.

II. *prep.* Agreeably to.

bonhomie (bon-o-mö'), *n.* [F., < *bonhomme*, a simple, easy man, < *bon*, good (see *boon*), + *homme*, < L *homo*, man. Cf. *goodman*.] Frank and simple good-heartedness, a good-natured manner.

The other redeeming qualities of the Meccan are his courage, his *bonhomme*, his manly suavity of manners, and his general knowledge.

R. F. Thorton, *El Medinah*, p. 461

Boniface (bon'fäs), *n.* [From the name of the landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." It is the F. form of ML *Bonifacius*, a frequent proper name, meaning 'beneficent,' < L *bonus*, good, + *facere*, do.] A landlord or inn-keeper.

bonification (bon'fä-kä'shon), *n.* [ML *bonificatio* (n-), < *bonificare* see *bonify*.] 1† Amelioration, betterment.

Mr. Necker, in his discourse, proposes, among his *bonifications* of revenue, the suppression of our two free ports of Bayonne and L. Orient.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 462

2 The paying of a bonus. *N. E. D.*

boniform (bon'förm), *a.* [L *bonus*, good, + *forma*, form.] Having the nature of goodness, akin to what is good or to the chief good. [Rare.]

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*

bonify (bon'fä), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *bonified*, ppr. *bonifying*. [F. *bonifier*, < ML *bonificare*, make good or better, < L *bonus*, good, + *facere*,

< *facere*, make. Cf. *benefit*.] To convert into good; make good, ameliorate as, "to *bonify* evils," *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*. [Rare.] **boniness** (bō'nēss), *n.* [F. *bonie* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bony.

A painful reminder of the exceeding *boniness* of Orem nitz's knuckles.

The Century, XXVIII. 89

boning, boring (bō'ning, bōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bone*, *born*, and thus prob. orig. *bonning* see *bone*.] The act or art of determining a level or plane surface or a straight level line by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons "try up" their work by boning with two straight edges, a process which determines whether the surface is uneven or is a true plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning* or *boning rods*, set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple device in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

boning-rod (bō'ning-rod), *n.* The rod used in boning. See *boning*.

bonitarian (bon-i-tä'ri-an), *a.* [L *bonitas*, goodness, *bounty* (see *bounty*), + *-arian*.] Equitable used to characterize a class or form of rights recognized by Roman law, in contradistinction to *quiritarian*, which corresponds to legal in modern law. — **Bonitarian ownership** or title, the title or ownership recognized in Roman law by the pretors in a person not having absolute legal (or quiritarian) title, because claiming by an informal transfer, or claiming, under some circumstances, by a formal transfer made by one not the true owner. It corresponded some what to the equitable ownership recognized by courts of equity, as distinguished from legal title at common law.

bonitary (bon-i-tä'ri), *a.* Same as *bonitarian*.

bonito (bō-nē'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *boneto*, *bonita*, *boneta*, *bonito*, etc., = F. *bonite*, formerly *bonito* = G. *bonit*, *bonitätsch*, < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, said to be < Ar. *banith*, *banis*, a bonito, but perhaps < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, pretty good, good, pretty, dim. of *bueno* (= Pg. *bon*), good. See *boon*.] A name applied primarily to pelagic fishes of the family *Scombridae*, of a robust fusiform shape, and secondarily to others supposed to resemble them or be related to them. (a) A scombrid *Euthynnus phyllon*, having a bluish back and 4 longitudinal brownish bands on the belly. It is an inhabitant of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. (b) A scombrid *Sarda mediterranea*, distinguished



Bonito (*Sarda mediterranea*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

by the oblique stripes on the bluish back and the silvery belly. It is the bonito of the American fishermen and mariners, and the *belita bonito* of books. (c) A scombrid *Sarda chilensis*, closely related to the *S. mediterranea*, but occurring in the Pacific ocean. It is everywhere known as *bonito* along the Californian coast, but also mis-called *Spanish mackerel*, *skipjack*, and *tuna*. (d) A scombrid, *Axius thazard*, with a blue back and silvery belly. The second dorsal fin is widely separated from the first, and the body is more slender than in *Sarda chilensis*. It is the *plain bonito* of the English, but called along the New England coast *frigate mackerel*. (e) A carangid, *Seriola lalandi*, the madregal [Bermuda]. (f) A fish of the family *Macrouridae*, *Blacene canadensis*, so called about Chesapeake Bay, the *cobia*. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay)] See cut under *cobia*.

bonity, *n.* [L *bonitas*, goodness see *bounty*, an older form from the same source.] Goodness. *Hacket*.

Bonjean's ergotine. See *ergotine*.

bon jour (F. pron bôn zhör) [F. *bon*, good, *jour*, day see *bon* and *journal*.] Good day, good morning.

bon mot (F. pron bôn mö), pl. *bons mots* (bôn mö, or, as E. möz) [F. *bon*, good; *mot*, word see *bon* and *mot*.] A witicism, a clever or witty saying; a witty repartee.

Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *bons mots*, wherein she excelled her yond belief.

Swift, *Death of Stella*

You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature.

Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, ix

bonnage, *n.* See *bonage*.

bonnaller, *n.* Same as *bonally*.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good see *bon*.] A child's nursemaid, especially a French nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bösh); pl. *bonnes bouches* (bon bösh) [F. see *bonne* and *bouche*.] A choice mouthful of food; a dainty morsel said especially of something very excellent reserved to the end of a repast. [In French use, as an idiomatic phrase, *bonne bouche* signifies an agreeable taste in the mouth.]

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonet*, < ME. *bonet*, *bonette*, *bonat*, < OF. *bonet*, *bonnet*, *bounet*, mod. F. *bonnet* (= Fr. *boneta* = Sp. *bonete*, cf. D. *bonnet* = MHG. *bonit* = Gael. *bonnad*, ML. *bonetus*, *bonnetus*, also *boneta*, *bonnetta*, *bonnet*, cap (hence the naut. sense, ME. *bonet*, < OF. *bonette*, F. *bonnette*, *bonnet*), prop. the name of a stuff (ML. *bonetus*, *bonnetus*, *bonetum*, *bonnetum*) of which the thing (*chapel de bonet*, hat or cap of *bonet*) was made. Perhaps of Eastern origin, cf. Hind. *bānāt*, woolen cloth, broadcloth.] 1 A covering for the head, worn by men and boys, and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material. In Scotland the term is applied to any kind of cap worn by men, but especially to the distinctive Scotch closely woven and seamless caps of wool, usually of a dark blue color, known as *glengarry* (worn by the Highland regiments in undress uniform), *bal-morals*, *braud bonnets*, *kelmarlocks*, etc.

Off goes his bonnet to an oyster wench.

Shak, *Rich. II.*, l. 4

2 A form of hat or head-covering worn by women out of doors. It includes the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form especially in having no brim.

A sudden acid of rain fixed all her thoughts on the welfare of her new straw bonnet.

Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 128

3 The cap, usually of velvet, within the metallic part of a crown, covering the head when the crown is worn. — 4 In fort, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet apart. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the countescarp, and communicates with the covered way. Its object is to retard a lodgment by its sappers, or to prevent one from being made.

5 *Naut.* an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail.

A storm jib, with the bonnet off, was bent and furlled to the boom.

R. H. Dana, Jr.,
[Before the Mast],
lp. 200

6 A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump. — 7 A frame of wire netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks used chiefly in engines which burn wood. [U. S.] — 8 In mining, a shield or cover over the cage to protect the miners in case anything should fall down the shaft. — 9 A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney, a hood for ventilation. — 10 The hood over the platform of a railroad-car. — 11 A sliding lid or cover for a hole in an iron pipe. — 12 A protuberance occurring chiefly on the snout of one of the right whales. It appears to be primitively smooth, but becomes honeycombed by the barnacles which attach themselves to it. — 13 A decoy, a player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, whose business it is to lure others to play or buy, so called because such a person figuratively bonnets or blinds the eyes of the victims.

When a stranger appears, the bonnet generally wins.

London Times

14. A local name in Florida of the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar advena*. **Bonnet à prétre**, or **priest's bonnet**, in fort, an outlook having at the head three salient and two reentrant angles. Also called *bonnet*. — **Braid bonnet**, a thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark blue color, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color. It is round in shape the upper part being much wider than the band, or part which fits the head. — **Coal-scuttle bonnet**. See *coal scuttle*. — **Kilmarnock bonnet**, a cap of similar make to the braid bonnet, but less wide at the top, and furnished with a peak of the same material, so called because made extensively at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. — **To have a bee in one's bonnet**. See *bee*. — **To have a green bonnet**, to have failed in trade. — **To veil (or vale) the bonnet**, to doff the bonnet in respect.

O bonny Ewe tree,
Needles to thy boughs will bow this knee and vaile my bonnet.

Nash, *Strange Newes* (1592), sig. D. 2

bonnet (bon'et), *v.* [F. *bonnet*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To force the bonnet or hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

Bonnet him by knocking his hat over his eyes, and he is at the mercy of his opponent.

O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, xlii.

II. † intrane. To pull off the bonnet; make obeisance. *Shak*, Cor, ii 2
bonnet-block (bon'et-blok), *n* A wooden shape on which a bonnet is put to be pressed
bonneted (bon'et-ed), *a* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet, in any of the senses of that word
bonnetier (bon'et-ér), *n* [*< bonnet*, *n*, 13, + -er¹] One who induces another to gamble, a bonnet [Slang]
bonnet-fluk, *n* Same as *bonnet-fluke*
bonnet-fluke (bon'et-flök), *n* A Scotch name of the brill, *Rhombus lavis*. See *brill*
bonnet-grass (bon'et-gräs), *n* White bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*
bonnet-laird (bon'et-lärd), *n* One who farms his own property, a yeoman, a freeholder [Scotch]
A lang word o blit o learning that our farmers and bonnet lairds (anna sae weel follow *Scott*
bonnet-limpet (bon'et-lim'pet), *n* A mollusk of the family *Calyptopoda*. The Hungarian bonnet-limpet is *Pileopsis hungarica*
bonnet-macaque (bon'et-ma-kak'), *n* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal



Bonnet macaque (*Macacus sinicus*)

and Ceylon, and well known in confinement which its hardy constitution enables it to endure in any climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general color is a somewhat bright olive gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh color. Also called *munia*

bonnet-monkey (bon'et-mung'ki), *n* Same as *bonnet-macaque*

bonnet-piece (bon'et-pēs), *n* [From the representation of a bonnet on the king's head] A Scotch gold coin first issued in 1539 by James



Obverse



Reverse

Bonnet piece of James V. British Museum (Size of the original)

V of Scotland, weighing about 88½ grains, and worth at the time of issue 40s. Scotch. Also called *braud-bonnet*

There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Aveni loves the glance of gold *bonnet pieces* *Scott*, *Monastery*, II v

bonnet-rouge (F pron bon-ä-rözh'), *n* [F, lit red cap see *bonnet* and *rouge*] 1 The cap of liberty of the French revolutionists of 1793. See *liberty-cap*. Hence—2 A wearer of such a cap, a sans-culotte—3 A red republican; an anarchist or communist

Bonnet's capsule. See *capsule*

bonnet-shark (bon'et-shärk), *n* A kind of hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna tiburo*, a shov-elhead. It is smaller than *S. zygaena*, but may attain a length of 6 feet. It is a widely distributed species

bonnet-shell (bon'et-shel), *n* The shell of the bonnet-limpet

bonnet-worm (bon'et-wérn), *n* A worm or insect-larva occurring in Florida in the bonnet or yellow water-lily (*Nuphar advena*), and used as bait for the black-bass.

bonney, *n*. See *bonny*².

bonnibel (bon'i-bel), *n* [*< bonny*¹ + *belle*, *bello*; or *< F. bonne et belle*, good and beautiful Cf *bellibone*.] A handsome girl, a fair maid, a bonny lass. *Spenser*

Well, look to him, dame, beahrew me, were I
 'Mongst these bonnibells, you should need a good eye
B. Jonson, *The Penates*

bonnilasset, *n* [For *bonny lass*] A beautiful girl, a sweetheart

As the bonnilasset passed by,
 She roved at me with glaum me, eye
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August

bonnily (bon'i-li), *adv* In a bonny manner, beautifully, finely, pleasantly

His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonnily
Burns, *Collier's Sat. Night*

bonniness (bon'i-nes), *n* [*< bonny*¹ + -ness] 1 The quality of being bonny, beauty—2† Gaiety, blitheness

bonny¹ (bon'i), *a* [Also written *bonnie*, formerly also *bonj*, *bonie*, *< ME bonie*, appar extended, as if dim, from the reg. ME *bon*, *bonne*, good, *< OF bon*, fem *bonne*, good see *bon*⁴, *bon*³] 1 Beautiful, fair or pleasant to look upon, pretty, fine

He wolde after fyght,
 Bone landes to bonny dyght
King Alisunder, in *Welsh Mistr. Rom.*, 1 302
 Ill bonny Susan sped across the plain
Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday, 1 160

2. Gay, merry, frolicsome, cheerful, blithe

Then sigh not so,
 But let them go,
 And be you blithe and bonny

Shak, *Much Ado*, ii 3

[*Bonny* and its derivatives are now chiefly Scotch. The Scotch often use *bonny* ironically, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty*—as, a *bonny* penny to pay, a *bonny* state of things

Well see the town till a bonny steer [stir, hubbub]
A. Ross, *Hibernia*, p. 301

bonny² (bon'i), *n* [Also written *bonny*, *bunny*. Origin unknown] In mining, a mass of ore adjacent to a vein, but not distinctly connected with it, "a great collection of ore, without any vein coming into or going from it," *Pryce* [Cornwall Rare] See *carbena*

bonnyclabber (bon'i-klab-ér), *n* [Also formerly written *bonny clabber*, *bonnyclapper*, *bonny-clab*, etc., *< Ir bainne*, milk (cf *baine*, compari of *ban*, white), + *clabun*, thick mud] 1 Milk that is turned or has become thick in the process of soured—2 A drink made of beer and buttermilk or soured cream

To drink such balderdash or bonny clabber
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, 1 1

The feasts, the manly stomachs,
 The healths in usquebaugh and bonny clabber
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, iii 2

bonny-dame (bon'i-däm), *n* The garden-orache, *Atriplex hortensis*

bonsilate (bon'si-lät), *n* [Irreg *< bon*¹ + *silicate*] A composition of finely ground bones and sodium silicate, used as a substitute for ivory and hard wood in the manufacture of clock-cases, canes, dominoes, etc. *Haldeman*
bon soir (F pron bôn swör), [F *bon*, good, *soir*, evening see *bon*⁴ and *soir*] Good evening, good night.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n* [See, also written *bon-spiel*, *bonspel*, origin unknown, referred by some to an assumed Dan **bondsphil*, a rustic game, *< bond* (AS. *bonda*, ME *bonda*, a farmer, rustic see *bond*²) + *spiel* = G *spiel*, a game, by others to an assumed D **bondsphil*, *< bond*, *rebound*, covenant, alliance + *spiel*, a game] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling, etc. now generally restricted to the last-mentioned game

Curling is the Scotchman's *bonspiel*, but the toboggan belongs exclusively to Canada
Montreal Daily Star, *Carnival Number*, 1884

bontebok (bon'tē-bok), *n* [D, *< bont* (= G *bunt*), spotted, + *bok* = E *book*] *Alcelaphus pulegius*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, closely allied to the blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face. Also written *bunt-bok*

bonte-quagga (bon'tē-kwag'h), *n* [*< D bont*, spotted (see above), + *quagga*] The dwarf (which see)

bon-ton (F. pron bôn'ton'), *n* [F, lit good tone see *bon*⁴, *boon*³, *ton*², and *tone*] 1 The style of persons in high life, good breeding—2 Polite or fashionable society

bonus (bō'nus), *n* [Appar a trade word, *< L bonus*, masc, good, erroneously put for *bonum*,

neut, a good thing see *bona* and *boon*³.] Something of the nature of an honorarium or voluntary additional compensation for a service or advantage, a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid or is regularly payable (a) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company (b) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint stock company, holders of insurance policies, etc., out of accumulated profits

The banks which now hold the deposits pay nothing to the public, they give no bonus, they pay no annuity
Webster, *Speech*, Senate, May 7, 1834

(c) A sum paid to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel over and above his stated pay in proportion to the success of his labors, and as a stimulus to extra exertion, a *boon* (d) Euphemistically a bribe

bonus (bō'nus), *v* [*< bonus*, *n*] To give or add a bonus to, promote by the payment of bonuses

bon vivant (F pron bôn vë-von') [F *bon*, good, *vivant*, pp. of *vivre*, *< L vivere*, live see *bon*⁴ and *vital*, *vive*] A generous liver, a jovial companion

bonxie (bonk'si), *n* [E dial, perhaps connected with dial *bonx*, beat up batter for puddings, origin unknown] A name for the skua, *Stracorarius catarrhæctes* Montagu [Local, British]

bonny (bō'nī), *a* [*< bone*¹ + -y¹] 1 Consisting of bone or bones, full of bones, pertaining to or of the nature of bone—2 Having large or prominent bones, stout, strong

Burning for blood bonny and gaunt, and grim,
 Assembling wolves in raking troops descend
Thomson, *Winter*, 1 394

3 Reduced to bones, thin, attenuated—4. Hard and tough like bone, as the fruit and seeds of some plants

bonny-fish (bō'nī fish), *n* A local (Connecticut) name of the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*

bonzary (bon'zä-ri), *n* [*< bonza* (see *bonze*) + -ry, after *monastery*] A Buddhist monastery

bonze (bonz), *n* [Also *bonza*, = F *bonze* = Sp Pg It *bonzo* (NL *bonzus*, *bonzus*), *< Jap bonzo*, (the Jap way of pronouncing the Chinese *fan sung*, an ordinary (member) of the assembly, i. e., the monastery, or monks collectively *fan*, ordinary, common, *sung*, repr Skt *sangha* (*samgha*), an assembly, *< sam*, together, + *gha*, strike] A Buddhist monk, especially of China and Japan

A priest in England is not the same mortified creature with a bonze in China
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxvii

bonzian (bon'zi-an), *a* [*< bonze* + -ian] Of or pertaining to the bonzes or Buddhist monks of China and Japan, monkish as, *bonzian maxims*, *bonzian mysteries*

boo¹ (bō), *interj* Same as *bo²*

boo² (bō), *n* Same as *bu*

booby (bō'bi), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *hoobie*, *hoobie* (the E word as applied to the bird is the source of F *boobie*, the bird called *booby*), prob *< Sp boba*, a fool, dunce, dolt, buffoon, also a bird so called from its apparent stupidity, = Pg *boba*, a buffoon, = OF *baube*, a stammerer, *< L balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate, akin to Gr *βαβλαρος*, *oig* inarticulate see *balbuties* and *barbarous*] 1, *n*, pl. *boobies* (-bīz) 1 A stupid fellow, a dull or foolish person, a lubber

When blows came that break the arm of toil,
 And rustic battle ends the boobies' broil
Crabbe

An awkward booby, it is set up and spoiled at his mother's apron string
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, 1 2

2 The pupil at the foot of a class, the dunce of the class or of the school—3 In *progressive euchre*, the player who has failed most conspicuously in the game—4 The name of various species of brown and white gannets, birds of the family *Sulidae*, genus *Sula*. The common booby of the United States is *Sula leucogaster*, a well known species of the South Atlantic coast. Others are the red footed booby, *Sula pacator*, and the blue faced booby, *S. cyanops*, found on many coasts and islands of the warmer parts of the world

5 In New England, a hack on runners, a sleigh kept for hire

II. a Of or pertaining to a booby or boobies, foolish, stupid

He burned his fingers and to cool them he applied them in his booby fashion to his mouth
Lamb, *Roset Pig*

booby-hatch (bō'bi-hach), *n* *Naut*, a wooden framework with sashes and a sliding cover, used in merchant vessels to cover the after-hatch

booby-hut (bō'bi-hut), *n*. A kind of hooded sleigh. [Local, U. S.]

booby-hutch (bō'bi-huch), *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage used in the eastern part of England.

boobyish (bō'bi-ish), *a* [*< booby + -ish*]. Resembling a booby, silly, stupid.

boobyism (bō'bi-izm), *n* [*< booby + -ism*]. The character or actions of a booby, stupidity, foolishness.

The donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit the lamentable ignorance and boobyism on the stage of a private theatre. *Jenkins, Sketches by Hor*

bood (bud) A Scotch contraction of *behooved*. Also written *bud*.

Boodha, Boodhism, Boodhist, etc See *Buddha, Buddhism, Buddhist, etc*.

boodle¹ (bō'dl), *n* [Also in 17th century (see def. 1, first extract) *buddle*, in the U. S. also by apparent corruption *caboodle*, origin obscure. The word agrees in pronunciation with *boedel*, estate, possession, inheritance, household goods, stuff, lumber, from which, with other slang terms, it may have been taken in the Elizabethan period in the general sense of 'the whole property,' 'the whole lot'] 1 'rowd, pack, lot in a contemptuous sense, especially in the phrase *the whole kit and boodle*.

Men curiously and carefully chosen out (from all the *Buddle* and mass of great ones) for their appointed wisdom. *F. Markham, Bk. of Honour, IV. ii. (N. E. D.)*

He would like to have the whole *boodle* of them (I demonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a diabolical good word) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island. *O. W. Holmes, The Autocrat, p. 139*

2 Money fraudulently obtained in public service, especially, money given to or received by officials in bribery, or gained by collusive contracts, appointments, etc., by extension, gain from public cheating of any kind often used attributively [Recent, U. S.]

Some years ago Dr. McDonald, then superintendent of Blackwell's Island Asylum, attempted to introduce the [Turkish] bath there, but ignorance, politics and *boodles* had more influence with the New York administration than science or the claims of humanity, and the attempt was ultimately abandoned. *Allen and Neurol, VIII. 239*

3 Counterfeit money.

boodle² (bō'dl), *n* [Appar. a slang variation of *nozzle*]. A blockhead, a noodle.

boodles³ (bō'dl), *n* An old English name for the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Also written *buddle*.

boodler (bō'dl-er), *n* [*< boodle*¹ + -er]. One who accepts or acquires *boodles*, one who sells his vote or influence for a bribe, or acquires money fraudulently from the public [U. S.]

boody (bō'di), *v. i.*, pret. and pp. *booded*, pp. *boodying* [*< F. bouder*, sulk, pout; see *boudoir*]. To look angry or gruff [Colloq.]

Come, don't *boody* with me, don't be angry. *Troilope, Barbauld's Letters, xxvii*

boof (bōf), *n* Peach-brandy a word in use among the Pennsylvania Germans.

boohoo¹ (bō'ho'), *interj.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping.

boohoo¹ (bō'ho'), *v. i.* [*< boohoo, interj.*] To cry noisily, blubber outright.

boohoo² (bō'hō'), *n* A sailor's name of the *Histiophorus americanus*, or sail-fish. Also called *woohoo*.

boōid¹ (bō'oid), *a* [*< boā + -oid*]. Of or pertaining to the *Bouda*, or family of the boas.

boōid² (bō'oid), *a* and *n* [*< Boudica*]. 1. *a* (1) or pertaining to the *Boudica*, bovine, in a broad sense.

II *n* One of the *Boudica*.

Boōidea (bō-oi'de-a), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr. βοῦς*, an ox, + *-idea*, appearance, form]. A superfamily of typical ruminants, the bovine, ovine, antelope, and cervine ruminants collectively, as contrasted with other ruminants. The *Boōidea typica* contain the families *Bovidae* (with the goats, sheep, and antelopes as well as the oxen), *Saxidae*, and *Antilocapridae*. The *Boōidea ceylonica* consist of the single family *Cervidae*.

book (buk), *n* [Early mod. E. also *booch*, *bock*, *< ME. booch, booke, boke, bok* (north *buk, buke*, *> Sc. buik, buik, buke*), *< AS. bōc* (pl. *bēc*), *f.*, a writing, record, charter, book, = OS. *bōk* = OFries. *bōk* = MD. *boeck*, D. *boek* = OLG. *bōk*, LG. *book* = OHG. *buoh*, MHG. *buoch*, G. *buch*, neut. = Icel. *bók*, *f.*, = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog*, book, = Goth. *bōka*, *f.*, *bok*, neut., a letter of the alphabet, pl. a writing, document, book (cf. Oulg. *bukus*, letter, in pl. writing, *bukvar*, abecedarium, Bulg. Russ. *bukva*, letter; from the Teut.), orig. Teut. **bōks*, a leaf, sheet, or tablet for writing, usually referred, in spite of philological difficulties, to AS. (etc.) *bōc* (usually in deriv. form *bōce*, beech), cf. AS. *bōcestaf*, early

mod. E. *bookstaf* (mod. E. as if **bookstaf* or **buckstaf*) (= OS. *bōkastaf* = MD. *boeckstaf*, D. *boekstaf* = OHG. *buochstap*, MHG. *buochstap*, G. *buchstabe* = Icel. *bōkastaf* = Sw. *bookstaf* = Dan. *bogstav*), a letter of the alphabet, lit. appar. 'beech-staff' (*< AS. bōc*, beech, + *staf*, staff), an interpretation resting on the fact, taken in connection with the similarity of form between AS. (etc.) *bōc*, book, and *bōc*, beech, that inscriptions were made on tablets of wood or bark, presumably often of beech (Venantius Fortunatus, about A. D. 600, refers to the writing of runes on tablets of ash, cf. L. *liber*, book, *liber*, bark, Gr. *βιβλιον*, book, *βιβλος*, book, papyrus; see *liber*, *Bible*, *paper*), but AS. *bōcestaf*, if lit. 'beech-staff,' would hardly come to be applied to a single character inscribed thereon, it is rather 'book-staff,' i. e., a character employed in writing, *< bōc*, a writing, + *staf*, a letter (cf. *rūn-staf*, a runic character, *staf-craft*, grammar). The connection with *beech*¹ remains uncertain; see *beech*, *buck*?] 1 *a* writing; a written instrument or document, especially one granting land, a deed. The use of books or written charters was introduced in Anglo-Saxon times by the ecclesiastics, as affording more permanent and satisfactory evidence of a grant or conveyance of land than the symbolical or actual delivery of possession before witnesses, which was the method then in vogue.

By that time will our book, I think, be drawn. *Shak., I Hen. IV., III. 1*

Come, let a seal the book first, for my daughter's jointure. *Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, III. 3*

Mr. Kemble divides a book as distinguished from a will, contract, or synodical decree, into six parts, — I. The Invocation, II. The Proem, III. The Grant, IV. The Sanction, V. The Date, VI. The Close. The first, second and fourth of these divisions are purely religious, and require no detailed examination. Five and six are merely formal, useful only in questions of chronology and genuineness, or as proof of the presence of a Will. The third division is the grant, which contains all the important legal matter of the charter. *II. Cabot Lodge*

Lastly, the re was boiland, or bookland, the land held in several property under the express terms of a written instrument, or book as it was then called. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 22*

2 A treatise, written or printed on any material, and put together in any convenient form, as in the long parchment rolls of the Jews, in the bundles of bamboo tablets in use among the Chinese before the invention of paper, or in leaves of paper bound together, as is usual in modern times, a literary composition, especially one of considerable length, whether written or printed.

A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

3. Specifically, the Bible.

Who can give an oath? where is a book? *Shak., L. L. L., IV. 3*

4 A collection of written or printed sheets fastened or bound together, especially one larger than a pamphlet, a volume, as, this book is one of a set or series — 5 A particular subdivision of a literary composition, one of the larger divisions used in classifying topics, periods, etc. — 6 Figuratively, anything that serves for the recording of facts or events as, the book of Nature.

I have been The book of his good acts, whence men have read His fame unparalleled. *Shak., Cor., v. 2*

7 A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together and used for making entries as, a note- or memorandum-book, specifically, such a book used for recording commercial or other transactions as, a day-book, a cash-book, a minute-book, etc. — 8 The words of an opera; a libretto (which see) — 9 In *betting*, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book, a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind as, to make a book, a thousand-dollar book. See *book-maker*, 3 — 10. In *whist*, six tricks taken by either side — 11 A pile or package of tobacco-leaves, arranged with all the stems in the same direction — 12. A package of gold-leaf, consisting of twenty-five leaves laid between sheets of folded paper stitched at the back. The leaves are usually 3½ inches square.

Often abbreviated to *bk*. **Back of a book.** See *back*! — **Bamboo books.** See *bamboo*. — **Ball book, and candle.** See *bell*! — **Black book.** One of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or from the color of their binding. Specifically — (a) A book of the Exchequer in England composed by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (died 1189), and wrongly attributed to Geoffrey of Tibury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer as it existed in the reign of Henry II., its officers, their rank and privileges, wages, perquisites, and

jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (b) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII. containing a detailed account of the alleged abuses in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. This book disappeared not long after the accomplishment of its purpose. (c) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanors, hence, to be in one's black books, to be in disfavor with one. (d) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the fourteenth century. (e) A book treating of necromancy, or the black art — *Blue book.* (a) A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by order of the British Parliament or issued by the privy council or other departments of government, because their covers are usually blue. The corresponding books of official reports are yellow and blue in France, green in Italy, and red and white in various other countries.

At home he gave himself up to the perusal of blue books. *Thackeray*

(b) In the United States, a book containing the names and salaries of all the persons in the employment of the government. (c) The book containing the regulations for the government of the United States navy. [Often written with a hyphen] — *Book of adjournal, concord, discipline, etc.* See the nouns — *Book of Books*, the Bible — *Book of Homilies.* See *homily* — *Book of ties*, an old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

Formerly the weaver was expected to tie up or arrange his loom to produce satins, twills, spots, and small figures, and if he was a careful man he would have a number of the most prevailing patterns drawn in his *Book of Ties*. *A. Darlton, Weaving, p. 314*

Books of Council and Session. See *council* — *By book, by the book*, by line and rule, accurately as, to speak by the book.

There are so many circumstances to piece up one good action, that it is a lesson to be good, and we are forced to be virtuous by the book. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 55*

Canonical books. See *canonical* — *Christ's Book*, the Gospels.

A Latin copy of the Gospels, or, as the Anglo-Saxons well called it, a *Christ's Book*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 357

Fleet books. See *fleet*! — *In one's books*, in kind remembrance, in favor, in mind with reference to future favors, gifts, or bequests.

I must have him live as well as proper. He comes not in my books (see *Middleton (and others)*), The Widow, I. 1

I was so much in his books that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison*

Orderly book. See *orderly*. **Symbolical books.** See *symbolical* — *The Book Annexed.* See *annex*, v. — *The devil's books or picture-books*, playing cards.

They sip the scandal potion pretty, Or lee langhts wi' rabbit lunks. *Pore ower the dunt a pictur d beuks Burns, The Two Dogs, I. 224*

To balance books. See *balance* — *To bring to book*, to bring to account. — *To close the books*, to cease making entries for a time, as is done by corporations and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.

— *To hear a book*, in the old universities, to attend a course of lectures in which the book was read and expounded. — *To speak like a book*, to speak accurately, or as if from a book, to speak with full and precise information, hence the similar phrase, *to know like a book* (that is, know thoroughly). — *To suit one's book*, to accord with one's arrangements or wishes. — *To take a leaf out of one's book*, to follow one's example.

(a) By memory, without reading, without notes as, a sermon delivered without book.

His writing is more than his reading, for he reads only what he gets without book. *By Earle, Microcosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher*

(b) Without authority as, something asserted without book.

book (buk), *v.* [*< ME. boken*, *< book*, *n*; cf. AS. *bōctan*, give by charter (= OFries. *bōkia* = Icel. *bōka*), *< bōc*, book, charter; see *book*, *n*] 1. *trans.* 1 *t* To convey by book or charter.

It was an infringement of the law to book family or hereditary lands. *II. Cabot Lodge*

2 To enter, write, or register in a book, record.

Let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 3*

I always from my youth have endeavored to get the rarest secrets, and book them. *B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1*

3. To enter in a list, enroll, enlist for service.

This indeed (Eudoxus) hath bene hitherto, and yet is, a common order amongst them, to have all the people booked by the lordes and gentillmen, but yet it is the worst order that ever was devised. *Spenser, State of Ireland*

4 To engage or secure beforehand by registry or payment, as a seat in a stage-coach or a box at the opera — 5 To deliver, and pay for the transmission of, as a parcel or merchandise as, the luggage was booked through to London — 6 To reserve accommodation for; receive, and undertake to forward as, at that office passengers (or parcels) were booked to all parts of the world. [In senses 4, 5, and 6, confined to the British islands.] — 7 To make into a book, as gold-leaf, tobacco-leaves, etc.

— *Booked at last*, caught and disposed of.

II. *intrans.* 1 To register one's name for the purpose of securing something in advance; put one's name down for something: as, to book

for the play; I *booked* through to London. [Great Britain.]—2. In Scotland, to register in the Session record as a preliminary to the proclamation of the banns of marriage.

book-account (bûk'â-kount'), *n* 1 An account or register of debt or credit in a book.—2. Specifically, in *bookkeeping* by double entry, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of trade placed under a heading such as "stock," "cotton," etc., and not referred to a person with whom they may have been effected.

bookbinder (bûk'bin'dér), *n* [*< ME book-bynder, < book + binder*] 1 One whose occupation is the binding of books.—2 A binder for preserving loose printed sheets, etc. See *binder*, 8.—**Bookbinders' cloth**. See *cloth*.

bookbindery (bûk'bin'dér-î), *n*, pl *bookbinderies* (-îz) A place where books are bound.

bookbinding (bûk'bin'ding), *n* The operation of binding books, the process of securing the sheets of a book within a permanent casing of bookbinders' board and leather or cloth, or other suitable materials, covering the sides and back, and jointed at their junction.

bookcase¹ (bûk'kâs), *n*. A case with shelves for holding books.

book-case² (bûk'kâs), *n* In law, a case stated or mentioned in legal works, a recorded case, a precedent.

book-clamp (bûk'klamp), *n* 1 A bookbinder's vise for holding books in the process of binding.—2 A device for carrying books, consisting generally of two narrow pieces of wood or iron, connected by cords attached to a handle. The books are placed between the pieces, and when the handle is turned the cords are tightened and the books secured.

book-debt (bûk'det), *n* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

bookery (bûk'ér-î), *n*, pl *bookeries* (-îz) [*< book + -ery*] 1 A collection of books.

The Abbé Morellet has a bookery in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.
Mme D Arblay, *Diary*, VI 340

2. Study of or passion for books

Let them that mean by bookish business
To earn their bread, or hope to profess
Their hard got skill, let them alone, for me,
Busy their brains with deeper bookery.
Bp Hall, *Satires*, II 11 28

[Rare in both uses]

book-fair (bûk'fâr), *n* A fair or market for books. The most noted book fairs are those of Leipzig in Saxony, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, and at which many other objects of commerce are disposed of besides books.

book-fold (bûk'fôld), *n* A piece of muslin containing 24 yards.

book-formed (bûk'fôrmd), *a* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books, imbued with learning. [Rare]

With every tithing wit and book formed sage. J. Baillie

bookful (bûk'ful), *a* [*< book + -ful*, 1] Full of book-knowledge, stuffed with ideas gleaned from books.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l 612

bookful (bûk'fûl), *n* [*< book + -ful*, 2] As much as a book contains. Cowper

book-holder (bûk'hôl'dér), *n*. 1† The prompter at a theater.

They are out of their parts, sure it may be 'tis the bookholder's fault, I'll go see.
Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, II 2

2. A reading-desk or other device for supporting a book while open.

book-hunter (bûk'hun'tér), *n* An eager collector of books; especially, one who seeks old and rare books and editions; a bibliophile.

booking-clerk (bûk'ing-klérk), *n* The clerk or official who has charge of a register or book of entry, specifically, in Great Britain, a ticket-clerk at a railway-station, theater, etc.

booking-machine (bûk'ing-má-shén'), *n* An apparatus for making tobacco-leaves into packages called books.

booking-office (bûk'ing-of'is), *n* In Great Britain, an office where applications, etc., are received and entered in a book, specifically, the office in connection with a railway, theater, etc., where tickets are sold, or applications for them registered.

bookish (bûk'ish), *a* [*< book + -ish*, 1] 1 Of or pertaining to books, literary as, "bookish skill." Bp Hall, *Satires*, II. n. 19.—2. Given to reading; fond of study; hence, more ac-

quainted with books than with men; familiar with books, but not with practical life. as, "a bookish man." Addison, *Spectator*, No. 482.—3. Learned; stilted, pedantic. applied either to individuals or to diction: as, a bookish expression.

bookishly (bûk'ish-lî), *adv* In a bookish manner or way; studiously, pedantically.

She [Christina of Sweden] was bookishly given.
Lord Thurlow, *State Papers*, II 104

bookishness (bûk'ish-nes), *n* The state or quality of being bookish.

The language of high life has always tended to simplify and the vernacular ideal, recoiling from every mode of bookishness.
De Quincey, *Style*, I

bookkeeper (bûk'kê'pér), *n*. One who keeps accounts; one whose occupation is to make a formal balanced record of pecuniary transactions in account-books.

bookkeeping (bûk'kê'ping), *n*. The art of recording pecuniary transactions in a regular and systematic manner, the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions from which the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs or mercantile dealings may at any time be ascertained. Properly kept books show what a merchant has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, the losses he has incurred, etc. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, viz, by *single* or by *double entry*. The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now in use chiefly in retail business. In *bookkeeping by single entry*, three books, a day book, a cash book, and a ledger, are commonly used, but the essential book is the ledger, containing accounts under the names of the persons with whom a trader deals, goods or money received from any one of them being entered on one side of the account, called the credit side, and goods sold or money paid to that person being entered on the opposite or debit side of the account. In *bookkeeping by double entry* the ledger accounts are of two kinds, personal accounts such as those just described, and book accounts, in which the commodities dealt in are made the subjects of separate accounts, and have a debit and a credit side, as in personal accounts. Thus, if a trader purchases 100 bales of cotton from A. B. the account in the ledger headed A. B. is credited with 100 bales of cotton, so much, while the account headed Cotton is debited with the same quantity and amount, should the trader sell 10 bales to C. D., the account headed C. D. is debited with 10 bales at so much, and the account headed Cotton is credited with 10 bales, and so on. These book accounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or to that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us become debtors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the creditor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry vary in number and arrangement according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in such books as the stock book, cash book, bill book, invoice book, and sales book, or they may all be recorded in order in a waste book or day book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The former contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

book-knowledge (bûk'nôl'ej), *n*. Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from that obtained through observation and experience.

bookland (bûk'land), *n* [Also *bockland*, often cited in the old legal form *bocland*, *< AS boc-land, < boc, charter, book, + land, land*] In old Eng. law, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free services, free socage land. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

The title to *boc land* was based upon the possession of a *boc*, or written grant.
D. W. Ross, *German Land holding*, Notes, p. 170

This process of turning public property into private went on largely in later times. The alienation was now commonly made by a document in writing, under the sig- nature of the King and his Witan, land so granted was therefore said to be booked to the grantee, and was known as *bookland*.
R. A. Freeman, *Norman Conq.*, I 64

book-learned (bûk'lér'ned), *a* [*< book + learned, cf. ME. bok-lered, book-taught* see *learn*] Versed in books, acquainted with books and literature, hence, better acquainted with books than with men and the common concerns of life, bookish.

Whate'er these book learned blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play.
Dryden

book-learning (bûk'lér'ning), *n* Learning acquired by reading, acquaintance with books and literature generally opposed to knowledge gained from experience of men and things.

Neither does it so much require book learning and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false.
T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*

bookless (bûk'les), *a* [*< book + -less*] Without books or book-knowledge, unlearned.

The bookless, sauntering youth. Somerville, *The Chase*, I

booklet (bûk'lot), *n* [*< book + dim -let*] A little book.

Little paper covered booklet. *The Century*, XXV 244

book-lore (bûk'lôir), *n* Book-learning, knowledge gained from books.

book-louse (bûk'lous), *n* A minute neuropterous insect of the family *Psocida*, distinguished by having the tarsi composed of only two or three joints, and the posterior wings smaller than the anterior. *Atropus pubulatorius* is destitute of wings, and is very destructive to old books, especially in damp places, and to collections of dried plants, etc.

book-madness (bûk'mad'nes), *n* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

book-maker (bûk'mâ'kér), *n* 1† A printer and binder of books.—2 One who writes and publishes books; especially, a mere compiler.

An outsider whose knowledge of Dal Nippon is derived from our old text books and cyclopedias, or from non resident book makers, may be so far duced as to imagine the Japanese demigods in statelraft, even as the American newspapers make them all princes.
W. K. Griffin, in *N. A. Rev.*, (XX) 288

3 One who makes a book (see *book*, *n*, 3) on a race or other doubtful event, a professional betting man. See *extract*.

In betting there are two parties—one called "layers," as the book makers are termed, and the others "backers," in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The backer takes the odds which the book maker lays against a horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat, and taking the case of (remember the Derby of 1872, just before the fact, the book maker) would have laid 8 to 1, or perhaps 1000 to 1, against him, by which transaction, if the horse won, as he did, the backer would win 1000 for risking 100, and the book maker lose the 1000 which he asked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the book maker, but really it is not so, because so far from running a greater risk than the backer he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would in all probability receive more than enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of 1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it is.
Ling Fung

book-making (bûk'mâ'king), *n* 1 The business of printing and binding books.—2 The writing and publishing of books, the act of compiling books.—3 The act or practice of making a book on a race or other doubtful event. See *extract* under *book-maker*, 3.

bookman (bûk'man), *n*, pl *bookmen* (-men) [*AS *bocman* in def. 1, *< boc, book, charter, + man, man*] 1† In old Eng. law, one who held bookland.—2 A studious or learned man, a scholar, a student, hence, one who is more familiar with books than with men and things. You two are bookmen—can you tell by your wit What was a month old at Cain's birth that a not five weeks old yet?
Shak., *L. L. L.*, IV 2

There be some clergyman who are more to book men.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I 1

book-mark (bûk'mark), *n* A ribbon or other device placed between the pages of a book, to mark a place where reading is to begin, or to which reference is to be made.

bookmate (bûk'mât), *n* A schoolfellow, a fellow-student as, "the prince and his book-mate." Shak., *L. L. L.*, IV 1

bookmonger (bûk'mung'gér), *n* A dealer in books.

book-muslin (bûk'muz'lin), *n* A fine kind of transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish, so called from being folded in book form.

book-name (bûk'nâm), *n* In *zoöl* and *bot*, a name (other than the technical name) of an animal or plant found only in scientific treatises—that is, not in use as a vernacular name. It is often a mere adaptation of the Latin or technical term, as *paradizura* for an animal of the genus *Paradizurus*.

book-notice (bûk'nô'tis), *n* A short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper.

book-oath (bûk'ôth), *n* An oath made on the Bible, a Bible-oath.

I put thee now to thy book oath, deny it if thou canst.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, II 1

book-plate (bûk'plât), *n* A label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design, pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

The book plates described by W. M. M. are those of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray to his lifetime and by the "Associates of Dr. Bray" since his death.
A. and Q., 6th ser., XII 152

book-post (bûk'pôst), *n* An arrangement in the British postal service by which books and printed matter other than newspapers, as well as manuscripts intended for publication, are

conveyed at reduced rates of postage, when the wrappers are left open at the ends.

book-rack (bûk'rák), *n.* A rack or frame for supporting an open book, or for holding a number of books.

book-scorpion (buk'skôr'pî-on), *n.* A small arachnid of the genus (*Chelifer*), a little false scorpion, found in old books and dark musty places. *Chelifer cancrorides*, scarcely a twelfth of an inch long, and dark reddish in appearance, is an example.

bookseller (buk'sel'ér), *n.* A person who carries on the business of selling books.

bookselling (buk'sel'ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

book-shop (buk'shóp), *n.* A book-store.

book-slide (buk'slîd), *n.* Same as *book-tray*.

book-stall (buk'stál), *n.* A stand or stall on which books, generally second-hand, are displayed for sale.

book-stand (buk'stând), *n.* 1 A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference — 2 A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets, etc. — 3 A set of shelves for books.

book-stone (buk'stôn), *n.* Same as *bibbolute*.

book-store (buk'stôr), *n.* A store or shop where books are sold. [U S]

book-trade (buk'trad), *n.* 1 The buying and selling of books, the business of printing and publishing books — 2 Those, collectively, who are engaged in this business.

book-tray (buk'tra), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet-wood, with sliding ends, often richly ornamented. Also called *book-slide*.

book-trimmer (buk'trim'er), *n.* A machine for squaring the edges of unbound books.

book-work (buk'werk), *n.* 1 The study of text-books, as distinguished from experimental studies, or from instruction imparted by lectures — 2 In printing, work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from newspaper-work and job-work.

book-worm (buk'wôrm), *n.* 1 A name given to the larvæ of various insects, which gnaw and injure books, but particularly to those of two species of small beetles, *tribolum* (*Sitodrepa*) *paniceum* and *Ptinus brunneus*, belonging to the family *Ptinidae*. They infest old, unused books, work

the solution of logical problems. — **Boolean algebra**. See *algebra*.

II. *n.* An expression of logical algebra, subject to the rules of Boole's system, with modified addition, and stating a relation between certain individual objects, without indicating how those objects are to be chosen.

booly, *n.* [Also written *boley*, *boly*, < Ir *buail* = Gael *buail*, a fold, place for milking cows. Cf. Ir. *buashdh* = Gael *buailadh*, a cow-house, ox-stall (cf. equiv. L. *bovile*), < Ir. Gael *bo* = E. *cow*.] Formerly, in Ireland (a) A place of shelter for cattle. (b) A company of people and their cattle that wandered from place to place in search of pasture.

This keeping of cows in it of itself a very idle life, and a fit nursery for a thief. For which cause ye remember that I disliked the Irish manner of keeping *Boyles* in Sommer upon the mountaines and living after that savage sorte. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

boom (bôm), *v. i.* [An imitative word, a revival of ME. *bummen*, mod. E. *bum*, in its orig. sound (ME. *u* usually represented the sound now indicated by *oo* long or short) see *bum*, *bomb*, *bomb*, *bump*, *bumble*, etc., and of *booms*.] To make a deep, hollow, continued sound. (a) To buzz, hum, or drone, as a bee or beetle. At eve the beetle boometh. Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

(b) To drum or cry, as a bittorn. And the bittorn sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. *Scott*, L. of the L., l. 31.

(c) To roar, rumble, or reverberate, as distant guns. The sound of the musket volleys booms into the far dining rooms of the Chausée d'Antin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., l. iv. 3.

(d) To roar, as waves when they rush with violence upon the shore, or as a river during a freshet, or as a ship when rushing along before a fair wind under a press of sail. She comes booming down before the wind. *Totten*.

boom (bôm), *n.* [*< boom*, *v.*] A deep, hollow, continued sound. (a) A buzzing humming, or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (b) The cry of the bittorn. (c) A roaring, rumbling, or reverberation, as of distant guns. Meantime came up the boom of cannon, slowly receding in the same direction. *J. A. Homer*, The Color Guard, vi.

(d) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves. There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the boom of the wave has no sound, and the march of the deep no tide. *Bulwer*.

boom (bôm), *n.* [A naut. word of D. origin, < D. *boom* = LG. *boom*, a tree, beam, bar, pole, = Sw. *Dan bom*, a bar, rail, perch, boom, = Norw. *bomm*, *bunm*, *bumb* (according to Aasen from LG. or D.), a bar, boom, = G. *baum*, a tree, beam, bar, boom, = E. *beam*, *q. v.*] 1 A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails of a ship as, the main-boom, jib-boom, studding-sail-boom — 2 A strong barrier, as of beams, or an iron chain or cable fastened to spars, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing — 3 A chain of floating logs fastened together at the ends and stretched across a river, etc., to stop floating timber. [U S.] — 4. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water — 5. A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing boats and spare spars — *Bentlack boom*. See *bentlack* — *Fore-boom*, an old name for the jib boom, the boom of a fore and aft sail. *Guess-warp boom*. See *guess-warp* — *Ringtail boom*. See *ringtail*.

boom (bôm), *v. t.* [= D. *boomen*, push with a pole, < *boom*, a pole, boom see *boom*, *n.* Cf. *beam*, *v.*] 1 To shove with a boom or spar — 2 To drive or guide (logs) down a stream with a boom or pole — 3. To pen or confine (logs) with a boom. — To boom off, to shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars.

boom (bôm), *v.* [A recent American use, originating in the West, and first made familiar in 1878, a particular application of *boom*, *v. t.*, (d) (with ref. also to *boom*, *n.*, (d)), from the thought of sudden and rapid motion with a roaring and increasing sound. In later use some assume also an allusion to *boom*, *n.*, 3. When a boom of logs breaks, the logs rush with violence down the stream, and are then said to be "booming"; but this appears to be the ordinary *ppr. adj.* *booming*, roaring, rushing with violence, and to have no connection with *boom*, *n.*, or *v.*] *I. intrans.* To go on with a rush, become suddenly active, be "lively," as business; be prosperous or flourishing. [The earliest instance of the word in this sense appears to be in the following passage.

"The Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement (for a third term of the presidency) is booming." *J. B. McCullagh*, in St. Louis Globe Democrat, July 13, 1878.

Mr. McCullagh, in a letter to one of the editors of this Dictionary, says "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising — swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.'"

They all say that one railroad spoils a town, two bring it to par again, and three make it boom. *E. Marston*, Frank's Ranch, p. 26.

II. trans. To bring into prominence or public notice by calculated means, push with vigor or spirit as, to boom a commercial venture, or the candidacy of an aspirant for office.

boom (bôm), *n.* [*< boom*, *v.*] A sudden increase of activity; a rush. Specifically — (a) In politics, a movement seeming, or meant to seem, spontaneous in favor of a candidate for office, or in behalf of some cause. (b) In com., a sudden and great increase of business, a rapid advance of prices as, a boom in real estate, a boom in petroleum. [U S.]

Capital was enticed thither [to New Mexico] for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The boom, however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

boomage (bôm'âj), *n.* [*< boom*, *v.* + *-age*.] 1. *Naut.*, a duty levied as a composition for harbors, dues, anchorage, and soundage — 2. Compensation or toll for the use of a boom, or for the service rendered by the owner of a boom in receiving, handling, driving, and assorting logs floating in a stream. [U S.]

boom-boat (bôm'bôt), *n.* One of the boats stowed in the booms. See *boom*, *n.*, 5.

boom-cover (bôm'kuv'er), *n.* *Naut.*, the large tarpaulin used to cover over the space where the boom-boats and booms are stowed.

boomer (bôm'er), *n.* [Appar. in ref. to the sound made by the animal, < *boom*, *v.* + *-er*.] 1 In Australia, a name of the male of a species of kangaroo — 2 A name of the showy or mountain beaver, *Haplodon rufus* or *Apodonta leporena*. See cut under *Haplodon* — *Mountain boomer*, the common red squirrel. [Lexal, U S.]

boomer (bôm'er), *n.* [*< boom*, *v.* + *-er*.] One who booms, one who starts and keeps up an agitation in favor of any project or person, one who assists in the organization or furtherance of a boom. [U S.]

The Federal Government holds them [the reservations in the Indian Territory] as a trustee for the Indians, and it will be a hundred fold better to let some acres remain uncultivated and unoccupied rather than that all shall be given over to the rapacity of white boomers. *The Nation*, Jan. 7, 1886.

boomerang (bôm'ne-rang), *n.* [Recently also *boomerang*, *boomerang*, *boomerang*, from a native name in New South Wales, *wo-mur-rang* and *bumarin* are cited as aboriginal names of clubs.] 1 A missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the aborigines of

Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to 2 feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve from end to end is nearly an arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve toward each end. In the hands of a skilful thrower the boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will, it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed" or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower, and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, any plan, measure, or project the consequences of which recoil upon the projector, and are therefore the opposite of those intended or expected.

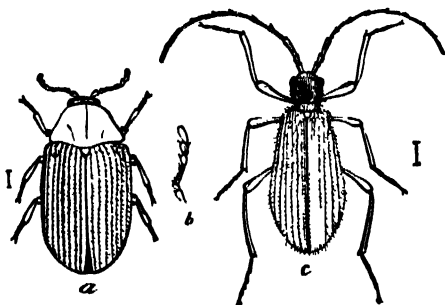
booming (bôm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boom*, *v.*] The act of making a deep, hollow, continued sound, or the sound itself. (a) A buzzing or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (b) The crying of a bittorn.

The marsh bittorn's weird booming, the drumming of the capercaille. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 55.

(c) A roaring or reverberating, as of distant guns. (d) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

booming (bôm'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*, *v.*] Making a deep, hollow, continued sound (in any of the senses of the verb).

All night the booming minute gun Had pealed along the deep *Hemans*, The Wreck. Still darker grows the spreading cloud From which the booming thunders sound. *Bryant*, Legend of the Delaware.



Book worm Beetles.
a, *Sitodrepa panicea*, *b*, enlarged antennæ of same, *c*, *Ptinus brunneus*. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

ing chiefly in the leather binding but also riddling the leaves with small holes. The larvæ of both species are closely similar, being cylindrical and curved like those of most beetles, but furnished with well developed legs, and with rather long sparse pubescence. In the imago state, however, the species are readily distinguished, *P. brunneus* being much more slender in every respect than *S. paniceum*.

2. A person closely addicted to study, one devoted to the reading of or to research in books, as, "those poring book-worms," *Tatler*, No. 278. [In this sense more commonly as one word.]

Though I be no book worm, nor one that deals by art, to give you rhetoric. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Instead of Man Thinking, we have the bookworm. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 77.

bookwright (buk'rit), *n.* A writer of books, an author. A term expressive of slight disparagement.

In London at this moment, any young man of real power will find friends enough and too many among his fellow bookwrights. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

bool (bôl), *n.* [See form of *bowls*.] 1 A bowl used in bowling — 2 A marble used by boys in play — 3 *pl.* The game of bowls.

bool, *n.* See *bowl*.

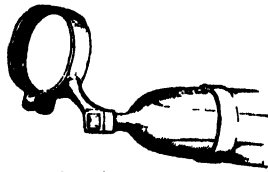
Boole's canon. See *canon*.

booley, *n.* See *booly*.

Boolean (bô'li-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to the mathematician George Boole (1815-64), the author of a system of algebraic notation for

booming² (bō'ming), *p a* [Pr. of boom³, v.] Active; lively; advancing; buoyant. as, a booming market. [U.S.]

boom-iron (bōm'-i'ern), *n* Naut, a metal ring on a yard, through which a studding-sail-boom is run in and out



Boom iron on yard arm

boom-jigger (bōm'jig'ēr), *n* Naut, the small purchase used in rigging out a studding-sail-boom, and, by shifting the tackle, in rigging it in Also called *in-and-out jigger*

boomkin (bōm'kin), *n* Same as *bunkin*

boom-mainsail (bōm'mān'sāl), *n* A fore-and-aft mainsail, the foot of which is extended by a boom.

boomslang (bōm'slang), *n* [D (in S Africa), < boom, tree, + slang (= OHG *slango*, MHG *slange*, G *schlange*), a snake, < **slingen*, only in freq *slingeren*, turn, toss, sling, = OHG *slingan*, MHG *slingen*, G *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = E *sling*, q v] An African tree-snake, *Bucephalus capensis*

boomster (bōm'stēr), *n* [< boom³ + -ster] One engaged in booming the market or a political candidate for office, one who works up a boom [Rare, U.S.]

Moreover, he [the Secretary of the Interior] dismissed him 'when under fire—that is, while the Board's enquiry was still in progress—an act which every boomster must regard with loathing. *The Nation*, Feb 12, 1880

boom-tackle (bōm'tak'1), *n* A tackle consisting of a double and a single block and fall, used in guying out the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel

boon¹ (bon), *n* [< ME *boon*, *bone*, also *boyn*, *boyne*, < Icel *bón*, a prayer, petition, with a parallel unlauted form *ban* for **ban* = Sw *Dan* *bon* = AS *bēn*, ME *ben*, *bene*, a prayer see *ben*² In the sense of 'favor, privilege,' there is confusion with *boon*³] 1† A prayer, a petition

Our king unto God made his boon *Milnt*
The wofull husbandman doth lowd complaine
To see his wholc yeres labor lost so soone,
For which to God he made so many an idle boone
Spenser, F. Q., III vii 34

2 That which is asked, a favor, a thing desired, a benefaction

Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look,
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg
Shak, T. G. of V, v 4

All our trade with the West Indies was a boon, granted to us by the indulgence of England
D Webster, Speech, Jan 24, 1832

Hence—3 A good, a benefit enjoyed, a blessing, a great privilege, a thing to be thankful for

The boon of religious freedom
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked without regarding whether it be a boon or a bane?
Brougham, Lord North

4 An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord [Now only prov Eng.]

boon¹ (bōn), *v t* [< boom¹, *n*, 4] To do gratuitous service to another, as a tenant to a landlord *Ray*, *Grose* [Prov. Eng.]

boon² (bōn), *n* [Also E dial *bun* (see *bun*²), < ME *bone*, later also *bunne*, cf Gael and Ir *bun*, coarse tow, the refuse of flax, < Gael and Ir *bun*, stump, stock, root see *bun*²] The refuse stalk of hemp or flax after the fiber has been removed by retting and breaking

boon³ (bōn), *a*. [< ME *boon*, *bone*, < Norm F *boon*, OF *bon*, F *bon*, < L *bonus*, good see *bonus*, *bonne*, *bonny*¹, etc.] 1† Good as, *boon* cheer—2† Favorable, fortunate, prosperous as, a *boon* voyage.—3. Kind, bounteous, yielding abundance as, "nature boon," *Milton*, P. L., iv 242

To a boon southern country he is fled
M Arnold, *Thyrsis*

4 Gay; merry, jolly; jovial, convivial as, a *boon* companion, "jocund and boon," *Milton*, P. L., ix 793

Fled all the boon companions of the Earl
Tennyson, *Geraint*

boonaget, *n*. [Also *bonage*, < boom¹, 4, + -age] Boon-work

boon-day (bōn'dā), *n* A day on which boon-work was performed by a tenant for his lord, as in harvesting his crops.

boongary (bōng'gā-rī), *n*. The native name of a tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholzi*, of northern Queensland, Australia

boonk (bōngk), *n*. [Imitative, like *bump* and *bumble*, *n*, q v] The little bittern of Europe, *Ardeola minuta*. *Montagu*

boon-loaf (bōn'lōf), *n* A loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day

boon-work (bōn'wērk), *n* 1 Unpaid work or service formerly rendered by a tenant to his lord; boon—2 Work or service given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbors on some special occasion

boōpic (bō-op'ik), *a* [< Gr *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed see *boops*] Having eyes like those of an ox

boōps (bō'ops), *n*. [NL. < Gr *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed, < *βοῶ*, ox (see *Boe*), + *οψ*, eye] An old book-name of the *Boe boops*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean and the adjoining ocean It is peculiar in the development of only one row of notched trenchant teeth in the jaws

boor (bōr), *n* [Early mod E also *boore*, *bour* (also improp. *bore*, *boar*), possibly, in the form *bour* (mod. E prop **bou'r*, *bou'ēr*) (cf E dial *bor*, neighbor, as a form of address), < ME **bour*, < AS *gebūr*, a dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman (a word surviving without distinctive meaning in the compound *neighbour*, < AS *neðh-gebūr*), but in the ordinary form and pronunciation, *boor*, < LG *buur*, *buur*, MLG *būr*, *gebūr*, a husbandman, farmer, = D *buur*, MD *ghebuere*, *ghebuere*, neighbor, D *boer*, MD *geboer* (a later form, prob borrowed from LG), a husbandman, farmer, rustic, knave at cards, = OHG *gubū*, *gubūro*, MIG *gebūr*, *gebūre*, G *bauer*, a husbandman, peasant, rustic, = AS. *gebūr*, as above, lit one who occupies the same dwelling (house, village, farm) with another, one who dwells with or near another (a sense more definitely expressed by the AS *neðh-gebur*, 'nigh-dweller,' neighbor see *neigh-bor*), < *ge-*, together, a generalizing or coordinating prefix (see *ge-*), + *būr*, > E *bower*, a dwelling see *bower*¹ The forms, as those of others from the same root (AS *būan*, dwell, etc.), are somewhat confused in the several languages See *bower*¹, *bower*², *bower*³, etc., and *neighbor*] 1 A countryman, a peasant, a rustic, a clown, particularly, a Dutch or German peasant

knave meant once no more than lad, villain than peasant, a boor was only a farmer, a varlet was but a serving man, a churl but a strong fellow
Abb Trench, Study of Words, p 56

There were others, the boors, who seem to have had no land of their own, but worked on the lord's private land like the laborer of to day
R Green, Conq of Eng, p 316

Hence—2 One who is rude in manners, or illiterate, a clown, a clownish person

The profoundst philosopher differs in degree only, not in kind, from the most uncultivated boor
Channing, Perfect Life, p 172

The habits and cunning of a boor
Thackeray
Flung down by that Northern boor Peter the Great
D G Mitchell, Wet Days

3 [cap.] Same as *Boer*.

boord¹, *n* and *v* An obsolete form of *board*

boord², *n* A variant form of *board*¹

boorish (bōr'ish), *a* [< boor + -ish¹, = D *boersich* = G *bauersich*, clownish, rustic] 1

Resembling a boor, clownish, rustic, awkward in manners, illiterate

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
No boorish hogherd fed his rooting swine
W Browne, Brit Past, ii 1

2 Pertaining to or fit for a boor

A gross and boorish opinion *Milton*, On Divorc, l 9
—Syn *Boorish*, *Churlish*, *Clownish*, *Loutish* He who is boorish is so low bred in habits and ways as to be positively offensive He who is churlish offends by his language and manners, they being such as would naturally be found in one who is coarse and selfish, and therefore generally insolent or rusty and rough, the opposite of *kind* and *courteous* as, it is churlish to refuse to answer a civil question The opposite of boorish is *refined* or *polite* the opposite of clownish is *elegant* Clownish is a somewhat weaker word than boorish, implying less that is disgusting in manner and speech, it often notes mere lack of refinement The difference between clownish and loutish is that he who is clownish is generally stupid and sometimes ludicrous, while he who is loutish is perhaps slovenly and worthy of blame

In some countries the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation, and the country is inhabited almost entirely by boorish peasantry
Irving, Sketch Book, p 80

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little reckes to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality
Shak, As you Like it, ii 4

'Tis clownish to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough.
Emerson, Success

He [Lord Chesterfield] labored for years to mould his dull, heavy, loutish son, Stanhope, into a graceful man of fashion
W Mathew, Getting on in the World, p 42

boorishly (bōr'ish-ly), *adv* In a boorish manner.

Limbs neither weak nor boorishly robust
Fenton, Tr of Martial's Epigrams, x 47

boorishness (bōr'ish-ness), *n* [< boorish + -ness] The state of being boorish, clownishness, rusticity, coarseness of manners

boornouse (bōr-nōs'), *n* Same as *burnoose*

boost, *n* An obsolete form of *boast*¹ *Chaucer*

boose¹ (bōz), *n* [= Sc *boose*, *buise*, *buse*, < ME *boose*, *boue*, < AS **bōs* (represented only by the ONorth *bōsg*, > *boosy*¹, q v) = Icel *bāss* = Sw *bās* = Dan *baas*, a cow stall, cf G *banse*, = Goth *banste*, a barn] A stall or enclosure for cattle. Also *boosy*, *boose* [Prov Eng]

boose², *v* and *n* See *booze*

booser, *n*. See *boozier*

boost¹ (bōst), *v t*. [Etym unknown] To lift or raise by pushing from behind, as a person climbing a tree, push up often used figuratively as, to boost a person over a fence, or into power [North U.S.]

boost² (bōst), *n* An upward shove or push, the act of boosting, the result of boosting, a lift, either literally or figuratively as, to give one a boost [North U.S.]

boost³, *n* A Middle English form of *boast*¹

boost⁴, *n* [Early mod E, < ME *boost*, a variant of *boast*¹, q v] Same as *boast*¹

boost⁵ (bōst), *n* and *v* Same as *boost*

boosy¹ (bō'zi), *n* [Early mod E also *boosey*, *boosy*, < ME (not found), < AS (ONorth) *bō-sy*, *bōsh*, < **bos*, a stall see *boose*¹] Same as *boose*¹

boosy², *a* See *boozy*

boot¹ (bōt), *n* [< ME *boote*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS *bōt*, advantage, amendment, reparation (esp in the phrase *to bōte* (lit 'for reparation,' E. *to boot*), frequent in the AS laws), = OS *bōta* = OFris *bote* = D *bort* = LG *bot* = OHG *buotoz*, MHG *buoze*, G *buss* = Icel *bót* = Sw *bot* = Dan *bot* = Goth *bōta*, boot, advantage, profit, repair, reparation, etc., < Teut **bahan* (pret **bōt*), be good, be useful, profit, avail, whence ult. E *bet*¹, *better*¹, *batten*¹, *battle*³, etc., and (as a deriv of *boot*), *boot*², mend, repair see these words] 1† Profit, gain, advantage

If then the reward be to be measured by thy merites,
what boote canst thou seeke for, but t'eternal paine
Lyly, I uphus, Anat of Wit, p 181

O spare thy happy dales, and them apply
To better boot *Spenser*, F. Q., III xi 10

2 Something which is thrown in by one of the parties to a bargain as an additional consideration, or to make the exchange equal

I'll give you boot, I'll give you three for one
Shak, T. and C., iv 5

3† Help or deliverance, assistance, relief, remedy as, boot for every bale

She is the rule of bounty and scales bote
Chaucer, Pilgrimage's Tale, l 14

Anon he yaf the syke man his bote
Chaucer, Gen Prolog to C. T., l 424

Next her son, our soul's best boot *Wordsworth*

4† Resource, alternative

There was none other boote for him, but to arm him
Lord Berners Tr of Froissart, l 674

It is no boot, it is useless or of no avail

Whereupon we thought it no boot to sit longer, since we could escape unobserved
R Knox, Arber's Eng Garner, i 418

To boot [AS *bōte*], to the advantage, into the bargain, in addition, over and above, besides as, I will give my house for yours with \$500 to boot

Helen to change would give an eye to boot
Shak, T. and C., l 2

We are a people of prayer and good works to boot
Hawthorne, Old Manse, i

To make boot of, to make profit of gain by

Give him no breath, but now
Make boot of his distraction
Shak, A. and C., iv 1

boot¹ (bōt), *v t* [< ME *bōten*, profit, < *bote*, boot, profit The earlier verb was AS *bētan*, > ME *beten*, mod E *bet* see *bet*²] 1 To profit, advantage, avail now only used impersonally as, it boots us little

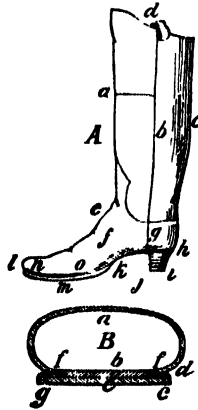
What booten it al to have, and nothing use?
Spenser, F. Q. II vi 17

For what I have, I need not to repeat,
And what I want, it boots not to complain
Shak, Rich II, iii 4

2† To present into the bargain; enrich, benefit

I will boot thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg
Shak, A. and C., ii 5

boot² (bōt), *n* [*< ME boot, bote, < OF. bote, a boot, f. bottu = Pr Sp Pg bota (ML. bota, botta) (cf. Gael. bot, botann, prob. from E), a boot, origin uncertain. Prob. not connected, as supposed, with OF. bouth, mod. F. bottre = It. bottic (ML. butta, bota), a butt, cask, leathern vessel. see butt*]¹



Boot

a front *b* side seam *c* back *d* strap *e* instep *f* vamp or front *g* quarter, or counter *h* rand *i* heel of which the front is the breast and the bottom the face *j* lifts of the heel *k* shank *l* welt *m* sole *n* toe *o* ball of sole *p* (section) *q* upper *r* sole *s* outside *t* welt *u* stitching of the sole to the welt *v* stitching of the upper to the welt *w* channeling or depression for the lights of the stitches

whether for men or women more properly called *half-boot* or *ankle-boot*—3 An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumb screw were the special Scotch instruments for 'putting to the question'. A much milder variety consisted of a boot or buskin made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by heat, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.

The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the sight was so dreadful that, as soon as the boots appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber. *Macaulay*



Torture with the Boot

4 A protective covering for a horse's foot—5† In the seventeenth century, a drinking-vessel from the use of leathern jacks to drink from.

To charge whole boots full to their friend's welfare. *By Hall, Satires, VI, l. 82*

6 In *ornith.*, a continuous or entire tarsal envelop, formed by fusion of the tarsal scutella. It occurs chiefly in birds of the thrush and warbler groups. See cut under *booted*—7† The fixed step on each side of a coach—8† An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side of a coach, allotted to the servants and attendants, later, a low outside compartment, either between the coachman's box and the body of the coach or at the rear.

The Infanta sat in the boot with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her. *Howell, Letters, I, iii, 15*

His coach being come, he caused him to be laid softly, and so he in one boot and the two churcheons in the other, they drive away to the very next country house. *J. Reynolds*

9 A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either under the seat of the coachman or under that of the guard, or, as in American stage-coaches, behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather—10 A leather apron attached to the dashboard of an open carriage and designed to be used as a protection from rain or mud—*Balmoral boots* See *Balmoral Boots and saddles* [An adaptation of the *boute alle* the signal to horse, *< bouter alle*, put the saddle on bouter put, *selle* saddle see *bute* and *sell*]. *Wist* the first trumpet call for mounted drill or other formations mounted, also, a signal for the

assembly of trumpeters—*Clumsy-boots*, an awkward, careless person [Colloq.]

You're the most creasing and tumbling clumsy boots of a packer. *Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv*

Congress boots or **gaiters**, high shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the foot—*Hessian boots*, a kind of long boots, originally introduced in the uniform of Hessian troops—*Salisbury boot*, a carriage boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles [Eng.]—*Skeleton boot*, a carriage boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat—*Sly-boots*, a cunning, artful person—*To put the boot on the wrong leg*, to give credit or blame to the wrong party, make a mistake in attribution.

boot³ (bōt), *v. t.* [*< boot*², *n.*]¹ 1 To put boots on—2 To torture with the boot—3. To kick, drive by kicking as, *boot* him out of the room [Slang.]—4 To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular conventional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty. *N. E. D.* [Eng. military slang.]

boot⁴ (bōt), *n* [Appar. same as *boot*¹, used for *booty*, or merely short for *booty*] *Booty*; spoil, plunder.

Heavy laden with the spoyle
Of harvest a riches, which he made his boot
Spenser, f. Q, VII, vii, 38

Like soldiers, [bees] armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds.
Shak., Hen. V, i, 2

A true Attle bee, he [Milton] made boot on every lip
where there was a trace of truly classic honey
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271

boot⁴. Obsolete preterit of *bite*

Bootanesse, *a* and *n* See *Buttanesse*

boot-black (bōt'blak), *n* One whose occupation is to clean and black boots and shoes. Also called *shoe-black*.

boot-catcher (bōt'kach'ēr), *n* The person at an inn whose business was to pull off boots and clean them, a boots.

The ostler and the boot catcher ought to partake
Swift, Advice to Servants

boot-clamp (bōt'klamp), *n* A device for holding a boot so that it can be sewed.

boot-closer (bōt'klōz'ēr), *n* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots or shoes.

boot-crimp (bōt'krimp), *n* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot-cuff (bōt'kuf), *n* A form of cuff worn in England in the eighteenth century. See *cuff*.

booted (bōt'ed), *a* [*< boot*², *v.*, + *-ed*]¹ 1 Having boots on, equipped with boots, especially, equipped for riding as, *booted* and spurred, "a *booted* judge," *Dryden*—2 In *ornith.* (a) Having the tarsi covered with feathers, bracteate as, the *booted* eagle. See cut under *bracteate*.

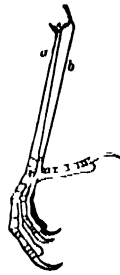
(b) Having the tarsi enveloped in a boot, that is, not divided along the acetabulum, or having only a few scales or scutella near the toes, holothecal, ocreate as, a *booted* tarsus. See *boot*², 6.

bootee (bo-tē'), *n* [*< boot*² + *dim -ee*] A trade-name for a half or short boot for women.

bootee² (bōt'ē), *n* [E. Ind.] A white, spotted *Dacca* muslin.

Bootes (bō-ō'tēs'), *n* [L., *< Gr. βοῦτης*, a name given to the constellation containing *Arcturus*, lit. an ox-driver, plowman, *< βοῦς*, an ox.] A northern constellation containing the bright star *Arcturus*, and situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between *Bootes* and the Bear.

booth (bōth), *n* [= *Sc. buith*, early mod. North E. *bouthie*, *buthie*, *< ME. booth*, *< ODan. *boðh*, Dan. *bod* = *Sw. bod*, *booth*, stall, = *Icel. búth*, dwelling, = *MHG. buode*, hut, tent, *G. buide*, booth, stall (cf. *Bohem. bouda* = *Pol. buda* = *Sorbian. buda* = *Russ. budka*, etc., from *G. Gael. buith* = *Ir. both*, *both* = *W. bwith*,

Booted Tarsus (Robin)
a acrotarsium, or front of the tarsus *b* joints or sides and back of the tarsus

The Constellation Bootes.

perhaps from *E*), with formative *-th* (*-d*), *< Icel. bōa, búa* = *AS. búan*, etc., dwell, whence also *AS. búr, E. bower*, etc. see *bower*¹, *boor*, etc.] 1. A temporary structure or dwelling made of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or of canvas, as a tent.

The ruder tribes follow the herd, living through the summer in *booths* on the higher pasture grounds, and only returning to the valleys to find shelter from the winter storms. *C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 241*

Specifically—2. A stall for the sale of goods or refreshments at a fair or market, for showmen's and jugglers' exhibitions, etc.—*Polling-booth*, a temporary structure of boards, used at elections, in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States as a stand from which to distribute ballots.

boothage (bō'thāj), *n* [*< booth* + *-age*] Customary dues paid for leave to erect booths in fairs and markets.

boothale (bōt'hāl), *v. t.* [*< boot*², for *booty*, + *hale*]³ To plunder; pillage. *Beau and M.*
boothaler (bōt'hāl'ēr), *n* A robber, a free-booter.

My own father laid these London *boothalers*, the catch polls, in ambush to set upon me.

Muddleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1
bootholder (bōt'hōl'der), *n* A jack or other device for holding a boot while it is being made or cleaned.

boot-hook (bōt'hūk), *n* 1 A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs—2 A button-hook for buttoning shoes.

boot-hose (bōt'hōz), *n. pl.* 1 Stocking-hose or spatterdashies, worn instead of boots.

Let the waistcoat I have last wrought

Be made up for my father. I will have

A cap and boot hose suitable to it.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

2 Extra stockings or leggings formerly worn with boots, and covering the upper part of the leg and a part of the thigh, but not the ankles and feet.

bootied (bō'tid), *a* [*< booty* + *-ed*]² Laden with booty, carrying off booty.

(charged)

The *bootied* spoilers, conquer'd and released.

The wretched prey.

J. Baillie

bootikin (bo'ti-kin), *n* [*< boot*¹ + *dim. -i-kin* Cf. *mankin*]¹ 1 A little boot—2 A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, formerly worn by persons affected with gout. That for the hand was a kind of mitten with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits [of the gout]. *H. Walpole*

3 Same as *boot*², *n.*, 3.

booting¹ (bo'ting), *n* [*< ME. boting*, increase, gain, *< bote* (see *boot*¹), partly confused with *booty*, *boot*³]¹ 1 Advantage, service, avail. *Harrington*—2 Payment in addition or into the bargain.

booting² (bō'ting), *n* [*< boot*², *v.*, 2, + *-ing*]¹ Torture by means of the boot. See *boot*², *n.*, 3.

booting³ (bo'ting), *n* [Appar. *< boot*³ + *-ing*, but in sense 1 prob. an adaptation of *butin*, *booty* see *booty*, *butin*]¹ 1 Booty, plunder.—2 The taking of booty.

I'll tell you of a brave *booting*

That befell Robin Hood.

Old Ballad

booting-corn (bō'ting-kōrn), *n* [Formerly spelled *booting-corn*, *< booting*¹ + *corn*¹] Rent-corn; compensation paid in corn. *Blount*

bootjack (bōt'jak), *n* 1. An implement of wood or iron used to hold a boot while the foot is drawn out of it—2 An actor of utility parts [Theat. slang].

boot-lace (bōt'lās), *n*. The string or cord for fastening a boot or half-boot; a shoe-string.

boot-last (bōt'lāst), *n*. See *boot-tree*.

boot-leg (bōt'leg), *n*. The part of a boot above the upper, leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

bootless (bōt'les), *a* [*< ME. botles*, *< AS. bōt-lōs* (= *OFries. bōtelōs* = *Icel. bōtalauss*), *< bōt*, boot, + *less*, -less.] Without boot or advantage, unavailing, unprofitable; useless, without profit or success.

It is *bootless* to think to restrain them by any penalties or fears of punishment. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Till the foiled King, from pathless glen,

Shall *bootless* turn him home again.

Scott, L. of the I., ii, 30

He certainly had ample leisure to repent the haste with which he had got out of his warm bed in Vienna to take his *bootless* journey to Brussels.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III, 518

bootlessly (bōt'les-lē), *adv* Without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (bōt'les-ness), *n* [*< bootless* + *-ness*] The state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (bōt'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes boots.

boot-pattern (bōt'pat'érn), *n.* A templet consisting of plates which can be adjusted to different sizes, used in marking out patterns of boots for the cutter.

boot-powder (bōt'pou'dér), *n.* Massive talc or soapstone reduced to powder, used to dust the inside of a new or tightly fitting shoe, to facilitate drawing it on.

boot-rack (bōt'rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops turned downward.

boots¹ (bōts), *n.* [Pl of *boot*²] 1 The porter or servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and in some cases attends to the baggage. Formerly called a *boot-catcher*.

He began life as a *boot*, he will probably end as a peer.
Hood

To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus
I'd descend from my throne, and be *boots* at an alms-house.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II 49

2 In tales of Norse mythology, the youngest son of a family, always represented as especially clever and successful. — 3 A name applied to the youngest officer in a British regiment, or to the youngest member of a club, etc. [Eng. slang.]

boots², **bouts** (bōts), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

boot-stocking (bōt'stok'ing), *n.* A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over the ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather or at times of great exposure.

His *boot stockings* coming high above the knees.
Southey, *The Doctor*, IV

boot-stretcher (bōt'strech'ér), *n.* An apparatus for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

boot-top (bōt'top), *n.* 1 The upper part of the leg of a boot. — 2 (a) In boots of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the large flaring upper part of the boot-leg, capable of being turned over. Hence — (b) A lace ruffle worn around the leg, and covering the inside of the leather boot-top. — 3 In some modern boots, a reverse of light-colored leather, as if a part of the lining, turned over the top of the boot-leg. See *top-boot*.

boot-topping (bōt'top'ing), *n.* Naut. (a) The operation of painting that part of a ship's copper which is above the water-line. (b) The process of removing grass, slime, etc., from the side of a ship, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

boot-tree (bōt'tré), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and are inserted into a boot and then forced apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching it.

booty (bo'ti), *n.*, pl. *booties* (-tiz). [Early mod E also *bootle*, *boty*, *boter*, < late ME *boty*, *buty*, prob < MD *buot*, D *bust*, *booty*, = MLG *but*, *bute*, LG *bute*, *booty*, also exchange, *bute*, = MHG *bute*, G *bute*, *booty* (prob < LG), = Icel *bjót*, exchange, *barter*, = Sw *bytt* = Dan *bytte*, exchange, *barter*, share, *booty*, connected with MLG *buten*, exchange, distribute, make *booty*, LG *buten*, exchange, *barter*, = Icel *bjót*, give out, distribute, exchange, = Sw *bytt*, exchange, = Dan *bytte*, exchange, *barter* (also, from the noun, D *buten* = G *buten*, make *booty*), appar a Teut word, but not found in early use. Cf F *butin* = Sp *botin* = It *botino* (ML *botinum*, *butinum*, with adj term), from the LG. The E form *booty*, instead of the expected *boot* (which does occur later, appar as short for *booty*), or rather **boute*, **bout*, or **bot*, from the D or LG, seems to be due to association with the orig. unrelated *boot*¹, profit, etc., and in part perhaps to the influence of the F *butin*, which was also for a time used in E.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war, plunder, pillage.

When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty* he has only caught a Tartar.
Sir R. L. Strange

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd *booty*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I 4

3. A prize; gain without reference to its being taken by force.

I have spread the nets o' the law, to catch rich *booties*,
And they come fluttering in.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, III 4

Flowers growing in large numbers afford a rich *booty* to the bees, and are conspicuous from a distance.
Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 434.

To play booty, to join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder, hence, to play dishonestly, give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

One thing alone remained to be lost — what he called his honour — which was already on the scent to play *booty*.
Droacht, *Young Duke*

= Syn 1 *Plunder*, etc. See *pullan*, *n.*
booze, **boose**² (bōz), *v.* *t.*, *pret* and *pp* *booze*d, *boosed*, *ppr* *boozing*, *booising*. [A var., prob orig dial, of *bouse*, retaining the ML pronunciation (ME. *ou*, pron *o*, now *ou*) see *bouse*, which is historically the normal form.] To drink deeply, especially with a boon companion and to partial intoxication, guzzle liquor, tipple. Also *bouse*, *bouze*, *boise*.

He was a wild and roving lad
For ever in the alehouse *boozing*.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I 162

booze, **boose**² (bōz), *n.* [*< booz*, *v.* Cf *bouse*, *n.*] 1 Liquor, drink. — 2 A drinking-bout, a spree.

boozed (bōzd), *a.* Fuddled, intoxicated.
booser (bo'zér), *n.* [*< booz*, *v.* + -er] (Cf *bouser*) A tippler. Also *booser*.

boozy, **boosy**² (bo'zi), *a.* [Also *bousy*, *boosy*, < *booz*, *v.* + -y Cf *bousy*] Showing the effects of a booze, somewhat intoxicated, merry or foolish with liquor. [Colloq.]

bo-peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [Early mod E also *boh-pepe*, *boo-peep*, *bo-pipe*, etc., < *bo* + *peep* (Cf *Se bokitik*, *kekbo*)] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again in a playful manner or in some unexpected place, often resorted to as an amusement for very small children, and generally accompanied by drawing out the word "bo" when concealed, while "peep" is abruptly enunciated on reappearing as, to play *bo-peep*. In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-boo*.

I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bo-peep*
And go the fools among. *Shak.*, Lear, I 1 (song)

bopyrid (bop'i-rid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Bopyrida*.

Bopyridæ (bō-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Bopyrus* + -idæ] A family of edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the order *Isopoda*, the species of which are parasitic on the gills of other crustaceans. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are distinct. The female is discoidal and asymmetrical, without eyes, while the much smaller male is elongated, segmented distinctly and furnished with eyes. There are several genera besides *Bopyrus*, the typical genus, as *Iome*, *Lacuna*, *Glype*, *Phryxus*.

Bopyrus (bō-pi'rus), *n.* [NL] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Bopyrida*. *B. squillarum*, a parasite of other crustaceans, is an example.

bora (bō'ra), *n.* [It, etc., prob dial (Venetian, Milanese, etc.) form of *borca*, north wind, Boreas, confused with Illyrian and Dalmatian *bura*, Turk *boru*, Serv *Bulg bura*, Bulg *rus* *burya*, Pol *burza*, a storm, tempest, Lith *būras*, a shower. Cf *borasco*.] The name given on the coasts of the Adriatic sea to a violent dry wind blowing from a northeasterly direction.

borable (bō'rā-bl), *a.* [*< bor*¹, *v.* + -able] Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

borachiot (bō-rach'iō), *n.* [Also written *borachio*, *borachio*, *boraccio*, *boraccio*, etc., from Sp or It *Sp boracha* (= It *boraccia*, later also *boraccia*), a leathern wine-bottle, *borachio*, a drunkard, drunken, prob < *borra*, *borro*, a lamb, < *borra* (= Pr It *borra*, F *bourre*), short hair or wool, < ML *burra*, rough hair, L *l* a shaggy garment see *burra*.] 1 A large leathern bottle or bag, used in Spain and throughout the Levant for holding wine or other liquor, a wine-skin (now the current name in English). It is made of the skin of a beast, most commonly that of a goat or hog, from which the carcase has been removed piecemeal, leaving the hide whole, except at the neck and the places where the limbs were. These openings are strongly sewed up, that at the neck being furnished with a leather tube. When used for carrying water, the *borachio* is hung with the mouth downward, so that the tube can be untied whenever necessary and any desired quantity be withdrawn. See cut under *bottle*.

Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or *borachios*) of wine.
Delany, *Life of David*

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borachio*, sup
From a foul jack, or grumpy maplecup.
Dryden, tr. of *Pericles* a Satires, v 218

Hence — 2 A drunkard, as if a mere wine-bottle.

How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? You're an absolute *borachio*.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, IV, 10.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< borax* (*borac*-) + -ic] Pertaining to or produced from borax. Also *boric*. — **Boracic acid**, *boric acid*, H₂BO₃, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen having the properties of a weak acid. It is a white nearly tasteless, crystalline solid slightly soluble in cold water, and when the solution is boiled, volatile with the water vapor. It is obtained in the free state from the water of the Tuscan lagoons and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari islands. In the United States it is made from the borax of Borax Lake in California, by decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. Like borax it is an efficient antiseptic.

boraciferous (bō-ra-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< ML borax* (*borac*-), *borax*, + L *ferre* = E *bear*¹] Containing or yielding borax.

The *boraciferous* basin of the Sultan Chair near the Sinnov River. See *Amer. Supp.* XIII 9003

boracite (bō'ra-sit), *n.* [*< borax* (*borac*-) + -ite²] A mineral consisting of borate and chlorid of magnesium. It crystallizes in the isometric system with tetrahedral hemihedrism and is remarkable for its pyroelectric properties. It usually exhibits a marked degree of anomalous double refraction, on which account some authors doubt its isometric character.

boracium (bō-ras'i-um), *n.* [NL, < *borax* (*borac*-), *borax*] The name originally given by Sir Humphry Davy to boron, which was supposed to be a metal.

boraceous (bō'ra-kus), *a.* [*< borax* (*borac*-) + -ous] Consisting of or derived from borax.

borage (bur'ā), *n.* [Until recently also written *boriage*, *burrage*, *burridge*, early mod E *burrag*, *bourrag*, *bourage*, *borag*, < ME *boragi*, *borage*, < AF *buragi*, OF *bourrage*, *bourrage*, mod F *bourrache* = Pr *borrage* = Sp *boraja* (cf D *borradje*, G *borretsch*, *borretsch*, Dan *borasurt*) = Pg *borragem* = It *borraggine*, *borace*, *bor-*, *borana*, < ML *borago*, *borago*, NL *borago* (*boragin*-), MGr *πορρακιον*, *boragi*, prob < ML *borra*, *burra*, rough hair, short wool, in ref to the roughness of the foliage, cf *borachio*, *burra*, etc. The historical pron., indicated by the spelling *bur-*, rimes with *cowage*, the present spelling *boragi* is in imitation of the ML and NL *borago*.] A European plant, *Borago officinalis*, the principal representative of the genus, occasionally cultivated for its blue flowers. It is sometimes used as a salad, occasionally in medicine in acute fevers, etc., and also in making claret cup, cool tankard, etc.



1 flowering branch of Borage (*Borago officinalis*). (From Le Mout and Decalandre's *Tr. de Bot. Gén. et Sp.*)

If you have no bottle ale, command some claret wine and *bourrage*.
Marten, *What You Will*, IV 1

Boraginaceæ (bō-ra-j-i-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Borago* (*boragin*-) + -aceæ] A large order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, herbs or shrubs, natives mostly of northern temperate regions, distinguished by regular flowers and by a fruit consisting of four distinct nutlets or of a drupe containing four nutlets. The leaves are often rough and hairy. Some tropical species, as of *Cordia* and *timber trees*, others yield dyes, but the order generally is of little economical value. It includes the bellflower (*Hyssopus*), forget me not (*Myosotis*), alkali net (*Achillea*), comfrey (*Symphytum*), bugloss (*Lycopsis*), groundwell (*Lithospermum*), *boragi* (which see) etc. Often spelled *Boraginaceæ*. Also called *Aperyschia*.

boraginaceous (bō-ra-j-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boraginaceæ*.

boragineous (bō-ra-jin'ē-us), *a.* [*< ML borago* (*boragin*-), *borage* + -ous] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Boraginaceæ*, a tribe of *Boraginaceæ*, *boraginaceus*.

Borago (bō-rā-gō), *n.* [NL, ML see *borage*] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. See *borage*. Also spelled *Borrage*.

boramez, *n.* See *borametz*.

borast, *n.* An obsolete form of *borax*. Chaucer.
borasco (bō-ras'kō), *n.* [Also *borasca*, *burrasca* (and *boraque*, *borrasque*, < F *bourrasque*), = Sp *lg borasca*, < It *burasca*, now *burrasca*, prob aug of *boru* (*bura*) see *boru*.] A violent squall of wind, a storm accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Borassus (bō-ras'us), *n.* [NL, < Gr *βόρασσος*, the palm-fruit (Dioscorides).] A genus of dic-

cious palms, containing a single species, a native of Africa and extensively cultivated in the East Indies. See *palmyna*.

borate (bō'rāt), *n* [*< bor(ar) + -ate¹*] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

boratto (bō-rat'ō), *n* [Also *borato*, *boratta* (*< D borat*, a kind of wool or woollen thread), *< It buratto*, a thin fabric. See *bol²*] A stuff woven of silk and wool, used in the time of Elizabeth perhaps identical with bombazine. *Fauholt*.

borax (bō'raks), *n* [In this form *< ML borax*, early mod E *boras*, *borras*, *borace*, *boracc*, *< ME boras*, *< OF boras*, *borracum*, *baurach*, *< Ar bōraq*, *būraq*, *bauraq*, *borax*, prop. natron, *< Pers būrah*, *borax*, by some referred to *Ar baraq*, shine, glister] Sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a salt formed by the union of boracic acid and soda. It is a white crystalline solid slightly soluble in cold water, having a sweetish alkaline taste. It occurs in nature in solution in the water of lakes in Tibet, China, and California, and is obtained from these waters by evaporation and crystallization. The United States is now almost wholly supplied with borax from California. Borax is also prepared artificially from soda and boracic acid. It is much used as a flux in assaying operations and for cleaning the surfaces of difficultly fusible metals previous to soldering, since when melted it dissolves the metallic oxides which form on the surface when heated. It is also used in glass and enamel manufacture, as an antiseptic, particularly in foods, because its action on the system is feeble even in comparatively large doses, and as a detergent. Crude borax is also called *tincal*. — *Glass of borax*. See *glass*. — *Honey of borax*. See *honey*.

Borborite (bōr'bō-rīt), *n* [*< LL Borborita*, *< Litr borboritai*, *pl*, *< Gr borboros*, mud, mire, filth] A nickname for certain Ophite Gnostics, and also in general for one who holds or is supposed to hold filthy or immoral doctrines in modern times specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

borborygm (bōr'bo-rim), *n* Same as *borborygmus*.

borborygmus (bōr-bō-rig'mus), *n* [NL, *< Gr borborismos*, *< borboros*, have a rumbling in the bowels, *< korporismos* and *korporis*, of same sense, imitative words] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borchardt's functions, modulus. See the nouns.

board¹, *n* An obsolete or dialectal form of *board*.

board², *n* Same as *board¹*.

board³ (bōrd), *n* A striped material for garments, made in the Levant.

boardage¹ (bōr'dāj), *n* [*< F boardage*, *< bord*, a ship's side, + *-age* see *board* and *-age*] The planking on a ship's side.

boardage² (bōr'dāj), *n* [Law F *LL boardagium*, *< OF borde*, a hut, cot (see *board*), + *-age*] Under the Norman kings of England, the tenure by which a bordar held his cot, the services due by a bordar to his lord.

boardalissunder, *n* [ME, also *board*, *borde*, *bird alissunder*, *bourde de alissunder* etc., *< e*, 'border (embroidery), *bourde de alissunder*, 'Alexandrian work, so named from Alexandria in Egypt] A stuff used in the middle ages, probably of silk, or silk and wool, and striped. Also *boardalissunder*.

boardar, *n* [Also *boarder*, *< ML bordarius*, cottager, *< borda* (*> OF borde* = *Pr* *Cut borda* = *Sp* *It borda*), a cottage, hut, perhaps *< Teut* (*AS* etc.) *board*, a board. See *board*] In Norman times, in England, a villein who held a cot at his lord's pleasure, usually with a small holding of land in the open field, for which he rendered menial service, a cottar.

boardet, *n* A Middle English form of *board*.

Bordeaux (bōr-dō'), *n* 1 A general term for the wines, both red and white, produced in the region about Bordeaux, France, including several departments, among which Gironde is preeminent, specifically, any of the red wines of this region, commonly known in English as clarets. — 2 A general name of azo-dyes from the azo derivatives of naphthyl amine. They are of a vinous red color.

border (bōr'del), *n* [*< ME bordel*, *< OF bordel* = *Pr* *Pg bordel* = *Sp bordel* = *It bordello*, *< ML bordellum*, a brothel, orig. a little hut, dim of *borda*, *> OF borde* see *board*. *Bordel* has been displaced by *brothel²*, *q. v.*] A brothel, a bawdy-house, a house devoted to prostitution.

Making even his own house a stew, a *border*, and a school of lewdness. South

borderlet (bōr'del-er), *n*. [ME., also *borderiller*, *< OF borderier*, *borderier*, *< bordel* see *border*.] The keeper of a brothel. *Gower*.

borderello (bōr-del'ō), *n*. [It] Same as *border*. *B Jonson*, *Milton*.

border (bōr'dér), *n* and *a*. [Early mod E also *bordure*, *Sc. bordour*, *< ME border*, *borderure*, *borderure*, earliest form *borderur*, *< OF bordure*, earlier *borderure*, mod F *borderure* = *Pr* *Sp. Pg bordadura* = *It. bordatura*, *< ML bordatura*, border, edging, *< *bordura* (*pp bordura*) (*> It bordure* = *Sp Pg Ir bordar* = *F. border*), edge, border, *< bordus* (*> It Sp bordo* = *Pg borda* = *F. bord*), edge, side, *< Teut* (*AS*, etc.) *bord*, edge, side, mixed with *bord*, a board. See *board*, where the two orig forms are distinguished. In termination, *border* is parallel phonetically with *armor*, the earlier accented suffix *-ure* having weakened under loss of accent to *-er*, *-on*] 1. *n* 1 A side, edge, brink, or margin, a limit or boundary.

Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it. Ex xix 12

2 The line which separates one country, state, or province from another, a frontier line or march.

In bringing his border into contact with that of the Danclaw, I afterward announced that the time of rest was over, and that a time of action had begun. J R Green, *Com of Eng*, p 188

3 The district or territory which lies along the edge or boundary-line of a country, the frontier, specifically, in the plural, the marches or border districts; hence, in English and Scottish history, "the borders," the districts adjoining the line separating the two countries.

These outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the borders. Bp Patrick, *Com on Genesis*, xlii 34

4 Territory, domain.

The Lord thy God shall enlarge thy border. Deut xii 20

5 Figuratively, a limit, boundary, or verge, brink, as, he is on the border of threescore, driven by disaster to the border of despair, "in the borders of death," *Barrow*, *Works*, III xvii — 6 A strip, band, or edging surrounding any general area or plane surface, or placed along its margin, and differing from it by some well-defined character, as in material, color, design, or purpose. (a) A narrow bed or strip of ground in a garden inclosing a portion of it and generally divided from it by a path or walk. (b) Ornamental work surrounding a printed page, a handbill, a drawing, etc., the black band around mourning stationery, or the like. (c) A piece of ornamental trimming about the edge of a garment, a cap, etc. In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, borders of garments were made detachable, similar to the apparatus of the alk, and could be transferred from one garment to another, they were the richly embroidered, and are especially mentioned in wills and inventories.

And beneath the cap's border gray mingled with brown. W hitter, *The Quaker Alumn*

(d) In *her*, the outer edge of the field when of different tincture from the center. Its width is uniform, and should be one fifth the width of the field. French heralds consider the border as one of the ordinaries in English heraldry it is sometimes a mark of difference. The border always covers the end of any ordinary, as the chevron fess etc. When a coat of arms is impaled with another, if either of them has a border, it is not carried along the pale, but surrounds the outside of the field only. The border when charged with an ordinary shows only so much of the ordinary as comes naturally upon that part of the field occupied by the border, thus, the cut represents a border pale of six pieces, argent and argent.

7† A plait or braid of hair worn round the forehead.

I did try two or three borders and periwigs, meaning to wear one. P. pyn, *Diary*, May 9, 1663

8 In *millng*, a hoop, rim, or curb about a bed-stone or bed-plate, which prevents the meal from falling off except at the proper opening. — 9 *pl* The portions of scenery in a theater which hang from above and represent foliage, clouds, beams, etc. — *Alveolar border*. See *alveolar*. — *Mitered border*, in a hearth, the edging about the slab stone. — *Syn. Bounds*, *Confines*, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a* Of or pertaining to the border of a country. Specifically — (a) In England and Scotland, of or pertaining to "the borders" of those countries, as, the border barons, border thieves. (b) In the United States, of or pertaining to the frontier line between the settled and unsettled parts of the country, as, a border quarrel. — *Border ruffian*, in *U S* *hust*, one of the proslavery party in Missouri, who in 1854-58 habitually crossed the border into Kansas for the purpose of voting illegally and of intimidating free State colonists.

border (bōr'dér), *v*. [Early mod E also *borderue*, *Sc. bordour*, *< ME. borduren*, *borduren*, border; from the noun. Cf. *broider*, *brouder*.]

I. *trans*. 1. To make a border about; adorn

with a border as, to border a garment or a garden.

Rivulets bordered with the softest grass. T Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*

2 To form a border or boundary to. — 3. To lie on the border of, be contiguous to, adjoin, lie next.

Sheba and Raamah border the Persian Gulf. Raleigh

4† To confine or keep within bounds; limit. That nature, which contains its origin, cannot be bordered certain in itself. Shak, *Lear*, iv 2

II. *intrans*. To have a contiguous boundary or dividing line, abut exteriorly, with on or upon as, the United States border on the two great oceans.

Virtue and Honour had their temples bordering on each other and are sometimes both on the same coin. Addison, *Dialogues on Medals*, ii

To border on or upon, figuratively, to approach closely in character, verge on, resemble closely as, his conduct borders upon vulgarity.

Wit which borders upon profaneness deserves to be branded as folly. Triltsch, *Works* (ed 1728), I 33

bordered (bōr'dér-d), *p. a*. [*< border* + *-ed²*] Having a border specifically, in *math*, applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns. Thus, a bordered symmetrical determinant is a determinant formed by adding a row and column to a symmetrical determinant.

borderer (bōr'dér-er), *n* [Early mod E (*Sc*) also *borderer*, *borderer*, *< late ME borderer*, *< border* + *-er¹*] 1 One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land, one who dwells near to a place. — 2 One who approaches near to another in any relation. [Rare]

The poet is the nearest borderer upon the orator. B Jonson, *Discoveries*

3 One who makes borders or bordering. **bordering** (bōr'dér-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *border*, *v*] 1 The act of making a border, or of surrounding with a border. — 2 Material for a border, a border of any kind, particularly, an ornamental band of paper placed around the upper part of the walls of a room.

bordering-wax (bōr'dér-ing-waks), *n* Wax used by etchers and aquatint engravers for forming a bordering about plates which are to be etched, to retain the acid. It is made of 3 parts of Burgundy pitch to 1 part of yellow beeswax. To these ingredients, when melted, sweet oil is added, and, after cooling, the mixture is poured into water.

border-knife (bōr'dér-nif), *n* A knife with a convex blade fixed at the end of a long handle, used to trim the edges of sods, an edging-knife or sod-cutter.

border-land (bōr'dér-land), *n* Land forming a border or frontier, an uncertain intermediate district or space often used figuratively.

The Indian border-land between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. H Spencer, *First Principles*.

border-lights (bōr'dér-līts), *n pl* The row of gaslights behind the borders in a theater.

border-plane (bōr'dér-plān), *n* A joiner's edging-plane.

border-tower (bōr'dér-tou'er), *n* A small fortified post, consisting usually of a high square tower with a flat roof and battlements and one or more machicolated projections for the gate, drawbridge, and the like, and surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a court. Such dwellings for merely occupied by petty landowners in exposed positions, are frequent along the border between Scotland and England, hence the name.

border-warrant (bōr'dér-wor'ant), *n* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he finds caution that he shall satisfy himself in judgment in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.

border-halfpenny, *n* Same as *burgh-halfpenny*.

border-land¹, *n* [A ME law term, appar. *< bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *borderage²*, *q. v.*), + *land*] In *feudal law*, a term of uncertain meaning, defined, from the apparent etymology, as the domain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table, but more probably land held by a tenant in bordage.

border-lode, *n* [A ME law term, appar. *< bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *borderage²*, *q. v.*), + *lode*, a leading, conveyance] In *feudal law*, some service due by a tenant to his lord, involving the carrying of wood, etc., to the lord's house.



A Border Pale

bordman, *n.* [ME. **bordman* (only in ML. *bordmannus*), < *bord*, a table, board (but prob with ref to *bordage*, *q. v.*), + *man*.] In law, a tenant of bord-land; a bordar
bordont, *n.* A form of *bourdon*
bordraget, *n.* See *bordrag*
bord-service (*bórd'sér'vís*), *n.* [*bord*, as in *bordage*, *bordman*, etc., + *service*.] In feudal law, the tenure of bord-lands, *bordage*
bordure (*bórd'ür*), *n.* [Early mod E, < ME *bordure*, < OF (and F) *bordure* see *border*] An obsolete or archaic form of *border*, retained in heraldry.

The nethermost hem or *bordure* of these clothes

Chaucer, Boethius, I prose 1
 Instead of rails and balusters, there is a *bordure* of capital letters
 Forster, Diary, Aug '91, 1064

Bordure composé See *composé*

bore¹ (*bör*), *v.*, pret. and pp *bored*, ppr *boring* [Early mod E also sometimes *boar*, < ME *boeren*, *boeren*, < AS *boresan* = D *boren* = OHG *borōn*, MHG *born*, G *börin* = Icel *boru* = Sw *borra* = Dan *bore*, bore, = L *forāre*, bore, perforate (see *foramen*, *perforate*), = Gr *φαρῶν*, *φαρῶν*, plow, a secondary verb, from, or from the same root as, the formally more primitive noun, AS *bor* (= D *boor* = MLG *bor* = G. *bohr* = Icel *borr* = Sw *borr* = Dan *bor*), an auger, gimlet, cf Gr *φαρῶν*, a plow, connected with *φαρῶν*, a ravine, *φαρῶν*, pharynx see *pharynx*. See *bore*¹, *n.*] I. *trans* 1 To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument, make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect as, to *bore* a plank or a cannon, to *bore* the ground for water, or with a stick

II believe as soon,
 May through the centre creep. Shak, M N D, III 2

2 To form or produce by rotatory perforation as, to *bore* a hole or a well

Where wells are completely drained by some excavations situated lower down, several holes are *bored* in the bottom of the well, and a fresh supply of water is obtained by means of explosives

Evans, Modern High Explosives, p 411

3 To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring, push or drive through or into by any penetrating action as, to *bore* a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball

Bustling crowds I *bored* Gay, Trivia, III 395

With great difficulty we *bored* out way through the moving (ice) pack A W Greely, Arctic Service, p 103

4. To befool, trick, overreach

At this instant
 He *bored* me with some trick Shak, Hen VIII, I 1

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned, baffled, and *bored*, it seems Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV 6

II. *intrans* 1 To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument, make a hole or holes as, the auger *bored* well — 2 To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc — 3 To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool as, wood that *bored* well or ill — 4 To push forward or through toward a certain point as, "*boring* to the west," Dryden

The elder streets [of Florence] go *boring* away into the heart of the city in narrow dusky vistas of a fascinating picturesqueness H James, Jr, Trans Sketches, p 271

5 In the *manège*, to thrust the head forward as far as possible said of a horse = *syn*. 1 *Perforate*, etc See *penetrate*

bore¹ (*bör*), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME *bore*, < AS *bor* (= D *boor*, fem, = MLG *bor*, m, = OHG *borā*, f, G *bohr* = Icel *borr* = Sw *borr*, m, = Dan. *bor*, neut), an auger, a gimlet, in sense 3, < ME *bore* = Icel *bora*, a hole, in other senses directly from the verb see *bore*¹, *v.*] 1 Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

A hole fit for the file or square bore Jon Moxon

2 A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed — 3 A hole made by boring, or as if by boring as, "an auger's bore," Shak, Cor, IV 6 Specifically — (a) A deep vertical perforation made in the earth in search of water, or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, as in searching for coal or other minerals a bore hole (b) The cylindrical cavity or perforation of a tube, rifle, cannon, etc

Hence — 4. The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube

Beside th' Artillery
 Of fourscore pieces of a mighty Boar.
 Drayton, Noah's Flood (ed 1630), p 108

The bores of wind instruments Bacon.

5. A sound or thrust — Blue bore, an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky [Scotch.] — To wick a

bore, in the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards

bore² (*bör*), *n.* [Early mod E also *boar*, *boer*, appar < ME *bare*, a wave, billow (once, in doubtful use) (cf F. *barre*, a bore), prob < Icel *bára* = Norw *baara*, a billow caused by wind, cf Sw dial *bär*, a hill, mound, prob connected with Icel. *bæra* = E. *bear*!] An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise The tidal wave being a wave of translation, the shoaling and narrowing of channels where the tide rises very rapidly produce a great increase in the height of the wave The forward parts of the wave too in shoaling water advance less rapidly than the backward parts, and so cause a great accumulation in front The most celebrated bores in the old world are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra The last is said to rise to a height of 12 feet In the Amazon and other rivers in Brazil the bore reaches a height of from 12 to 16 feet In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn Trent, and Wye, and in the Solway Frith The bores in some bays at the head of the Bay of Fundy are very remarkable In some parts of England it is called *cape* (which see) on the Amazon, the *pororoca*, on the Seine, the *barre*, and on the Garonne and Dordogne in France, the *marée*

When the rise of the tide begins, the surface of the water is disturbed in mid channel, but the water is not broken, it is merely like a common wave But as this rapid rise elevates the surface suddenly above the level of the flat sands, the water immediately rushes over them with great velocity, and with a broken front, making a great noise And this is the whole of the bore

Airy, Encyc Metrop, Tides and Waves, p 514

bore³ (*bör*), *v. t.*, pret and pp *bored*, ppr *boring* [This word, verb and noun (the noun in senses 1 and 2 appar preceding the verb), came into use about the middle of the 18th century, usually considered a particular use of *bore*¹, and compared with G *drillen*, bore, drill, also bore, weary, but an immediate derivation from *bore*¹ is philologically improbable, though it may be explained as a twist of fashionable slang (to which, indeed, the word has always belonged), perhaps resting on some forgotten anecdote At any rate, the word is now independent of *bore*¹] 1 To weary by tedious iteration or repetition, tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness, tease, annoy, pester

"I will tell him to come," said Buckhurst "Oh! no no, don't tell him to come," said Millbank "Don't bore him"

Bolting away to a chamber remote,
 Incontinently *bored* by his Witten gimlet

Edwy left them all joking,

And drinking, and smoking

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 215

2. In *racinq*, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way

bore³ (*bör*), *n.* [See *bore*³, *v.*] 1 *Ennu*, a fit of *ennui* or listless disgust or weariness — 2 One who suffers from *ennui* — 3 One who or that which bores one, or causes *ennui* or annoyance, anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance, specifically, a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person who tires or annoys by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

Society is now one polished herd,

Formed of two mighty tribes, the bores and bored

Byron, Don Juan, xlii 95

Larned folk

Who drench you with a stethic till you feel

As if all beauty were a ghastly bore

The faucet to let loose a wash of words

Lowell, Cathu dral

A sort of good natured persistency, which induced the impression that he was nothing worse than a well meaning bore, who was to be endured at all times for the sake of his occasional usefulness and universal cheerfulness

Tourne, Fool's Errand, p 52

bore⁴ (*bör*). Preterit of *bear*¹

bore⁵, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *boar*

bore⁶ (*bör*), *n.* [E. dial, short for *borcole*, *q. v.*] A kind of cabbage, borecole *Twiss*

Boread (*bör'ä-d*), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr* *Βορεάς*, a son of Boreas, *Βορεας* (*Boprad*), a daughter of Boreas, adj (fem), boreal, < *Βορεας*, Boreas] I. *n.* A child of Boreas.

II. *a.* [*l c*] Pertaining or relating to northern regions; boreal. [Rare]

boreal (*bör'ä-l*), *a.* [*ME* *bortall*, < LL *bo-realis*, < L *Boreas*, Boreas] Pertaining to, situated in, or issuing from the north, relating or pertaining to the north or to the north wind; northern.

Above the Siberian snows

We'll sport amid the boreal morning

Wordsworth, Peter Bell

In boreal Dakota, whose capital bears his name, Germany and Bismarck are connected conceptions of the mind.

N A Rev, CLXIII 106

Boreal pole, in French terminology, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south See *austral pole*, under *austral* — **Boreal province**, in zoogeog, one of the provinces established with reference to the distribution of marine animals It embraces the North Atlantic south of the arctic province to a line passing through the nose of Norway and Cape Cod

borean (*bör'ä-n*), *a.* [*Boreas* + *-an*] Same as *boreal*

Boreas (*bör'ä-s*), *n.* [L, also *Borjas*, < Gr *Βορέας*, Attic *Boppas*, north wind, the god of the north wind, cf Russ *burya*, storm, *buran*, a tempest with snow see *bora*] 1 In Gr myth., the god of the north wind — 2 The north wind personified, a cold, northerly wind

borecole (*bör'köl*), *n.* [Also formerly *baorecole*, < D. *boerenkool*, borecole, lit peasant's cabbage, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage see *boer* and *cole*] A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves which have no tendency to form into a hard head It is valued chiefly for winter use

boredom (*bör'dum*), *n.* [*bore*³, *n.* + *-dom*]

1 The state of being a bore, or the tendency to become tiresome and uninteresting

I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous boredom

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xv

2 The state of being bored, tedium, ennui

Some stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from boredom

Dumas, Young Duke

Our "sea anemone," a creature with which everybody, since the great aquarist mania, must have become familiar, even to the limits of boredom

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p 113

3 Boreas collectively

boreet (*bör'ré*), *n.* [Also written *bory*, *bourrée*; < F *bourree*, a rustic dance] A dance or movement in common time

Dick could natty dance a jig,

But Tom was best at *boreet*

Swift, Tom and Dick

boreen (*bör'én*), *n.* [*Ir* *bothar* (pron *bö'hör*), a road, + dim *-in*] A lane or narrow road. [Anglo-Irish]

boregat (*bör'e-gat*), *n.* A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus* better known as *bodion* and *rock-trout* See cut under *Hexagrammus*

bore-hole (*bör'höl*), *n.* A hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc., specifically, the hole in which a blasting-charge is placed See *boring*, 2

boreism (*bör'izm*), *n.* [Also written *borism*, < *bore*³ + *-ism*] The action of a bore, the condition of being a bore [Rare]

borel¹, **borrel**¹, *n.* [Early mod E, prop *burel*, *burel*, *burrel*, < ME *borel*, *burel*, < OF *burel*, later *bureau*, a coarse woolen stuff (mod F *bureau*, a desk, writing-table, bureau, > E *bureau*, *q. v.*) see *burel*, and cf *birrus*] 1 A coarse woolen stuff, or garments made of it; hence, clothing in general

I will renne out my *borel* for to shewe

Chaucer, Prologue to Wile of Bath's Tale, I 350

2 A kind of light stuff the warp of which was silk and the woof wool, a kind of serge

borel², **borrel**², *a.* [ME, also *burel*, supposed to be a particular use of *borel*¹, *n.* *q. v.* Sometimes used archaically in mod E] 1 Belonging to the laity, as opposed to the clergy.

And more we se of Christ's secrete things

Than borel folk, although that they ben kinges,

We live in povrt and in abstinence,

And borel folk in richesse and dispense

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I 164.

2 Rude, unlearned

But, shes because I am a *burel* man

Haveth me excused of my rude speche

Chaucer, Prologue to Franklin's Tale, I 44

I am but rude and *borrel* Spenser, Shep Cal, July

Thou wert ever of a tender conscience son Wilkin,
 though thou hast but a rough and *borrel* bearing

Scott, Betrothed, vii

borely, *a.* An obsolete form of *burly*

borent. Obsolete form of *born*, *borne*, pp of *bear*¹ Chaucer

borer (*bör'er*), *n.* [*bore*³, *v.* + *-er*¹, = G. *bohrer*.] 1 One who bores or pierces. — 2 A tool or instrument used for boring, an auger, specifically, in Great Britain, a drill, an implement used in boring holes in rock — 3 A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the group *Alydophaga*, whose larvae eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they emerge as small beetles — 4 Some other insect which bores, either in the larval or adult state — 5. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myzine glutinosa* See cut under *haq* — 6 A bivalve mollusk which bores into wood or stone,

especially one of the family *Pholadidae* — 7. In entom., the terebra or ovipositor when it is used for boring, as in many beetles, flies, etc. — **Annular borer** *See annular* — **Clover-root borer**, a small scolytid beetle, *Hyletinus trifolii* (Müller), imported from Europe into America and very injurious to clover. The larva is cylindrical of slightly curved form whitish, with a yellowish head. The perfect beetle is a little over 2 mill.



Clover root Borer (*Hyletinus trifolii*)
a a a burrows in soil by the insect
b larva, lateral view c, pupa, ventral view, d, beetle, dorsal view All enlarged

boresont, *n* An obsolete variant of *bason*

bore-tree, *n* *See* *hour-tree*

bore-worm (*bör'-wérn*), *n* A name for the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis* so called on account of its boring into submerged timber, as the bottoms of vessels, piles, and the like

borhame (*bör'am*), *n* [E dial, origin obscure] A local English name, in Northumberland, of the lemon or sand-sole

boric (*bör'ik*), *a* [*bor(ax) + -ic*] Same as *boracic*

boride (*bör'id* or *-rid*), *n* [*bor(on) + -ide*] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element

boring (*bör'ing*), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bore*¹, *v*] 1 The act of piercing or perforating; specifically, in mining and similar operations, the act of making a hole in rock or earth by means of a borer or drill. This is often executed on a large scale by the aid of machinery. Wells and shafts several feet in diameter are now bored without blasting as has been done in Paris in sinking artesian wells, in the great northern coal fields of France and Belgium, and elsewhere

2 The hole made by boring. Holes of small depth bored with the drill for blasting are called *bore holes*. Deep holes bored for any purpose are called *borings*, and if of large diameter *shafts* or *wells*, according as they are intended for use in mining or for supplying water

3 *pl* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. Also called *boring-dust* — **Three-handed boring**, in mining, boring in which a hand drill is operated by three men, one of whom holds the drill and turns it as the work proceeds, while the others alternately strike upon or beat it with a heavy hammer or sledge. When one man holds the drill and another beats it, the boring is *two handed*; when the same person holds the drill with one hand, and beats it with the other, it is *single handed* [F.H.]

boring-anchor (*bör'ing-ang'koi*), *n* Same as *seine-pile*

boring-bar (*bör'ing-bar*), *n* A bar to which the cutters in a drilling- or boring-machine are secured. *See* *cutting-bar*

boring-bit (*bör'ing-bit*), *n* 1 A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes, used for making holes in wood and other solid substances. *See* *bit*¹ — 2 A tool much like a priming-wire, but more highly tempered and with an end somewhat like an auger, used for cleaning out the vent of a gun when it is closed by some metallic obstruction, a vent-gumlet

boring-block (*bör'ing-blok*), *n*. In *mech*, a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-machine, and having the cutters fixed in it

boring-collar (*bör'ing-kol'ér*), *n* A circular disk in a lathe, which can be turned about its center in a vertical plane, so as to bring any one of a number of taper holes of different sizes contained in it in line with the piece to be bored. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it.

boring-dust (*bör'ing-dust*), *n* Same as *boring*, 3

boring-gage (*bör'ing-gä*), *n* A clamp or stop fixed to the shank of a bit or other boring-tool to regulate the depth of the work

boring-head (*bör'ing-hed*), *n*. 1 The cutter-head of a diamond drill. — 2 A short cylinder carrying cutting-tools, fitted upon a boring-bar

boring-machine (*bör'ing-ma-shén*), *n*. Any apparatus employing boring-tools, such as the bit, auger, or drill. Such machines are used for boring both metal and wood. In the first case the boring tool is a revolving cutter head, and the machine is essentially a drill. In these machines the work may be stationary while the cutter head advances as the cut is made, or the work may be advanced or fed to the relatively stationary cutter head. In all these are appliances for securing a variable speed and for adjusting one tool to many kinds of work. They are used to bore out heavy castings, guns, cylinders, wheel hubs, etc. The wood boring machines are essentially machine augers. The auger or bit may be fixed, or may have a slight journal movement as the work proceeds. The block boring machine is an apparatus consisting of two augers driven by hand and a vise for holding the bolt of wood from which a block is to be made. The carpenter's boring machine is an auger supported on a movable frame in such a way that holes can be bored with it at any angle. It is operated by two handles and bevel gearing, the operator sitting astride the machine while at work

boring-mill (*bör'ing-mil*), *n* Same as *boring-machine*

boring-rod (*bör'ing-rod*), *n* A jointed rod to which the tools used in earth-boring and rock-drilling are attached

boring-sponge (*bör'ing-spun*), *n* A salt-water sponge of the genus *Cliona*, which bores into shells and limestone

boring-table (*bör'ing-tä'bl*), *n* The platform supporting the work in a boring-machine

borism, *n* *See* *borism*

borith, *n* [*LL borith*, < Heb *börith* (Jer 11 22), tr. in the English version 'soap'] A plant producing an alkali used in cleansing

Borja (*bör'ja*; Sp pron *bör'hä*), *n* A sweet white wine grown near Saragossa in Spain

borley (*bör'li*), *n* [E dial] A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames

borling (*bör'ling*), *n* [E dial] A local English name of the river-lamprey

born¹ (*börn*), *p* a [*ME born*, *boren* (often shortened *borne*), < AS *born*, pp of *beran*, bear, carry, bring forth. The distinction between *born*¹ and *born*² is recent. *See* *bear*¹]

1 Possessing from birth the quality or character stated, as, a *born* poet, a *born* fool

Dunstan resumed Alfred's task, not, indeed, in the wide and generous spirit of the king, but with the activity of a *born* administrator. J R Green, *Conq of Eng*, p 325

2 Innate, inherited, produced with a person at birth, as, *born* wit, *born* dignity. In both senses opposed to *acquired after birth* or *from experience*

Often abbreviated to *b*

Born in or with, inherited by birth, received or implanted at birth

Wit and wisdom are *born* with a man. Selden, *Table Talk*, p 66.

Born of, sprung from

None of woman *born* shall harm Macbeth. Shak., *Macbeth*, iv 1

Born on the wrong side of the blanket. *See* *blanket*

— **Born to**, destined to from birth, or by right of birth.

I was *born* to a good estate. Swift, *Story of an Injured Lady*

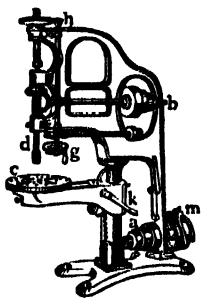
In one's born days, in one's lifetime [Colloq]

There was one Miss Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before in my *born* days. Richardson, *Grandison*, I 108

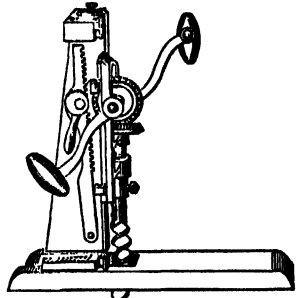
In all his *born* days he never heard such screeches and yells as the wind gave over that chimney. Mrs Stowe, *Oldtown*, p 18.

To be *born* again, to become regenerate in spirit and character, to be converted

Except a man be *born* again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. John III. 3



Boring machine
a b cone pulleys c, boring
dental face plate d boring
shift e hand wheel f, au-
tomatic feed arrangement
g handle which acts upon a
pinion and rack to raise or
lower the face plate m,
belt shifter



Carpenter's Boring machine

To be *born* with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to inherit a fortune by birth, to be born to good luck.

born², *v*. *t* *See* *bone*²

borne¹ (*börn*). [*See* *born*¹.] Past participle of *bear*¹

borne² (*börn*), *n* Same as *bourn*²

borné (*bör-nä'*), *a* [*F*, pp of *borner*, bound, limit, < *borne*, boundary, limit. *See* *bourn*².] Bounded; limited, narrow-minded; of restricted intelligence.

He [Sir Robert Peel] began life as the underling of Lord Sidmouth — the shallowest, narrowest, most *borné*, and most benighted of the old Tory crew. W R Greg, *Misc Essays*, 2d ser., p 234

Bornean (*bör'nē-an*), *a* and *n* [*< Borneo + -an*] 1. *a*. Pertaining to Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago.

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Borneo.

borned, *p*. *a*. An obsolete form of *burned*. Chaucer

borneol (*bör'nē-ol*), *n*. [*< borne(ol) + -ene*] A liquid hydrocarbon (C₁₀H₁₈) secreted by *Dryobalanops camphora*, and holding in solution a solid substance, borneol (C₁₀H₁₈O), or camphor of Borneo. *See* *Dryobalanops*.

Borneo camphor. *See* *camphor*

borneol (*bör'nē-ol*), *n* [*< Borneo + -ol*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

bornine (*bör'nin*), *n* [*Appar. as born-ite + -ine*] Telluric bismuth same as *tetradymite*.

borning, *borning-rod*. *See* *boring*, *boring-rod*.

bornite (*bör'nit*), *n* [After Dr Ignatius von Born, an Austrian mineralogist (1742-91), + *-ite*²] A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts of copper, 14 of iron, and 26 of sulphur, found mostly massive, also in isometric crystals. It has a peculiar bronze color on the fresh fracture (hence called by Cornish miners *horae flesh ore*), but soon tarnishes, and from the bright colors it then assumes it is often named *purple* or *variegated copper* and *crucianite*.

bornous, *bornouse*, *n* Same as *burnouse*

borocalcite (*bö-rö-kal'sit*), *n*. [*< borom + calcite*] A hydrous calcium borate, supposed to occur with other borates in Peru

boroglyceride (*bö-rö-glis'e-rid* or *-rid*), *n* [*< boron + glycer(in) + -ide*] An antiseptic substance containing about 25 per cent of glyceryl borate, or propenyl borate (C₃H₅BO₃), and 75 per cent of free boric acid and glycerin in equivalent proportions

boron (*bö'ron*), *n* [NL, < *bor(ax) + -on*.] Chemical symbol, B, atomic weight, 10.95. A chemical element belonging to the group of non-metals. Two allotropic forms of this element are known, one a brown amorphous powder, slightly soluble in water, the other (adamantine boron) crystalline, and with a luster and hardness inferior only to that of the diamond. In all its compounds boron appears to be trivalent. It does not occur in nature in the free state, but some of its compounds are well known articles of commerce. It is prepared by heating boric acid at a high temperature with some powerful reducing agent such as potassium or aluminium. Its oxygen acid, boric acid, and the soda salt, borax, are extensively used in the arts.

boronatrocalcite (*bö-rö-nä-trö-kal'sit*), *n* [*< boron + natron + calcite*] A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium, the mineral ulexite

borosilicate (*bö-rö-sil'i-kät*), *n* [*< bor(oc) + silic(oc) + -ate*¹] A double salt, in which both boric and silicic acids are combined with a basic radical, as datolite, which is a borosilicate of calcium. Also called *silicoborate*

borough¹ (*bur'ö*), *n* [Early mod E also *borrough*, *burrough*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *borow*, *burou*, etc.; sometimes, esp in comp., written *boro* or *boro*², < ME *borwe*, *borowe*, *borgh*, *burgh*, *borug*, *buruh*, etc., *burce*, *bury*, *bery*, etc., < AS *burh*, *buruh*, *burg* (gen and dat *byrig*, whence the second set of ME forms above, *burce*, etc., E *bury*¹, q v), a town, a fortified place (= OS *burug*, *burg*=OFries *burich*, *burch*=MD *burch*, *borch*, D *burg*, *burgt*=MLG *borch*=OHG *burug*, *buruc*, *burc*, MHG *burc*, G *burg*=Icel *borg*=Sw Dan. *borg*=Goth *burgs*, hence, from OHG etc., ML *burgus*, > OF *burc*, *borg*, F. *bourg*=Pr *borc*=Sp. Pg. *burgo*=It *borgo*), prob < AS *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*)=Goth. *bairgan*=G *bergen*, etc., protect. *See* *bury*¹, *burrow*¹, *burgh*¹, *bourg*¹ (all ult identical with *borough*), *burgess*, *bourgeois*, etc. The word appears in various forms in many names of towns: Peterborough, Edinburgh or Edinboro, Canterbury, Hamburg, Burgos, etc.] 1 Formerly, a fortified town, or a town possessing municipal organization; also, a town or city in general. — 2. In England: (a) A corporate town possessing a regularly organized municipal government and special privileges conferred by royal charter: usually called a *municipal borough*. (b) A town having the right to send one

or more representatives to Parliament: usually called a *parliamentary borough*. Under the general laws regulating municipal government, with some exceptions, the burgesses of each borough elect a certain number of councilors every three years, and these elect the mayor annually and half the aldermen (who serve six years) triennially. Mayor, aldermen, and councilors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is *burgh*. 3. In Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated municipality less populous than a city and differently governed. In general, corresponding to *town* in other States. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania its boundaries are identical with those of one of the primary divisions of the county, in Connecticut and New Jersey they include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining. Also, one of the five administrative subdivisions of the enlarged city of New York. 4. A shelter or place of security.

The flat, level, and plaine fields not able to afford us any borough to shelter us.

Holland, tr of Ammianus, p 114

5† At Richmond in Yorkshire, England, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns, a property held by burgage, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of Parliament. *N E D* — *Close borough*, a pocket borough.

Lansmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a close borough, under one man's nomination. *Bulwer*

Pocket borough, in England before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough the parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family. — **Rotten borough**, a name given before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, the abandoned site of an old town, which returned two representatives though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased. — **To buy a borough**, to purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough. Under recent British legislation this is no longer possible.

borough², *n*. An obsolete form of *burrow²*.

borough³, *n*. An obsolete form of *borrow¹*.

borough-court (bur'ō-kōrt), *n*. The court of record for an English borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

borough-English (bur'ō-ing'glish), *n*. [Irreg translation of AF. *tenure en burgh englois*, tenure in an English borough.] In law, a customary descent of some estates in England to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

It is a remarkable circumstance that an institution closely resembling *Borough English* is found in the Laws of Wales, giving the rule of descent for all cultivating villeins. *Maine, Early List of Institutions*, p 223.

borough-head, *n*. See *borrow-head*.

borough-holder (bur'ō-hōl'dér), *n*. 1 In England, a headborough; a borsholder. [Rare or obsolete.] — 2 In some parts of northern England, a person who holds property by burgage tenure.

The *Borough holders* [Gateshead] are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements, which are particular freehold houses, about 150 in number. They have an estate in fee. *Municipal Corp Reports* (1836), p 1526.

borough-master (bur'ō-mās'tér), *n*. [*< borrow¹ + master*. Cf *burghmaster*, *burgomaster*.] The mayor, governor, or bailiff of an English borough.

boroughmonger (bur'ō-mung'gér), *n*. Formerly, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of an English borough.

These were called *rotten boroughs*, and those who owned and supported them *borough mongers*. *A Penblanque, Jr*, *How we are Governed*, v.

boroughmongering (bur'ō-mung'gér-ing), *n*. Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough, a practice at one time common in England.

We owe the English peccage to three sources: the spoliation of the church, the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts, and the *boroughmongering* of our own times. *Disraeli*, *Coningsby*, iv 4.

borough-reeve (bur'ō-rév), *n*. [*< borough¹ + reeve¹*, after ME *burhreve*, *< AS burh-gerifa*.] 1 Before the Norman conquest, the governor of an English town or city.

They also freely chose their own *borough reeve*, or port-reeve, as their head of the civic community was termed. *Sir E Creasy*, *Eng Const*, p 50.

2. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns before the passage, in 1835, of the Municipal Corporations Act.

borough-sessions (bur'ō-sesh'onz), *n. pl*. The sessions held quarterly, or oftener, in an English borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

boroughship¹ (bur'ō-ship), *n*. [*< borough¹ + -ship*.] A township, the fact of constituting a borough or township. *N E D*.

boroughship² (bur'ō-ship), *n*. [*< borough³ + -ship*.] The condition of being security for the good behavior of neighbors, frank-pledge. *N E D*.

borough-town (bur'ō-toun), *n*. [*< ME burgh-toun*, *borowton*, a town which is a borough, *< AS burhlūn*, an inclosure surrounding a castle, *< burh*, a castle, borough, + *tūn*, inclosure, town. Hence the place-name *Burton*.] A town which is a borough.

borowe¹, **borowe²**, etc. Obsolete forms of *borrow¹*, *borough¹*, etc.

borrachiot, **borrachot**, *n*. Same as *borachio*.

Borragnacese, etc. See *Boragnacese*, etc.

borrasca (bō-ras'kā), *n*. [*< Sp borrasca*, storm, tempest, obstruction (see *borasco*), *dar* or *carr* *en borrasca*, in mining, strike or light upon an unprofitable lead, antithetical to *bonanza*, lit fair weather. See *bonanza*.] In mining, barren rock, the opposite of *bonanza*, 1 (which see).

borrel¹, **borrel²**. See *borrel¹*, *borrel²*.

Borrelist (bor'el-ist), *n*. [*< Adam Borrel*, their founder, + *-ist*.] In *eccles hist*, one of a sect of Mennonites founded in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who rejected the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship, and led a very austere life.

borrow¹ (bor'ō), *n*. [Early mod E also *borow*, *borough*, etc., *< ME borowe*, *bowe*, etc., *< AS borh*, *borg*, a security, pledge, also a surety, bondsman (= OFries *borh*, *borch* = D *borg* = MHG. *borg*, G *borg*, pledge, security), *< bog-gan* (pp *borgen*) = D and G *bergen*, protect, secure. See *borough¹*. The verb *borrow¹* is from the noun.] 1 A pledge or surety, bail, security applied both to the thing given as security and to the person giving it as, "with baile nor *borrowe*." *Spenser*, *Shep Cal*, May.

Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Scott*

2 A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

Yt of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak*, *W T*, i 2

3 Cost, expense.

That great Pan bought with deare *borrow*.
Spenser, *Shep Cal*, Sept.

4 A tithing, a frank-pledge.

borrow¹ (bor'ō), *v*. [*< ME borowen*, *borwen*, etc., *< AS borogan* (= OFries *borga* = D *borg* = MHG. *borgen*, *borgen*, borrow, lit give a pledge, *< borh*, *borg*, a pledge, security. See *borrow¹*, *n*.] I. *trans* 1 To take or obtain (a thing) on pledge given for its return, or without pledge, but on the understanding that the thing obtained is to be returned, or an equivalent of the same kind is to be substituted for it, hence, to obtain the temporary use of with *of* or *from* (formerly *at*) as, to *borrow* a book from a friend, to *borrow* money of a stranger.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nch* v 4

2 To take or receive gratuitously from another or from a foreign source and apply to one's own use, adopt, appropriate, by euphemism, to steal or plagiarize as, to *borrow* aid, English has many *borrowed* words, to *borrow* an author's style, ideas, or language.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke*

It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton*, *Epiconiastes*, xxv

That is the way we are strong by *borrowing* the might of the elements. *Emerson*, *Civilization*

3 To assume or usurp, as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real, assume out of some pretense.

Those *borrow'd* tears that Simon sheds. *Shak*, *Lear*, i 1549

Each part, deprived of supple government,
Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death
And in this *borrow'd* likeness of shrunk death
Thou shalt continue two and forty hours. *Shak*, *R and J*, iv 1

4† To be surety for, hence, to redeem, ransom.

I pray you, let me *borrow* my sins again. *Shak*, *L L L*, v 2

II. *intrans*. 1 To practise borrowing, take or receive loans, appropriate to one's self what belongs to another or others as, I neither *borrow* nor lend; he *borrows* freely from other authors. — 2 In *golf*, when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect.

borrow² (bor'ō), *v*. [Origin uncertain; prob. orig 'take shelter', cf *burrow²*, *shelter*.] *Naut*, to approach either land or the wind closely. *Smyth*

borrow³, *n*. An obsolete form of *borough¹*.

borrower (bor'ō-er), *n*. 1 One who borrows opposed to *lender*.

Neither a *borrower* nor a *lender* in
For loan oft loseth both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
Shak, *Hamlet*, i 3

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own, specifically, in literature, a plagiarist.

Some say I am a great *borrower*. *Pope*

borrow-head¹, *n*. [Also written *borough-head*, orig (AS) **frithborhheafod*, written *frithborhered* in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor, *< frithborh*, a tithing (*< frith*, peace, + *borh*, pledge, security. See *borrow¹*, *n*), + *heafod*, head.] The head of a tithing, a headborough or borsholder.

borrowing (bor'ō-ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *borrow¹*, *v*.] 1. The act of taking or obtaining anything on loan or at second-hand. — 2 The act of taking and using as one's own.

Such kind of *borrowing* as this if it be not better'd by the Borrower, among good Authors is accounted Plagiarism. *Milton*, *Epiconiastes*, xxiii

3 The thing borrowed.

Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings*, not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech. *Jr Taylor* (?), *Artif Handsomeness*, p 165

borrowing-days (bor'ō-ing-dāz), *n. pl*. The last three days of March, old style said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. [Scotch.]

borrow-pit (bor'ō-pit), *n*. In *min engin*, an excavation made by the removal of material for use in filling.

borrella (bōr-sel'ā), *n*. [It **borilla*, fem, corresponding to *borallo*, masc, a bag, purse, pocket, dim of *borra*, a purse. See *borra* and *purse*.] In *glass-making*, an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

borsholder (bōr'shōl-dér), *n*. [Early mod E *borsholder*, *borsolder*, *bursholder*, *< AF borsalder*, *borshalsalder*, repn ME *borghes alder*, *borghes*, gen of *borgh*, a tithing, frank-pledge, *alder*, elnuf. See *borrow¹*, *n*, 4, and *elder¹*, *n*.] Originally, in England, the head or chief of a tithing or frank-pledge, a headborough, afterward, a petty constable. [Now only local.]

bort (hōrt), *n*. [Formerly also *boart*, *bout*, cf. F *hort*, *hort*, *bastard*. Origin unknown.] 1 A collective name for diamonds of inferior quality, especially such as have a radiating crystallization, so that they will not take a polish. These are crushed to form diamond powder or diamond dust, which is used for cutting and polishing diamonds and other precious stones.

2 An amorphous variety of diamond, brown, gray, or black in color, and known also as *black diamond* or *carbonado*, found massive in Brazil in association with pure diamonds. This is extensively used as the cutting material in diamond drills and stone saws, for which ordinary diamonds are unsuited from their crumbling and cleaving.

boruret (bō'rē-ret), *n*. [*< bor* (on) + *-uret*.] The older form for *boride*.

borwet, *n*. A Middle English form of *borrow¹*.

Bos (hōs), *n*. [*Lat*, acc *bovem*, = Gr *βοῦς*, an ox, = E *cow*, *q v*. See *bovine*, *bof*, *buco*, etc.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, having simple horns in both sexes, typical of the family *Bovidae* and subfamily *Bovina*, containing the oxen, or cattle. Its limits vary, it is now commonly restricted to the *B. taurus*, the domestic ox, bull, or cow, and closely related species. Formerly it was about equivalent to the subfamily *Bovina*, as that term is now used. See *ent* under *ox*.

bosa, *n*. See *boza*.

bosard¹, *n*. A Middle English form of *buzzard*. **Boscades** (bos'ka-dēz), *n. pl*. [*NL*, *< Gr βοσκαδ* (pl *βοσκαδ*), a small kind of duck, lit feeding, *< βοσκ*, feed.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of anserine birds nearly coextensive with the modern family *Anatidae*.

bosage, **boskage** (bos'kā), *n*. [*< ME boskage*, *boscage*, *< OF boscage*, mod F *bocage* = Pr *boscage* = Sp. *boscage* = It *boscaggio*, *< ML *boscatum* (found only in sense of 'a tax on firewood brought to town'), *< bosca*, *boschus*, a thicket, wood, *< OHG busc*, a thicket, = E *bush¹* see *bush¹*, *bosh*, *bosket*, *bouquet*.] 1 A mass of growing trees or shrubs, woods, groves, or thickets, sylvan scenery.

The rest of the ground is made into several inclosures (all hedge works or towns of trees) of whole fields, meadows, *boscages*, some of them containing divers ackers. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, April 1, 1644

2. In old law, probably, food or sustenance for cattle which is yielded by bushes and trees.

bosch, *n* See *bosh*⁴

boschbok, *boschbok* (bosch'bok, *D* pron bosch'bok), *n* [*D* *boschbok*, < *bosch*, wood, = *E* *bush*¹, + *bok* = *E* *buck*¹] A name given by the Dutch colonists to an antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus*, as *T. sylvaticus*. Also written *bushbok*.

boschvark, *boschvark* (bosch'vark, *D* pron bosch'vark), *n* [*D* *boschvark*, < *bosch*, wood, = *E* *bush*¹, + *vark*, used only in *dim* *varken*, hog, = *E* *farrow*, *q* v] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the African bush-hog, bush-pig, river-pig, or guinea-pig, as the species of aquatic swine of the genus *Potamocharus* are variously called. *P. africanus*, or *P. putus*, is a wild dit. sized swim with large, strong, protuberant canine teeth and penciled ears.

Boselaphus (bos-el'a-fus), *n* [*NL*, irreg < *L* *bos* (Gr. *βους*), ox (or rather *NL* *Bos* as a generic name), + *Gr* *λαφός*, stag] A genus of large bubaline antelopes, including the nyghau (*B. tragocamelus*), etc.

bosh¹ (bosh), *n* [*Prob* < *F* *bauche* (cf *debosh* and *debauch*), a sketch, < *OF* **esboche* = *Sp* *esbozo* = *Pg* *esboço* = *It* *sbocco* (also, with different prefix, *abbocco*), a sketch, with verb, *F* *esbaucher*, < *OF* *esbaucher*, *esbocher* = *Pg* *esboçar* = *It* *sbizzare* (also *abbizzare*, sketch), < prefix *s-*, *es-*, *L* *ex-*, out, + *bozza*, a rough draft, a blotch, swelling, = *F* *bosse*, > *E* *boss*¹, *q* v (cf *OD* *boats*, *boats*, a sketch, *D* *boetsen*, mold, emboss, of same ult. origin] A rough sketch, an outline, a figure.

The bosh of an argument, the shadow of a syllogism
glimpse The Student, II 287

To cut a bosh, to make a display, cut a figure
bosh¹ (bosh), *v* t [*Prob* < *F* *bauche*, *n*] To cut a figure, make a show. *Taller*

bosh² (bosh), *n* [*cf* *Türk* *bosh*, empty, vain, useless, futile, void of meaning, a word adopted into *E* use from Morier's novel "Ayesha" (1834), in which it frequently occurs in its *Türk* sense as, "this firman is bosh—nothing"] Utter nonsense, absurd or foolish talk or opinions, stuff, trash. [*Colloq*]

This is what *Turks* and *Englishmen* call bosh
W. H. Russell

I always like to read old Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, bosh as it is in a scientific point of view
Kinsley, Two Years Ago, x

bosh² (bosh), *v* t [*cf* *bosh*², *n*] To make bosh or nonsense of, treat as bosh, spoil, humbug. [*Slang*]

bosh³ (bosh), *n* [See *bosches*] 1 See *bosches*—2 A trough in which bloomery tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary

bosh⁴, *bosch* (bosh), *n* [Short for *Bosch butter*, i. e., imitation butter made at 's *Hertogenbosch* or *den Bosch* (F. *Bosch-l-Duc*), lit. 'the duke's wood,' a city of the Netherlands. *D. bosch* = *E* *bush*¹] A kind of imitation butter, butterine, a trade-name in England.

boshah (bosh'ah), *n* [*Türk*] A silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

bosches (bosch'ez), *n* pl [*cf* *G* *boschung*, a slope, < *boschen*, slope, < *G* *dial* (*Swiss*) *bösch*, turf, sod] The lower part of a blast-furnace, extending from the widest part to the top of the hearth. In the older forms of blast furnace there was a marked division into specific zones. In many of the more approved modern forms there are no such definite limits, but a gradual curvature from top to bottom. In such cases it is difficult to say where the bosches begin or end.

Bosjesman (bosch'ez-man), *n* [*S* African *D*] Same as *bushman*, 2.

bosk (bosk), *n* [*cf* *ME* *boske*, also *buske*, unasubstantiated forms of *bush*¹, *q* v (cf *boscage*, *bosky*] A thicket, a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [*Old* and poetical]

Blowing bosks of wilderness *Tennyson*, Princess, i
The wondrous elm that seemed
To my young fancy like an airy book
Poised by a single stem upon the earth
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i

boskage, *n* See *boscage*

bosket, *bosquet* (bos'ket), *n*. [*cf* *F* *bosquet* (= *Sp* *bosquete* = *It* *boschetto*), *dim* of *OF* *bos*, a thicket see *bos*, *bosk*, *bush*¹, and cf *bouquet* and *boscage*] A grove, a thicket or small plantation in a garden, park, etc., formed of trees, shrubs, or tall plants. Also written *basket*.

boskiness (bos'ki-ness), *n* [*cf* *bosky* + *-ness*] The quality of being bosky, or covered with thickets.

Boskol (bos'kol), *n*, pl. [*Gr* *βοσκός*, pl. of *βοσκή*, a herdsman, < *βοσκειν*, feed, graze] An ancient body of monks in Palestine and Meso-

potamia, who dwelt upon the mountains, never occupied a house, lived entirely on herbs, and devoted their whole time to the worship of God in prayers and hymns. Sometimes called *Grazers*.

bosky (bos'ki), *a* [*cf* *bosk* + *-y*¹ Cf *busky*, *busby*] Woody; consisting of or covered with bushes, full of thickets.

This is Britain a little island with little lakes, little rivers, quiet bosky fields, but mighty interests and power that reach round the world. *The Century*, XXVII 102

In lowliest depths of bosky dells
The hermit Contemplation dwells
Whittier Questions of Life

Bosniac (bos'ni-ak), *a* and *n* [*cf* *Bosnia* + *-ac*] Same as *Bosman*.

All this petty persecution has made Austrian rule odious among the Bosniacs. *Fortnightly Rev*, N 8, XXXIX 146

Bosnian (bos'ni-an), *a* and *n* [*cf* *Bosnia* + *-an*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Bosnia, a nominal province of Turkey, lying west of Serbia, the administration of which was transferred to Austria-Hungary by the Berlin Congress of 1878. 2. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Bosnia.

bosom (büz'um or büz'um), *n* and *a* [*Early* mod *E* also *bosome*, *boosome*, < *ME* *bosom*, *bosum*, *boem*, < *AS* *bōsum*, *bōm* (= *OS* *bōsom* = *OFris* *bōsm* = *D* *bocsem* = *MLG* *busem*, *bōsem*, *bōssen*, *LG* *busem* = *OHG* *buousum*, *buousam*, *MHG* *buosem*, *buousen*, *G* *busen*), *bosom*, perhaps orig. like *fathom*, the space between the two arms, with formative *-sm*, < *bōh*, *bōg*, arm see *bough*¹.] 1 *n* 1 The breast, the subclavian and mammary regions of the thorax of a human being, the upper part of the chest.

And he put his hand into his bosom again, and plucked it out of his bosom, and behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. *Ex* iv 7

2 That part of one's clothing which covers the breast, especially, that portion of a shirt which covers the bosom, generally made of finer material than the rest.

And he put his hand into his bosom again, and plucked it out of his bosom, and behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. *Ex* iv 7

3 The inclosure formed by the breast and the arms, hence, embrace, compass, inclosure as, to lie in one's bosom.

They which live within the bosom of that church. *Hooker*

And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. *Luke* xvi 22

4 The breast as the supposed abode of tender affections, desires, and passions.

Their soul was poured out into their mothers' bosom. *Lam* ii 12

Anger resteth in the bosom of fools. *Ecc* vii 9

Hence the weighing of motives must always be confined to the bosom of the individual. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ, p 16

5† Inclination, desire.

You shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shak*, *M* for *M*, iv 3

6 Something regarded as resembling or representing in some respect the human bosom as a sustaining surface, an inclosed place, the interior, the inmost recess, etc. as, the bosom of the earth or of the deep.

Upon the bosom of the ground. *Shak*, *K* John, iv 1

Slips into the bosom of the lake. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii

7 A recess or shelving depression around the eye of a millstone. In Abraham's bosom, in the abode of the blessed in allusion to the parable of Dives and Lazarus, *Luke* xvi 19-31. In the bosom of one's family, in the privacy of one's home, and in the enjoyment of family affection and confidence. To take to one's bosom, to marry.

II. *a* [The noun used attributively.] Of or pertaining to the bosom, either literally or figuratively. In particular—(a) Worn or carried on or in the bosom as, a bosom brooch (b) Cherished in the bosom as, a bosom sin, a bosom secret (c) Intimate, familiar, confidential as, a bosom friend.

I know you are his bosom-counsellor. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii 2

The bosom admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery and a Consistory to them. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng, i

bosom (büz'um or büz'um), *v* t [*cf* *bosom*, *n*.] 1. To inclose, harbor, or cherish in the bosom; embrace; keep with care; cherish intimately.

Bosom up my counsel. *Shak*, *Hen* VIII, i 1

2 To conceal; hide from view; embosom.

To happy convents, bosom'd deep in vines. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv 301

bosom-board (büz'um-börd), *n* A board upon which the bosom of a shirt or other garment is ironed.

bosomer (büz'um-ér or büz'um-ér), *n*. One who or that which embosoms. [Rare.]

Blue! 'Tis the life of heaven—the domain
Of Cynthia the bosomer of clouds. *Keats*, Sonnet.

bosom-spring (büz'um-spring), *n*. A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

From thee that bosom spring of rapture flows
Which only Virtue, tranquil Virtue, knows
Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, II

bosom-staff (büz'um-stáf), *n* An instrument for testing the symmetry of the bosom or central concavity of a millstone.

bosomy (büz'um-i or büz'um-i), *a* [*cf* *bosom* + *-y*¹] Full of sheltered recesses or hollows. *N E D*

boson¹ (büz'sn), *n* A corruption of *boatswain*, representing its common pronunciation.

The merry boson from his side
His whistle takes. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanus, II 3.

boson², *n* [Appar. < *OF* **bocon*, *dim.* of *boce*, a boss. see *boss*¹.] A bolt for the crossbow, having a round knob at the end, with a small point projecting from it.

bosporian (bos-pō'ri-an), *a* [*cf* *bosporus* + *-ian*] Pertaining to a bosporus, particularly (with a capital) to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus, or to the Greek kingdom of Bosporus named from the latter (about 500 B C to A D 250).

The Alans forced the Bosporian kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Iaurians. *Tooke*

bosporus (bos-pō-rus), *n*. [*L*, sometimes in erroneous form *bosphorus*, < *Gr* *βόσπορος*, a name applied to several straits, for *βόα*, *πόρος*, lit. ox's ford (cf *E* *Oxford*, < *AS* *Ozenaford*, oxen's ford). *βόα*, gen. of *βουρ*, an ox (see *Bos*), *πόρος*, passage, ford (akin to *E* *ford*) (> *E* *pore*), < *παρα*, pass over, cross, = *E* *fare*, go see *fare*, *pore*²] A strait or channel between two seas, or between a sea and a lake. More particularly applied as a proper name to the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosporus and to the strait of Yenikale, or Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

bosquet, *n* See *bosket*

boss¹ (bos), *n* [*cf* *ME* *bos*, *bosc*, a boss, < *OF* *boce*, the boss of a buckler, a botch or boil, *F* *bosse*, boss, hump, swelling, = *Pr* *borsa* = *It* *bozza*, a blotch, swelling (also *OF* (Norm.) *boche*, > *ME* *boche*, *E* *botch*¹, *q* v), *prob* < *OHG* *bozo*, a bundle (of flax), *bōz*, a blow, < *bōzan*, *MHG* *bāzen*, *G* *bossen*, strike, beat, = *E* *beat*¹ see *beat*¹. Cf *emboss*] 1 A protuberant part, a round, swelling process or excrescence on the body or upon some organ of an animal or plant. Hence—2† (a) A hump or hunch on the back, a humpback (b) A bulky animal (c) A fat woman.

Be she never so straight, thinke her crooked. And wrest all parts of her body to the worst, be she never so worthy. If she be well sette, then call hir a *Bosse*, if slender, a *Hasill* twygge. *Lilly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p 115

Disdainful *Turkes* and unrev'rend *boas*. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I, III 3

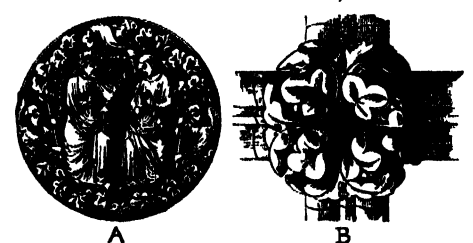
3 A stud or knob. Specifically, a knob or protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, the centers of ancient shields, etc., or as fixed to any object. Bosses are placed at regular intervals on the sides of some book covers, for the purpose of preserving the gliding or the leather of the cover from abrasion.

He runneth upon the thick bosses of his bucklers. *Job* xv 28

On the high altar is placed the Statue of the B. Virgin and our Saviour in white marble, which has a *boss* in the girdle consisting of a very faire and rich sapphire, with divers other stones of price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct 4, 1641

A number of prominent crags and bosses of rock project beyond the general surface of the ground. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p 17

4 In *sculpt*, a projecting mass to be afterward cut or carved.—5 In *arch.*, an ornament



A Architectural Bosses.—French, 13th century
A, from sanctuary of the collegiate church of Semur-en-Auxois, B, from the refectory of the Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, Paris. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs, sometimes richly sculpted.

tured with armorial bearings or other devices, also, any projecting ball or knot of foliage, etc., wherever placed.—8. In *mech* (a) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or any enlarged part of the diameter, as the end of a separate piece in a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosser*, but improperly. (b) A swage or die used for shaping metals.—7 In *ordnance* (a) A cast-iron plate fastened to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. (b) Any protuberance or lug upon a piece of ordnance.—8. A soft leather cushion or pad used for bossing (which see), and also for cleaning gilded surfaces and the like in porcelain- and glass-manufacture.—9† A water-conduit in the form of a tun-bellied figure, a head or reservoir of water. *B Jonson*
boss¹ (bos), *v t* [*ME* **bossen*, *bocen*, from the noun.] 1. To ornament with bosses, be-stud

Turkey cushions *boss d* with pearl

Shak, 7 of the S, II 1

His glorious rapier and hangers all *boss* with pillars of gold
Muddleton, Father Hubbard's Tales

2 Same as *emboss*

Boss d with lengths
 Of classic frieze *Trinnyon*, *Primism*, II

3 In *ceram.*, to bring (a surface of boiled oil) to perfect uniformity. See *bossing*, 1

boss² (bos), *n* [*ME* *boss*, *bore*, a cask, cf *OF* *busse*, a cask, *D* *bus*, a box, *bos*, a package, see *box*²] A cask, especially a small cask, a leather bottle for wine.—*Old boss* [A turn of contempt, prob. a partial use of *boss*², a cask, butt, but cf *Icel* *boss*, *Sw* *bus*, a fellow.] A top

boss³ (bos), *n* [*E* dial; cf *MD* *bosse*, *buss*, *D* *bus*, a box, *buss*, a tube, pipe, channel, = *Dan*. *bosse* = *Sw* *bossa*, a box, see *box*², and cf *boss*²] A wooden vessel used by plasterers for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall

boss⁴ (bos), *n* [*E* dial, perhaps a var of equiv *bass*², *q v*, but cf *D* *bus*, a bundle, as of straw] A hassock, a *bass*

boss⁵ (bōw), *a* [Also written *bos*, *bois*, origin obscure] Hollow, empty as, "his thick *boss* head," *Ramsay*, *Poems*, I 285 [*Scotch*]

boss⁶ (bos), *n* and *a* [A word derived from the Dutch settlers in New York, < *D* *baas*, master, foreman (used literally and figuratively like *boss* in American use *een timmermans-baas*, a boss carpenter), *de vrouw is de baas*, the wife is the boss, *hy is hem de baas in het zingen*, he is the boss in singing, etc.), *MD* *baes*, master of the house, also a friend, fem *baesinne*, mistress of the house, also a friend, = *Flem* *baas* = *LG* *baas*, master, foreman (> *Dan* *bas*, master), = *OHG* *basa* = *MHG* *bass*, *f*, aunt, *U* *bass*, *f*, cousin (dial also aunt, *m(e)*), appar. ult. identical with *G* *wase* = *LG* *wase*, *f*, cousin, aunt. The word, in the same, seems to have meant 'kinsman, cousin,' and to have been used especially as ref. to the master of the household, the chief 'kinsman,' in fact or by courtesy, of the inmates.] *I*, *n* 1 A master. Specifically—(a) One who employs or superintends workmen, a head man, foreman, or manager as, the *bosser* have decided to cut down wages [*U S*]

The actions of the superintendent, or *boss* very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employee *N A Rev*, *CALH* 503

The line looked at its prostrate champion, and then at the new *boss* standing there, cool and brave, and not afraid of a regiment of sledge hammers

T Wuthrop, *Love and Skatun*

(b) In *U S* *politics*, an influential politician who uses the machinery of a party for private ends, or for the advantage of a ring or clique, a professional politician having paramount local influence

2 The chief, the master, the champion, the best or leading person or thing [*Colloq*, *U S*]

II, *a* Chief, master, hence, first-rate as, a *boss* mason; a *boss* player. [*Colloq*, *U S*]

boss⁸ (bos), *v t* [*ME* *boss*, *U S*] To be master of or over; manage, direct, control. as, to *boss* the house [*Slang*, *U S*].—To *boss* it, to act the master.—To *boss* one around or about, to order one about, control one's actions or movements [*Colloq*, *U S*]

boss⁹ (bos), *n*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. a learnedly humorous use of *L* *bos*, cow, cf *Icel* *bás*, *bās*, an exclamation used in driving cows into their stalls (*bās*, a stall, *boose* see *boose*¹).] In the United States (a) A familiar name for a cow, or any of the bovine genus chiefly used in calling or in soothing (b) On the Western plains, a name for the bison or so-called buffalo.

bossage (bos'ā), *n*. [*F* *bossage*, < *bosse*, *boss*, knob. see *boss*¹ and *-age*.] In *building* (a) A stone which projects beyond the face of

the adjacent work, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into some ornamental or significant form. (b) Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the face of the building, with indentures or channels left in the joinings, used chiefly upon projecting corners. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto and sometimes with a listel. Also called *rustic quoins*

bosse (bos), *n* [*F* *bosse*, a boss, hump, etc. see *boss*¹. Cf. *boss*², a small cask.] A large glass bottle filled with powder and having strands of quickmatch attached to the neck, used for incendiary purposes

bosselated (bos'e-lā-ted), *a* [*F* *bosseler*, *emboss*, < *bosse*, *boss* see *boss*¹] Covered with inequalities or protuberances

bosset (bos'et), *n* [*boss*¹ + *dim -et*] 1. A small boss or knob, especially one of a series as, "a sword-belt studded with *bossets*," *Jour Archéol Asm*, XXX. 93.—2 The rudimentary antler of the male red deer

bossiness (bos'i-nes), *n* The quality of being bossy or in relief applied especially to sculpture and ornament as, "a pleasant *bossiness*," *Runkin*, *Aratra Penteliei*, I § 21

bossing (bos'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *boss*¹, *r*] 1 In *ceram.*, the process by which a surface of color is made level and uniform. This is done by first laying on a coat of boiled oil, usually with a camel's hair brush, upon which the color is deposited generally by being dusted from cotton wool. The coat of oil is then made perfectly uniform and smooth by means of a leather *boss*. Also called *ground laying*

2 The film of boiled oil thus spread over earthenware to hold the coloring materials

bossism (bos'izm), *n* [*boss*⁶ + *-ism*] The control of politics by bosses [*U S*]

The vote of Pennsylvania would be worse than doubtful if *bossmen* were found to be still the potential force

The American, VI 48

bossive (bos'iv), *a* [*boss*¹ + *-ive* Cf *F* *bossu*, hump-backed] Crooked, deformed as, "a *bossive* birth," *Osborne*, *Advice to his Son*, p 70 (1658)

bossy¹ (bos'i), *a* [*boss*¹ + *-y*] 1 Furnished or ornamented with a boss or bosses
 His head reclining on his *bossy* shield
Pope, *Iliad* x 173

2 Projecting in the round, boldly prominent, as if composed of bosses said of sculpture, etc.
 Cornice or filize with *bossy* sculpture a grav. *n*
Milton, *P L*, I 716

bossy² (bos'i), *a* [*boss*⁶ + *-y*] Acting like a boss, masterful, domineering [*Colloq*, *U S*]

bossy³ (bos'i), *n* [*Dim* of *boss*⁷] A familiar name for a cow or calf. See *boss*⁷ (a)

bossal (bos'tal), *n* [*E* dial.] A winding way up a very steep hill *Hallswell* [*Prov Eng* (Suffolk)]

bostanji (bos-tan'ji), *n pl* [*Turk* *bostānji*, < *bostān*, < *Pers* *bustān*, a garden] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various ways about his person, as in mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, etc., and also in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

boston (bōs'ton), *n* [So called from the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where it was invented by French officers at the time of the revolutionary war.] 1 A game of cards. The hands are dealt and played as in whist, each of the four players having the right to bid or offer to take unassisted a certain number of tricks, to lose every trick but one, or every trick, etc. The highest bidder plays against the rest, and if successful gains, if defeated loses according to the size of his bid. There are varieties of the game known as *boston de Fontainebleau* and *Russian boston*

2 The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston.

Boston Port Bill. See *bill*³.

Bostrichidae, **Bostrichus**. See *Bostrychidae*, *Bostrychus*.

Bostrychidae (bos-trik'i-dē), *n pl*. [*NL*, < *Bostrychus* + *-idae*] A family of xylophagous cryptopentamerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bostrychus*, containing small cylindrical beetles, the larvae of which are limbless by many associated with the family *Pimpla*

Bostrychidae live in companies, and belong to the most dreaded destroyers of forests of conifers. The way in which they eat into the bark is very peculiar, being characteristic of the individual species and indicative of their mode of life. The two sexes meet in the superficial passages, which the female, after copulation, continues and lengthens in order to lay her eggs in pits which she hollows out for that purpose. The larvae, when hatched, eat out lateral passages, which, as the larvae increase in size and get farther from the main passage, become larger, and give rise to the characteristic markings on the inside of the bark
Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 588.

bostrychite (bos'tri-kit), *n* [*Gr* *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, + *-ite*².] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair

bostrychoid, **bostrychoidal** (bos'tri-koid, bos'tri-koi'dal), *a* [*Gr* *βόστρυχος*, a curl, + *-oid*, form] Having the form or character of a bostryx

Bostrychus (bos'tri-kus), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, also a certain insect (according to some, the male of the glow-worm); also written *βοστρυχος*, cf *βοστρυς*, a cluster of grapes] A genus of beetles, typical of the family *Bostrychidae* and subfamily *Bostrychinae*, species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most injurious species is *B typographus*, the typographer beetle, which infests coniferous trees, devouring, in both the larval and the perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark thus causing the death of the trees. Other species are *B chalcographus*, *B stenocephalus*, etc. The trees thus affected are pines, spruces, larches, etc., as well as fruit trees of the orchard, as the apple. Also spelled *Bostrichus*. See *Bostrychidae*

bostryx (bos'triks), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr* as if *βόστρυς* for *βόστρυχος*, a curl, etc. see *Bostrychus*] In *bot.*, a uniparous helioid cyme—that is, a raceme-like cyme, or flower-cluster, with all the branches or pedicels upon one side. It is usually more or less coiled

bostryst, *a*. An obsolete form of *bousterous*

Boswellia (boz-wel'i-ā), *n* [*NL*, named after Dr John Boswell of Edinburgh] A genus of balsamic plants, natural order *Burseraceae*, the species of which are imperfectly known. *B Carteri* and some other species of the hot and dry regions of eastern Africa and southern Arabia furnish oilbalm (which see), the frankincense of antiquity. *B Pterocarya* of the Somali region yields a highly fragrant resin, the primitive gum (cml), largely used in the East as a nasticatory. *B serrata*, of India, the sal tree, also yields a resin which is used in that country as incense

Boswellian (boz-wel'i-an), *a* [*Gr* *Boswell* (see *def*) + *-ian*] Relating to or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr Johnson, characterized by an uncritical and simple admiration for some person used especially of biographers and biography

Boswellism (boz-wel'i-izm), *n* [*Gr* *Boswell* + *-ism*] The style or manner of Boswell as a biographer, uncritical admiration of one's hero, with faithful but indiscriminate narration of details

We think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen *Boswellism*
Macaulay, *Milton*.

Boswellize (boz-wel'iz), *v t or t*, pret and pp. *Boswellized*, ppr *Boswellizing* [*Gr* *Boswell* + *-ize*] To write in the style of Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson, report or reproduce with minuteness of detail or without the exercise of the critical faculty

One cannot help wishing that Boswell had *Boswellized* some of these endless conversations for the talk of Gray was on the testimony of all who heard it, admirable for fulness of knowledge, point and originality of thought.
Lowell, in *New Princeton Rev*, I 165

bot¹, **bott**¹ (bot), *n* [Generally used in pl *bots*, *botts*, = *Sc* *bats*, *batts*, cf *Gael* *botus*, a belly-worm, *botag*, a maggot] A name given to the larva or maggot of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. The *bots* which infest horses are the larvae of the *Gastrophilus equi*, or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in great numbers in the stomach for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupa, which in five weeks become perfect insects, woolly, and not quite half an inch long. See *cut* under *bot fly*

bot² (AS pron bōt), *n* The Anglo-Saxon form (*bot*) of *boot*¹, a fine, etc. only in historical use

A theft committed on any one of these three days [the Gang days] was, by Alfred's laws, scored in a two fold *bot* or fine, as if it had been a Sunday or one of the higher Church holidays. *Black*, *Church of our Fathers*, III II 107

bot³, *a*. An obsolete preterit of *bite*

bot⁴, *prep* and *conj*. A Middle English form of *but*

bot⁵ (bot), *n* [From the initials of "Board of Trade"] The English Board of Trade unit of electrical supply

bot. 1. An abbreviation of *botany*, *botanical*, and *botanist*—2 A contraction of *bought*²

botanic (bō-tan'ik), *a*, and *n* [= *F* *botanique*, < *ML*. *botanicus*, < *Gr*. *βοτανικός*, < *βοταν*, an herb, plant, see *botany*] 1. *a* Pertaining to botany, or the scientific study of plants.—**Botanic garden**, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany

II, *n*. A botanist.

botanical (bō-tan'j-kal), *a* Pertaining to or concerned with the study or cultivation of plants. — **Botanical geography** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).

botanically (bō-tan'j-kal-i), *adv* In a botanical manner, after the manner of a botanist, according to a system of botany.

botanize, *v* See *botanise*.

botanist (bot'a-nist), *n* [*< botany + -ist, = F botaniste*] One who studies or is skilled in botany, one versed in the structure, habits, geographical distribution, and systematic classification of plants.

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of botanist to number up their tribes
Thomson, Spring, l 224

botanize (bot'a-niz), *v*, *intr* and *pp* *botanized*, *ppr* *botanizing* [*< botany + -ize = F botaniser*] Cf *Gr βοτάνω*, to eat up weeds. **I.** *intrans* To examine or seek for plants for the purpose of studying and classifying them, etc., investigate the vegetable kingdom as a botanist.

II trans To explore botanically, as, to botanize a neighborhood.

Also spelled *botanise*.

botanologist (bot'a-nol'ō-jist), *n* [*< botanology + -er*] A botanist. Sir T. Brown.

botanology (bot'a-nol'ō-jī), *n* [= *F botanologie*, *< Gr βοτάνη*, an herb, + *-λογία*, *< λογία*, speak see *-ology*] The science of botany. *Bailey*.

botanomanancy (bot'a-nō-man-ā), *n* [= *F botanomanie*, *< Gr βοτάνη*, an herb, + *μανία*, divination] An ancient method of divination by means of plants, especially by means of the leaves of the sage and fig. A person's name and the question to which an answer was desired were written on the leaves, which were then laid out exposed to the wind, as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up and joined together to form some word, which was supposed to be an answer to the question.

Botanophaga (bot'a-nof'a-gā), *n* *pl* [*NL, < Gr βοτάνη*, an herb, + *φάγεω*, eat] A name of the herbivorous marsupial mammals, as distinguished collectively from the *Zoophaga*, or carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. The kangaroo is an example.

botany (bot'a-nī), *n* [Early mod E also *botane*, formed from *botan*, as if *< Gr βοτάνη*, a rare var of *βοτάνη*, an herb, grass, fodder, *< βοσκήν*, feed, mid *βοσκήναι*, feed one's self, cf *L vesci*, eat] The science of plants. It treats of the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of them into larger and smaller groups according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the earth, as well as the distribution of plants at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections: (a) *Structural or morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the structure and organization of plants, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. Also called *anatomy*. (b) *Physiological or biological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, and their minute structure and method of growth. (c) *Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. Also called *phenology*. (d) *Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are to be classified or arranged with reference to their degrees of relationship. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, and improved and enlarged by DeCandolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the *natural system* because it is intended to express, as far as possible, the various degrees of relationship among plants as these exist in nature, and to group next to each other the various species, genera, and orders which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Linnæus, based on the modifications of the corolla, but the best known is that of Linnæus founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which was designed by Linnæus to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now gone entirely out of use, or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom. (e) *Geographical botany*, that branch which relates to the natural distribution of plants over the globe, and to the inquiry into the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution. (f) *Paleontological or fossil botany*, that branch which embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany Bay gum, kino, oak, resin, tea, etc. See the nouns.

botargo, botarga (bō-tār'gō, -gā), *n* [*< Sp botarga* (= *It botargo, botarga, butarga, buttarga*, now *botargia*, *botarica* = *F. boutargue*), *< Ar būlūkāh*, *< Coptic outarakhon*, *< ov-*, indef art, + *Gr τάρπιον*, dim of *τάρπος*, a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy, meat preserved by salting or pickling] A relish made of the roes of certain fishes strongly salted after

they have become putrid. much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to thirst. The great white Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, is one of the principal sources of botargo. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive oil and lemon juice. Also *botargo*.

We staid talking and singing and drinking great draughts of claret, and eating botargo and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being moonshine. *Pepys, Diary*, l 191

Botaurinus (bō-tā-rī'nō), *n*, *pl* [*NL, < Botaurus + -inus*] A subfamily of *Ardeidae*, or herons, containing the bitterns, distinguished from true herons by having only ten tail-feathers and two pairs of powder-down tracts, and the outer toe shorter than the inner. In habits the *Botaurinus* also differ from the other *Ardeidae*, being solitary, nesting on the ground, and laying eggs unlike those of true herons. See *cut* under *bittern*.

Botaurus (bō-tā-rus), *n* [*NL, irreg < L bos*, an ox, + *taurus*, a bull, suggested by the old form (ME *butor*, OF *butor*, *butor*) of *bittern*, q v] The typical genus of the subfamily *Botaurinae*. See *bittern*.

botch (bōch), *n*. [*< ME botche, bocche, < OF boche*, a botch, sore, var of *bore*, a botch, swelling, > mod *F bosse*, *E boss*! see *boss*! Cf. OD. *butse*, a boil, swelling, *< butsen*, D *botsen*, strike, beat, akin to OHG *bōzan* = *E. beat*! Cf *botch*! A swelling on the skin, a large ulcerous affection, a boil.

Yet who more foul, disordered of attire?
Pearl'd with the botch as children burnt with fire
Mudleton, Micro Cynicon, l 4

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss
Milton, P. L., xii 180

botch (bōch), *v* *t* To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, botch'd with stains

Garth, Dispensary, ll 160

botch (bōch), *v* [Also *E* dial or colloq *bodge*, q v; < ME *bocchen*, repair, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MD *botsen*, *butsen*, *boetsen*, repair, patch, same word as *butsen*, D *botsen*, strike, beat, knock together, akin to OHG *bōzan*, beat, = *E. beat*! Cf *botch*! and *boss*!] **I. trans** 1 To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment often used figuratively.

To botch up what they had torn and rent,
Kilgallon and the government. *S. Butler*, Hudibras

Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his botching my camlott coat, to tell me that my father was at our church, I got me ready. *Pepys, Diary*, l 407

2 To put together unsuitably or unskilfully, perform, express, etc., in a bungling manner, hence, to spoil by unskilful work, bungle.

For tison botch'd in rhyme will be thy bane
Dryden, Abs and Achit, ll 485

II. intrans To mend or patch things in an unskilful manner, be a bungler or botcher.

botch (bōch), *n* [*< botch*, v] 1 A bungled or ill-finished part, a flaw, a blemish.

To leave no ruin nor botches in the work

Shak., Macbeth, iii 1

2 A patch, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner. — 3 That which is botched, ill-finished or bungled work generally.

I fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel reduced to make dishes or rather amorphous botches by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle*

A poorly paid teacher, whose work is a botch, and therefore an injury to the growing mind. *Journal of Education*, XIX 41

4 A bungling, unskilful workman or operator of any kind, a botcher.

botchedly (bōch'ed-lī or bōcht'h), *adv* [*< botched*, *pp* of *botch*, v, + *-ly*] In a botched or clumsy manner, with botches or patches.

Thus patch they heaven, more botch'dly than old clothes
Dr H. More, Psychannasia, lll iii 67

botcher (bōch'or), *n*. [*< ME *bocchere* (spelled *bocchare*, Prompt Parv), < *botch* + *-er*.]

1 A mender, a repairer or patcher, specifically, a tailor who does repairing.

Let the botcher mend him. Anything that's mended is but patched. *Shak., T. N.*, l 6

Physicians are the body's cobblers, rather the botchers of men's bodies, as the one patches our tattered clothes, so the other soldiers our diseased flesh. *Ford, Love's Malcontent*, l 2

2 One who botches, a clumsy, bungling workman, a bungler.

botcher (bōch'or), *n* [Origin unknown] The grise, a local English name in the Severn valley.

botcherly (bōch'or-lī), *a* [*< botcher* + *-ly*] Clumsy; unworkmanlike. [Rare]

Botcherly mangle of collections

Hartsh., tr of Comenius, p 80

Botcherly poetry, botcherly
Mudleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ll. 1

botchery (bōch'er-i), *n*. [*< botch* + *-ery*.] A botching, or that which is botched, clumsy or bungling work or workmanship. [Rare]

If we speak of base botchery, were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?

World of Wonders (1606), p 235

botchka (bōch'kā), *n* Same as *bocchka*.

botchy (bōch'i), *a* [*< ME botchy, bocchy, etc.; < botch* + *-y*.] Marked with botches, full of or covered with botches, as, "a botchy core," *Shak., T. and C.*, ll 1

botchy (bōch'i), *a*. [*< botch* + *-y*.] Imperfect, botched.

bote (bōt), *n* [The ME and AS (dat) form of *boot*, ML *bota*, retained archaically in law writings see *boot*!] 1† Help, aid, relief, salvation, remedy in illness, boot (which see). Specifically — 2 In old law (a) Compensation, as for an injury, amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offense as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain (b) A privilege or allowance of necessities for repair or support, estovers as, *house-bote*, enough wood to repair a house or for fuel, *plow-bot*, cart-bote, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry, *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, etc.

bote (bōt), Middle English preterit of *bite*. **bote**, *prep* and *conj* A Middle English form of *but*.

botel, *n* An obsolete form of *bottle*.

boteler, *n* An obsolete form of *butler*.

botelless, *a* A Middle English form of *bootless*.

boterol, boteroll (bot'e-rōl), *n* [*< F boute-rolle*, "the chape of a sheath or scabbard" (Cotgrave), < *bouter*, place, adapt see *but*!] In her, the chape or crampet of a scabbard used as a bearing. Also *bawteroll*.

botewit, *n* [Early mod E also *boatewe*, *botowe*, < late ME *botew*, *butew*, *butwe*, *botwe*, < *bote*, boot, + *-w*, *-we*, repr *F -eau*, < *L -illus*, dim termination] A short boot.

bot-fly (bot'fī), *n* A name given to dipterous insects of the family *Eristidae*, the larvae of which infest different parts of living animals. See *bot*. The horse bot, *Gasterophilus equi* (Fabricius),



Horse Bot fly (*Gasterophilus equi*) about natural size
a, lateral view, b dorsal view

is taken into the stomach of the horse the ox bot lives just under the cuticle of the ox, and the sheep bot, *Ecstrusus* (Linnæus), in the frontal sinuses of the sheep. Other animals are affected by particular species.

both (bōth), *a* and *pron* [= *Sc both*, < ME *both*, *booth*, earlier *both*, *bath*, etc., not found in AS except in the simple form *bā*, etc. (see below), but perhaps existent, being in OS, etc., otherwise taken from Scand, = OS. *bōthie*, *bāthia* = OFries. *bōthe*, *bāde* = OHG *bēde*, *beide*, MHG *G beide* = Icel *báðir*, m, *báðhar*, f, *báðis*, *báðis*, neut, = Sw *båda* = Dan *baade*, both, cf Goth *bapōths*, n pl, both; < Goth. *bai* = AS *bā* (*begen*, *bu*), both, ME *ba*, *ho*, cf *L ambo* = Gr *ἀμφο* = Skt *ubhau*, both see *but*!, with a termination of obscure origin, perhaps orig the def. art in pl (AS *thā* = Goth *thai*, *thō*, etc.) coalesced with the adj; but this explanation does not apply to the Goth *bapōths*] The one and the other, the two, the pair or the couple, in reference to two persons or things specially mentioned, and denoting that neither of them is to be excluded, either absolutely or (as with *either*) as an alternative, from the statement.

You're *both* love [the love of you both]

Chaucer, Troilus, iv 168

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech, and both of them made a covenant. *Gen* xxi 27

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate, but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both. *Rollingbrooke*

Both had been presidents, both had lived to great age, both were early patriots, and both were distinguished and ever honored by their immediate agency in the act of independence. *D Webster*, Adams and Jefferson

[The genitive *both's* (ME *bothes*, *bothers*, earlier *bothre*) is now disused, in the earlier period it was joined usually with the genitive plural of the personal pronoun. Subsequently the simple *both*, equivalent to *of both*, was used.

One bath wounded me,
That's by me wounded, both our remedies
Within thy help and holy physic, lies

Shak., R. and J., II 3

Both two, both the two, pleonastically for *both*

Both the two cities reached a high pitch of prosperity
Grote, Hist. Greece, II 18

both (bôth), *adv.* or *conj.* [*ME* *bothe*, *bothen*, *bathe*, etc., from the *adj.*] Including the two (terms or notions mentioned): an adverb preceding two coordinate terms (words or phrases) joined by *and*, and standing thus in an apparent conjunctive correlation, *both . . . and*, equivalent to *not only . . . but also*. *Both* is thus used sometimes before three or more coordinate terms

I thought good now to present unto your Grace not any better gift of mine own, but surely an excellent gift of an other mans devise and making, which *both* hath done, doth, and shal do much good to many other good folke, and to your Noble Grace also

John Fowler, Pref. to Sir T. More's *Comfort against Tribulation* (1573)

[He] was indeed his country's *both* minion, mirror, and wonder

Ford, *Line of Life*

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed

Acts xiv 1

Which I suppose they doe resigne with much willing

ness, *both* Livory, Badge, and Cognizance

Milton, *Elkonoklastos*, xxi

But these discourses were *both* written and delivered in the freshness of his complete manhood

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v

bother (bôth'er), *v.* [First in the early part of the 18th century, also written *bodder*, *Se bauther*, *bather*, origin unknown, possibly a corruption of *pother*. The earliest instances seem to be from Swift and other Irishmen, which would seem to favor the supposed Ir derivation, < Ir *buadhaim*, I vex, disturb (cf. *buadhairt*, trouble, affliction), but the Ir words as pronounced have no resemblance to *bother*, except as to the initial *b*.] *I. trans* 1† To bewilder, confuse

With the din of which tube my head you so bother

T. Sheridan, To Swift

2. To give trouble to, annoy; pester, worry

Dunsey bothered me for the money, and I let him have it

George Eliot, *Illas Marner*, ix

He bothered his audience with no accidental effects

Stedman, *Poets of America*, p. 280

[Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of exclamation]

Bother the woman for plaguing me!

Farrar, I

= *Syn.* *Preter, Worry*, etc. See *tease*, *v. t.*

II. intrans To trouble one's self, make many words or much ado as, don't bother about that

bother (bôth'er), *n.* [*< bother, v.*] 1† Blarney, humbug, palaver *N. E. D.* 2† Trouble, vexation; plague as, what a bother it is!

The bother with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 370

At night, they [the ponies] were a bother, if picketed out, they fed badly and got thin, and if they were not picketed, they sometimes strayed away

The Century, XXX 221

botheration (bôth'er-â-shon), *n.* [*< bother + -ation*] The act of bothering, or the state of being bothered, annoyance, trouble, vexation, perplexity.

A man must have a good stomach that can swallow this botheration [autograph albums] as a compliment

Scott, *Diary*, Nov. 20, 1825

Their smallness, their folly, their rascality, and their simple power of botheration

Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p. 250

botherer (bôth'er-er), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys as, "such botherers of judges,"

Warren

botherment (bôth'er-ment), *n.* [*< bother + -ment*] The act of bothering or the state of being bothered, trouble, annoyance, botheration [Rare]

I am sure it would be a botherment to a living soul to lose so much money

J. F. Cooper

bothersome (bôth'er-sum), *a.* [*< bother + -some*] Troublesome; annoying, inconvenient

By his bothersome questioning of all traditional assumptions

The American, VII 245

They [casements] open sideways, in two wings, and are screwed together by that bothersome little iron handle over which we have fumbled so often in European inns

II James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 353

both-handedness (bôth'han'ded-nes), *n.* The power of using either hand with equal ease, ambidexterity.

The tendency toward what might be called *both handed* new in the use of the brush

The Student, III 224

both-hands (bôth'handz), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum

He is his master's *both hands*, I assure you

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1

bothie, *n.* See *bothy*.

bothock (bôth'ok), *n.* A name of the fish otherwise called the bib [Prov. Eng.]

bothom, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

Chaucer

bothrenchyma (bôth-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr *bothron*, a pit, + *enchyma*, an infusion (> NL *enchyma*, a tissue), < *εχυνω*, pour in, < *ει*, = E *en*, + *χυνω*, akin to AS *geotan*, pour] In bot., tissue composed of pitted ducts

bothria, *n.* Plural of *bothrium*

Bothriocephalidae (bôth'ri-ô-sel'â-dê), *n. pl.*

[NL., < *Bothriocephalus* + *-idae*] A family of cestoid or tæniate worms, order *Cestodea*, including the broad tapeworms, which have only two bothria or suckers on the head (whence they are also called *Dibothrida*) It includes the genera *Bothriocephalus* and *Dibothrium*

Bothriocephalus (bôth'ri-ô-sel'â-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr *bothron*, a small trench (see *bothrium*), + *kephala*, head] A genus of the *Cestodea*, or cestoid worms, of which the broad tapeworm, *B. latus*, is the type. It belongs to the group of the *Pseudophyllidae* (which see) Also *Bothycephalus*

bothrium (bôth'ri-um), *n.*, *pl.* *bothria* (-i)

[NL., < Gr *bothron*, a small trench, dim of *bothron*, a pit, trench] One of the facets or fosses upon the head of a tapeworm

The common tape worm wants the opposite bothria, or fosses

E. R. Wright, *Animal Life*, p. 582

Bothrodendron (bôth-rô-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr *bothron*, a pit, + *dendron*, a tree] In bot., an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to *Lepidodendron*

Bothrophora (bôth-rof'ê-râ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bothrophora*, < Gr *bothron*, a trench, a pit, + *-phora*, < *φέρω* = E *bear*.] The solenoglyph venomous serpents of the new world, so called from having a pit between the eyes and nose corresponding to the family *Crotalida*, and contrasting with the *Abothrophora*

both-sided (bôth'sid), *a.* Complete, comprehensive, not limited or partial

There is forced on us the truth that a scientific morality arises only as fast as the one-sided conceptions adapted to transitory conditions are developed into *both-sided* conceptions

II Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, p. 98

both-sidedness (bôth'sid-ded-nes), *n.* Impartiality, completeness or comprehensiveness of view or thought

Even in our country and age there are dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness*

II Spencer, *Social*, p. 297

both-sides (bôth'sidz), *a.* Being or speaking on both sides, double-tongued; deceitful [Rare]

Damnable *both sides* rogue! Shak., *All's Well*, iv 3

bothum†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*

bothum†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*

bothy, *bothie* (bôth'i), *n.*, *pl.* *bothies* (-iz)

[Also written *bothay*, appar. < Gael *bothag*, a cottage, hut, dim of Gael and Ir *both*, a hut, but the *th* is not sounded in these words See *booth*] 1 A small cottage, a hut

The salt sea we'll harry,

And bring to our *bothies*

The cream from the *bothy*

And curd from the pen

Come over the Stream, *Charlie*

That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*

Scott

To accept the hospitality of a very poor Highland *bothy*

The Century, XXV 119

2 A house for the accommodation of a number of workpeople in the employment of the same person or company

More especially, a kind of barrack in connection with a large farm, where the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers are lodged

Bothy system, the practice, common in Aberdeenshire and other northern counties of Scotland, of lodging the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers employed on the larger farms in barrack like buildings apart from their employer's residence

botoné (bô-ton-ê), *a.* Same as *bottony*

bo-tree (bô-trê), *n.* [*< Singhaliese* *bo* (also *boga*, *gaha*, tree), a shortened form of Pali *bothi*, the bo-tree, short for *bothi-taru*, bo-tree (< *bothi* (< Skt *bothi*), wisdom, enlightenment, + *taru*, tree), answering to Skt *bothi-vriksha* (*vriksha*, tree) See *Buddha*] The *Ficus religiosa*, or pipul-tree, under which Sakayamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have become "enlightened" (Buddha), after forty days' fixed contemplation, during which time he was subjected to all manner of temptation, and to have evolved the four noble truths by which mankind may be delivered from the miseries attending upon birth, life, and death The particular bo tree under which this happened is said to have been produced at the moment of his birth

Botrychium (bo-trik'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr *βότρυς*, equiv. to *βοτρυχος*, a curl or lock, a

cluster see *Bostrychus*] A genus of cryptogamous plants, natural order *Ophoglossaceae*, allied to the ferns

They bear clustered or less sporangia in continued parallel spikes above the variously divided frond There are several widely distributed species known by the popular name of *moonwort*, from the crescent shape of the divisions of the frond in some common kinds The name *grape fern* is also given to them, and one species *B. Virginicum*, is called *rat-tail-maker fern*

botryllid (bo-tril'id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Botryllidae*

Botryllidae (bo-tril'id), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botryllus* + *-idae*] A family of compound ascidians or tunicates, of the order *Isentoidae* They have a definite number of acanthopores grouped about a common cloaca of the ascidium the viscera of each single body, which is not divided into thorax and abdomen, lying by the side of the respiratory cavity, and no lobes around the inhalant orifice There are several genera besides *Botryllus* Also *Botryllacea* and *Botryllous*

Botryllus (bo-tril'us), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr *βότρυς*, a cluster or bunch of grapes, a curl or lock] A genus of compound ascidians, typical of the family *Botryllidae* *B. stellatus* and *B. violaceus* are examples

Botryocephalus (bô-tri-ô-sel'â-lus), *n.* Same as *Bothriocephalus* (Oken, 1815)

botryogen (bô-tri-ô-jen), *n.* [*< Gr* *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-γενος*, producing, etc., see *-gen*] A red or ochre-yellow mineral from Falun in Sweden, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of iron, magnesium, and calcium

botryoid, **botryoidal** (bô-tri-oid, bô-tri-oid'al), *a.* [*< Gr* *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, < *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ειδής*, like a cluster of grapes, < *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ειδής*, form of] Having the form of a bunch of grapes, like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes In

bot., applied to forms of inflorescence which are apparently botryose, but in reality cymose

botryoidally (bô-tri-oid'al-i), *adv.* In a botryoidal manner, so as to resemble a bunch of grapes as, vessels *botryoidally* disposed

botryolite (bô-tri-ô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr* *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *λίθος*, a stone] A variety of datolite or borosilicate of calcium, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arondal in Norway, and elsewhere Its colors are pale gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose red It is said to differ from datolite in containing more water

botryose (bô-tri-ô-s), *a.* [*< Gr* *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ος*] In bot. (a) Of the type of the raceme, corymb, umbel, etc. applied to indeterminate forms of inflorescence (b) Clustered, like a bunch of grapes

Botrytis (bo-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes] A large genus of mucedinous fungi, usually growing upon dead wood and leaves, characterized by the somewhat dendroid mode of branching of the fertile hyphae, which bear simple spores more or less grouped near the tips One species, *B. Bursiana*, grows upon living silkworms, and causes the disease known as muscardine A large number of species growing upon living plants were formerly included in this genus, but are now referred to *Peronospora*

bots (bôts), *n. pl.* See *bot*†

bot†, *n.* See *bot*†

bot†, *n.* [*< F* *botte*, a bundle, a truss (OF dim. *botel* see *botte*)] The name given by lace-makers to the round cushion, held on the knee, on which the lace is woven

botargo, *n.* Same as *botargo*

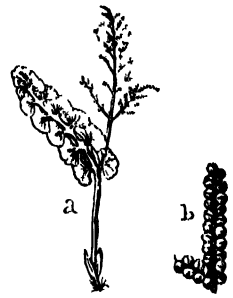
Böttger ware See *ware*†

bottelt, *n.* Same as *botel*

botteroll, *n.* Same as *botrol*

botthammer (bôth'am'er), *n.* [*< bott* (prob. < ME *botte*, a form of *bot*) + *hammer*] A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax

bottine (bô-tên'), *n.* [F, dim of *botte*, a boot. see *boot*†] 1 A half-boot, a woman's fine shoe.—2 An appliance resembling a boot,



Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*)
a, entire plant; b, branch of the fertile frond showing sporangia



Botryoid structure Chalcedony

with straps, springs, buckles, etc., to correct or prevent distortion of the lower limbs and feet of children

bottling (bot'ing), *n* [Perhaps from *batting*, < *bat*, ME. occasionally *bottle*, a club, stick.] The operation of restopping the tap-hole of a furnace with a plug of clay on the end of a wooden rod, after a portion of the charge has been removed

bottle¹, *n* [ME, also *bottle*, *buttle*, < AS *botl* (= OS *botl* = OFries *bodel* = Icel *bol* (also deriv *bœli*), a dwelling, abode, farm, also lair, den, = Dan *bol*, a farm, *bol*, *bolle*, in local names), cf. *bold*, a dwelling (> *byldan*, E *built*, q v), and *būr* (> E *bower*¹), a dwelling, < *būan* (√ **bu*), dwell see *bower*¹, *boud*², etc.] A dwelling, a habitation a word extant (as *-bottle*, *-bottle*) only in some local English names, as *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbottle*

bottle² (bot'l), *n* [Early mod E also *bottel*, *botle*, < ME *botel*, *bottelle* = D *botel* = LG *buttel*, *buddel*, < OF *butl*, *m*, also *boutelle*, *boutille*, F. *bouteille* = Pr Pg *botella* = Sp *botella* = It *botiglia*, < ML *buticula*, *f*, dim of *butis*, *butis*, *butta* (> OF *boute*, F *botte*), a butt see *butt*³] 1. A hollow mouthed vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, for holding and carrying liquids Oriental nations use skins or leather for this purpose, and of the nature of these wine skins are the *bottis* mentioned in Scripture "Put new wine into new bottles" In Europe and North America glass is generally used for liquids of all kinds, but wine is still largely stored in skins in Spain and Greece Small bottles are often called *vials*



Oriental Goat skin Bottles, or Wine skins

2 The contents of a bottle, as much as a bottle contains as, a bottle of wine or of porter — *Capillary bottle* See *capillary* The bottle, figuratively, strong drink in general, the practice of drinking

In the bottle discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence Johnson, Addison

bottle² (bot'l), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bottled*, ppr *bottling* [< *bottle*², *n*] 1 To put into bottles for the purpose of preserving or of storing away as, to bottle wine or porter. Hence — 2 To store up as in a bottle, preserve as if by bottling, shut in or hold back (colloq "cork up"), as anger or other strong feeling usually with up

"An economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and bottle up (as does the phonograph) for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?" N A Rev, CXXVI 536

bottle³ (bot'l), *n* [Early mod E also *bottel*, *botelle*, *botle*, < ME *botel*, < OF *botel*, *m*, equiv. to *botelle*, fem, dim of *botte*, a bundle see *bott*²] A quantity, as of hay or grass, tied or bundled up [Now chiefly prov Eng]

Although it be not with a *botel* hay

Chaucer, Prologue to Manly's Tale, l 14

Metthink I have a great desire to a bottle of hay Shak, M N D, iv 1

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay (= in a hay stack), to engage in a hopeless search

bottle-ale (bot'l-āl), *n* Bottled ale

Selling cheese and prunes and retail d bottle ale Beau and Fl, Captain, ii 2

bottle-bellied (bot'l-bel'id), *a* Having a belly shaped like a bottle, having a swelling, protuberant belly, pot-bellied

Some choleric, bottle bellied old spider

Imms, Sketch Book, p 381

bottle-bird (bot'l-bērd), *n* A bird that builds a bottle-shaped pensile nest

We came across, in our wanderings a small tree, from the branches of which were hanging a number of bottle birds nests Their shape is like an elongated egg, very sharp at the small end, rather bulging out at the other end, while the opening is at the side The bird is something like a sparrow, with a considerable touch of the yellow of a canary E Sartorius, In the Soudan, p 185

bottle-boot (bot'l-bōt), *n* A leatheren case to hold a bottle while it is being corked

bottle-brush (bot'l-brush), *n* 1 A brush for cleaning bottles — 2 The field-horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*. — 3 The mare's-tail, *Hypopurpur vulgaris* — 4 In Australia, the *Callistemon lanceolatus* See *Callistemon* — **Bottle-brush grass**, a common name in the United States for the *Asprella Hystrix*.

bottle-bump (bot'l-bump), *n* [A corruption of *butter-bump*, *bitter-bump*] A name given in some districts to the bitter, *Botaurus stellaris*

bottle-carrier (bot'l-kar'ier), *n* A device for carrying a number of uncorked bottles, used in wine-cellar It consists of a frame with a handle, in which each bottle is held by a spring pad at the bottom and by a boss or projection which enters the mouth

bottle-case (bot'l-kās), *n* The wicker- or basket-work covering of a demijohn or carboy — **Bottle-case loom**, a machine for weaving bottle cases.

bottle-chart (bot'l-chārt), *n* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface-currents compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, found in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships The time between the throwing of such bottles and their recovery on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen years, and the distance from a few miles to five thousand miles

bottle-clip (bot'l-klip), *n* A device for closing the mouth of a bottle, a substitute for a cork

bottle-coaster (bot'l-kōs'tēr), *n* A kind of deep tray with divisions for bottles, in which decanters of wine or cordial are passed round a dinner- or banquet-table after the dessert Sometimes made for one decanter only

The two Lady R's, like two decanters in a bottle coaster, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks Miss Edgeworth, Bolinda, v

bottle-cod (bot'l-kod), *n* A name given in Jamaica to the plant (*apparis cynophallophora*, from the shape of the fruit

bottle-companion, **bottle-friend** (bot'l-kompan'yon, -frend), *n* A companion or friend in drinking or conviviality

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends Addison, Spectator, No 89

bottle-conjuror (bot'l-kun'jer-ēr), *n* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting from it a variety of liquids or more than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck

Which to that bottle conjurer, John Bull,

Is of all dreams the first hallucination Byron, Don Juan, vii 44

bottled (bot'ld), *a* [< *bottle*² + -ed¹] 1 Kept or contained in a bottle as, bottled porter — 2 Big-bellied as, "that bottled spider," Shak, Rich III, iv 4 [Rare]

bottle-dropsy (bot'l-drop'si), *n* A dropsy which affects the abdomen only, ascites

bottle-fish (bot'l-fish), *n* 1 A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the family *Tetrodontidae* — 2 A name of the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a remarkable fish representing a peculiar family of the order *Lyomeri* See *Saccopharyngidae*

bottle-flower (bot'l-flou'ēr), *n* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*, the bluebottle

bottle-friend, *n* See *bottle-companion*

bottle-glass (bot'l-glas), *n* A cheap grade of glass, usually of a dull deep-green color, used for making common bottles, etc

bottle-gourd (bot'l-gōrd), *n* The fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, natural order Cucurbitaceae. See *gourd* and *Lagenaria*

bottle-grass (bot'l-grās), *n* A kind of grass, *Setaria viridis* See *Setaria*

bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *n* and *a* I. *n*. A green color like that of common bottle-glass.

II. *a* Of a dark-green color

bottlehead (bot'l-hed), *n* 1 A more correct though not common name for the whale called the *bottlenose* (which see) — 2 A name of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōl'dēr), *n* 1. A glass-maker's tool for holding the body of a bottle while forming the neck — 2 A rack for holding bottles — 3 One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, etc; hence, a backer; a second, a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind

An old bruiser makes a good bottle holder

Smollett, Adv of Ferd, Count Fathom

Lord Palmerston considered himself the bottle holder of oppressed states London Times

bottle-imp (bot'l-imp), *n* See *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian*

bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n* 1. A roasting-jack shaped like a bottle. — 2 A kind of lifting-jack

bottle-mold (bot'l-mōld), *n* An iron mold within which a bottle is blown

bottlenose (bot'l-nōz), *n* 1. A name of several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses. (a) Of the species of *Hyperodon*, like *H bidens* of the northern seas, about 25 feet long (b) Of the species of *Balenopterus* or *Globiocephalus*, the casking whales. Also called *bottlehead*

2. In med., an eruption of small, red, suppurating tubercles on the nose, such as is produced by intemperate drinking. Dunglison.

3 A name at St. Andrews, Scotland, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*. — 4 A name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its large red-and-blue beak. See *bottle-nosed*. — 5. A name of the sea-elephant or elephant-seal, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, and others of the same genus — **Bottlenose oil** (Prob a corruption of *Bottle leas* (name of a manufacturer) oil) An inferior grade of olive oil used in making (castile soap

bottle-nosed (bot'l-nōzd), *a* Having a bottle-shaped nose, having a nose full and swollen about the wings and end, or inflamed by drinking

bottle-ore (bot'l-ōr), *n* A name for coarse seaweeds, especially one of the rock-weeds, *Fucus nodosus*.

bottle-pump (bot'l-pump), *n* A device for removing the fluid contents of a bottle A common form is that of a rubber bulb for forcing air into the bottle, and a bent tube through which the liquid is driven out by the pressure of the air

bottler (bot'lēr), *n*. [< ME *boteller*, in mod use as if < *bottle*², *v*, + -er¹; but historically a var. of *butler*] One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation is to bottle wine, spirits, ale, etc

bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n* A rack for holding bottles placed in it mouth downward to drain

bottle-screw (bot'l-akrē), *n* A corkscrew

bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n* 1 A cruet-stand — 2 A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing

bottle-stoop (bot'l-stōp), *n* In med., a wooden block grooved above to hold a wide-mouthed bottle obliquely so that a powder may be easily extracted from it with a knife in dispensing

bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus* or *Arctodula caudata* so called from its curious large, pensile, bottle-shaped nest See cut under *titmouse*

bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date, and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents See *bottle-chart*

bottle-tree (bot'l-trē), *n* An Australian tree, *Sterculia impestus*, so called from the shape of its trunk,

which resembles a soda-water bottle. The natives make nets of its fibers and quench their thirst from reservoirs of sap which are formed in the stem



Bottle tree (*Sterculia impestus*)

bottle-wax

(bot'l-waks),

n A stiff wax

used to seal

the mouths

of bottles

and jars.

bottling-machine (bot'ling-ma-shēn'), *n*. A machine for filling and corking bottles

bottom (bot'um), *n* and *a* [E dial also *bot-ton*, = Sc *bodden*, *boddum*, etc, < ME *bottom*, *bottom*, *botome*, *botym*, *botme*, earlier *bothom*, *bothum*, *botham*, < AS *botm* = OS *bodom* = OFries. **bodem*, *boden*, North Fries *bom*, NFries *boem*, *beam* = D *bodem* = LG *bodden* = OHG. *bodam*, MHG. *bodem*, G *boden* = Icel *botn* = OSw *botn*, Sw *botten* = ODan. *botn*, Dan *bund*, *bottom*; prob = L. *fundus* (for **fundus*) (whence ult E *fund*, *found*², *foundation*, *fundamental*, etc.) = Gr *πῦθος*, *bottom*, = Skt *budhna*, depth, ground Cf. Gael *bonn*, sole, foundation, *bottom*, = Ir *bonn*, sole, = W *bon*, stem, base, stock] I. *n* 1 The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top, utmost depth, either literally or figuratively, base; foundation, root as, the bottom of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures

Ye consider not the matter to the bottom

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef Edw VI, 1549

Objections built on the same bottom Atterbury

All customs were founded upon some bottom of reason.

Sir T Browne, Urn burial, l

2. The ground under any body of water as, a rocky bottom, a sandy bottom, to lie on the bottom of the sea — 3. In phys. geog., the low

land adjacent to a river, especially when the river is large and the level area is of considerable extent. Also called *bottom-land*.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.

Addison, *Travels in Italy*
For weeks together Indians would have their squalid camps about Illinois Town, and in the *bottoms* toward the Big Mound
W Barrows, *Oregon*, p 103

4. In *mining*, that which is lowest, in Pennsylvania *coal-mining*, the floor, *bottom-rock*, or stratum on which a coal-seam rests—5. The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the sitting part of man. Hence—6. The portion of a chair on which one sits; the seat

No two chairs were alike, such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms* *Irving*
7. That part of a ship which is below the wales, hence, the ship itself.

They had a well rigged *bottom*, fully manned
Manning, *The Guardian*, v 3

I am informed that the governor had determined to issue a proclamation for admitting provisions in American *bottoms*, but an arrival of a vessel from Connecticut prevented it

S Adams, in Bancroft's *Hist Const*, I 458

8. The heavy impurities which collect at the bottoms of vessels in which fluids are left to settle as, "the *bottom* of beer," *Johnson*—9

pl The residuum, consisting of impure metal, often found at the bottom of a smelting-furnace when the operation has not been skillfully conducted chiefly used in reference to copper-smelting—10 Power of endurance, stamina, native strength as, a horse of good

bottom—11 *Milt* (a) A circular disk with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion (b) Same as *bottom-plate*—12 In *shoemaking*, the sole, heel, and shank of a shoe, all that is below the upper—13 In *railroads*, the ballasting about the ties—14 A platform suspended from a scale, on which the thing to be weighed is placed—15† A clue or nucleus on which to wind thread, the thread so wound

Bp Warburton, *Racon*

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread
Shak, T of the S, iv 3

16† The cocoon of a silkworm

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days
Mortimer

17 In *dyeing*, a color applied to a fabric with a view of giving a peculiar hue to a dye which is to be subsequently applied—18 In *golf*, a backward rotation of the ball which tends to check its motion after it touches the ground

At *bottom*, in reality, especially as opposed to external appearance, fundamentally, essentially as, he is sincere at *bottom*

Every body was sure there was some reason for it at *bottom*.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I 1

Bottom-discharge water-wheel, a turbine which discharges the water at the bottom instead of at the sides—

Bottom of a wig, the portion of a wig which hangs over the shoulder—*False bottom*, a horizontal partition inserted into the lower part of a box, desk, etc., so as to simulate the bottom and form a secret compartment

To be at the *bottom* of, to underlie as a cause, be the real author, source, or cause of

She has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath—Odds sunders and hells! he must be at the *bottom* of it.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii 4

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*—To stand on one's own *bottom*, to be independent, act for one's self

II, a [Attrib use of noun] Situated at the bottom; lowest, undermost, fundamental as, the *bottom* stair, the *bottom* coin of a pile

This is the *bottom* fact of the whole political situation
Nineteenth Century, XX 296

Bottom heat. See *heat*

bottom (bot'um), v [*< bottom*, n] I. trans

1 To furnish with a bottom as, to *bottom* a shoe or a chair—2 To found or build upon, fix upon as a support, base

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state
South

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle
Bp Atterbury

3 To fathom, reach or get to the bottom of

The spirit of self will, of insistence on our own views, which we have probably never really *bottomed*, or traced to principles.
Contemporary Rev, L 350

4† To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore, as you unwind her love from him, Let it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me
Shak, T of V, iii 2

5. In *dyeing*, to dye first with a certain color in preparation for another.

They [worsted goods] should be *bottomed* with indigo.
Fibre and Fabric, V 16.

II. intrans. 1. To rest, be based.

On what foundation any proposition advanced *bottoms* *Locke*

2 To strike against the bottom or end as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes against the end of the cylinder.—*Bottoming of gear-teeth*, the rubbing of the points of the teeth of one of a pair of gear wheels against the rim between the roots of the teeth of the other a result of a false adjustment

bottom-captain (bot'um-kap'tan), n In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the deepest working part

bottomed (bot'umd), a. [*< bottom* + -ed²] 1 Having a bottom (of the particular kind indicated in composition) as flat-*bottomed*, broad-*bottomed*, a full-bottomed wig—2 Underlaid; furnished with a bottom or foundation as, *bottomed* by clay—3 Based, grounded as, a well-bottomed character *Morley*

bottom-fishing (bot'um-fish'ing), n Same as *ground-angling*

bottom-glade (bot'um-glād), n An open valley between hills; a dale

Tending my flocks hard by the hilly crofts That brow this *bottom glade* *Milton Comus*, l 5 12

bottom-grass (bot'um-grās), n Grass growing on lowlands or bottom-lands

bottom-ice (bot'um-is), n Ground-ice, an hor-ice, ground-gru

The curious phenomenon of the formation of *bottom ice*, and its rise to the surface, is more frequently seen in the Baltic and the Cattegat than in the open ocean—*chilly*, it seems probable, on account of the shallowness of these seas *Encyc Brit*, III 295

bottoming-hole (bot'um-ing-hōl), n In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form

bottoming-tap (bot'um-ing-tap), n A tap used for cutting a perfect thread to the bottom of a hole

bottom-land (bot'um-land), n Same as *bottom*, 3

After making nearly a semicircle around the pond, they diverged from the water course, and began to ascend to the level of a slight elevation in that *bottom land* over which they journeyed *Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xxii

bottomless (bot'um-less), a [*< bottom* + -less] Without a bottom Hence—(a) Groundless, unsubstantial, false as, "bottomless speculations," *Burke*

He fond but *bottomless* heuistics *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v 1431

(b) Fathomless, unfathomable, inexhaustible as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? I then be my passions *bottomless* with them *Shak*, T of And, iii 1

bottom-lift (bot'um-lift), n In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps

bottommost (bot'um-mōst), a [*< bottom* + -most (cf *topmost*, etc)] Situated at the very bottom, lowest [Rare.]

bottom-plate (bot'um-plāt), n 1 The bed supporting the carriage of a printing-press—2 The bed of knives immediately beneath the cylinder of a pulping-engine. It is formed of a number of knife plates placed flat against each other with their upper knife-edges adjusted to conform to the curve of the cylinder above, which also contains knives between these two sets of knives the raw material, as rags, wood, or other substance, is ground to pulp

3 In *ordnance*, a plate used in building up grape and canister into a cylinder ready for loading into a gun Cast iron top and bottom plates are used for grape, and wrought iron ones for canister Also called *bottom*

bottomry (bot'um-ri), n [Formerly also *bottomery*, *bottomary*, *bottommarie*, *bottomery*, etc.] = *F bomerue* = *G badmerie* = *Dan Sw bodmeri*, *< D bodmeri*, *bottomry* see *bottom* and -ry, -ry] In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money and pledging the bottom of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for its repayment. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage, the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money, but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondencia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. When the ship alone is pledged, the contract is called a *bottomry* bond, but when both ship and cargo are pledged, it is called a *respondencia* bond

A master of a ship, who had borrowed twice his money upon the *bottomary*. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II 69

bottom-tool (bot'um-tōl), n In *turning*, a tool with a bent end, used for working on the inside of the bottoms of hollow work.

bottomné (bot-on-ā'), p a. Same as *bottomny*.

bottomny (bot'on-ī), a [Also written *bottomné*, *botoné*, *< (F) botonne*, pp of *botonner* (F *botonner*), ornament with buds or buttons, *< boton*, F *bouton*, a bud, button see *button*] In *her*, decorated with buds, knobs, or buttons at the extremities, generally in groups of three, forming trefoils. Also called *bottomed*, *botoné*, and sometimes *trefoiled* or *trifled*. See *cross*



A Cross Bot
Botony Cr

botts (bots), n. pl. See *botl*

botuliform (bot'ū-l-form) a [*< L botulus*, a sausage (*> ult E bowel*), + *forma*, form] Shaped like a small sausage, allantoid

botulinic (bot-u-lin'ik), a [*< L botulus*, a sausage, + -in¹ + -ic] Pertaining to or derived from sausages as, *botulinic acid* *Thomas*

boucan (bō'kan), n and v See *bucan*

bouche (bōsh), n. [F, *< OF bouche*, *bouco*, *boche*, *buche*, etc., mouth, *< L bucca*, cheek see *bucca*, and cf *bocca*] 1† In the ancient French monarchy, the service of the king's table, under the direction of the master of the king's household. A large number of officers of different ranks and having accurately defined duties, formed this establishment

2 A certain allowance of provisions made by a king to those who obeyed his summons to the field, according to the feudal system of military service. Hence—3† Any supply of provisions, food. Formerly corruptly *bouge*

A bombard man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting
B Jonson, *Masque of Love Restored*

4 In *medieval armor*, a notch or indentation in the upper right-hand edge of the shield, allowing a weapon to be passed through it. In the jousting shield, this was sometimes of the form of a diagonal slit terminating in a round hole of the size of the lance shaft

5 In *ordnance*, a short cylinder of copper placed in a counterbore in the face of the breech-block, and through which the vent of a piece of breech-loading ordnance is drilled; a bushing. When this copper cylinder extends through the walls of the piece, it is called a *vent piece* or *vent bush* *Encyc Brit*, III 295

6 The mouth of a firearm of any kind, the bore

bouche, *bouch* (bosh), v t, pret and pp *bouched*, ppr *bouching* [*< bouch*, n] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as in a gun which has been spiked

bouchée (bō-shā'), n [F, *< boucher*, mouth] A patty or small pie, a bombon, any dainty supposed to be a mouthful

bouchert, n [Early mod E also *bouchyer*, late M.E. *bouger*, appar *< bouge*, a bag, wallet see *bouge*] But perhaps a var of *bower*, q v] A treasurer, a bursar *Stanyhurst*

boucherize (bo'shi-iz), v t, pret and pp. *boucherized*, ppr *boucherizing* [*< Auguste Boucher* (1801-1871), a French chemist, inventor of the process, + -ize] To impregnate (timber) with sulphate of copper as a preservative

bouchette (bō-shet'), n [Appar F, dim of *bouche*, a mouth] In *medieval armor*, the large buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one *Farrholt*

bouching (bo'shing), n Same as *bushing*

bouching-bit (bo'shing-bit), n [*< bouching*, verbal n of *bouche*, v, + -bit¹] An instrument used for boring a hole in the vent-field of a gun to receive the copper plug, or *bouche*, through which the vent is afterward drilled *Farrow*, *Mil Encey*

boud¹, *boud* (boud), n [*< ME bude*, *budde*, *boude*, origin uncertain, cf AS *budda*, "earn-budda" (occurs once in unprov written *searubudoa*), ME *scharabodde*, a dung-beetle] An insect that breeds in grain, a weevil [Prov Eng]

boud² (bōd) [Also written *boud*, *bude*, *boot*, etc, contr of *behoord*, pret of *behoove*] A Scotch contraction of *behooved*

They both did cry to Him above To save their souls, for they boud die
Burder Minstrelsy iii 140 (*Jameson*)

boudoir (bō'dwōr), n [F, *< bouder*, pout, sulk, + -oir, denoting place] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends

They sang to him in cozy *boudoirs* *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*

bouffant (F. pron bō-fon'), *a* [F, ppr. of *bouffer*, puff, swell] Puffed out as, a skirt very *bouffant* at the back.

bouffe¹, *n* [Late ME, < OF *bouffée*, a puff (cf *bouffe*, a swollen or swelling cheek), < *bouffer*, swell the cheeks see *buff*², *puff*] A puff, as of flame *Carlton*

bouffe² (bōf), *n* [< F *bouffi*, < It *buffa*, jest see *buffoon*] Opera bouffe, comic opera See *opera*

bouffons (bō'fon/), *n*. [F *bouffon*, a buffoon] Same as *matassins*

Bougainvillea (bō-gān-vil'ō-kē), *n* [NL, named after A. de Bougainville, a French navigator of the 18th century] A myrtaginaceous genus of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical South America. The numerous flowers are in clusters of three, subtended by as many large colored bracts. *B. spectabilis* and some other species are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, and are very ornamental.

bougar (bō'gār), *n* One of a series of cross-spars which form the roof of a cottage, and serve instead of laths [Scotch]

bouge¹ (bōj), *n* [Also *borgue*, < ME *bouge* (< OF *bouge*, *buqe*, F *bouge*), now spelled and pronounced *buqe* (see *buqe*², *butqi*, etc.), earlier *bulge*, *q v* (cf *bouge*²) 1† A bag or wallet, especially of leather

Bouges of lather like bladders

Holland tr of Lvy, p 408

2. The bulge or swelling part of a cask, hence, the cask itself [Prov Eng]—3 A cownose *Jevons*

bouge² (bōj), *v* [Also *bouge* a form of *bulge*, *bulge*, ult related to *bouge*¹] I. *intrans* To be bulged, spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom, founder

Which anchor cast we sooner the same forsooke,
And cut it off, for far least there upon
Our shippes should *bouge*

Discov'ry Voyage into Holland

II. *trans* To stave in the bottom of (a ship), and thus cause her to spring a leak, knock a hole in

The Carick, which sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at
the starne, and *bouged* her in divers places

Hall, 11th VIII, an 4

To *bouge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter

Holland

bouge³, *n* A corrupt form of *bouche*

bouget (bō'jet or bō-zhā'), *n* [Sometimes spelled *bouget*, < F *bougette*, a little pouch

The regular E form is *budget*, *q v* See *bouget*¹] 1† A budget or pouch *Spenser*, F Q, III x 29

—2 In *her*, the figure of a vessel for carrying water It is meant to represent a yoke with two leather pouches attached to it formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army Also called *water bouget*

bough¹ (bou), *n* [Early mod E also *baw*, *bawe*, etc., < ME *bough*, *bogh*, *bog*, *boge*, *boue*, etc., < AS *bōg*, *bōh*, the arm, shoulder of an animal, also a branch of a tree (the latter sense peculiar to E and AS), = M D *boech*, D *bocg*, bow of a ship, OHG *buog*, upper part of the arm or leg, shoulder, hip, shoulder of an animal, MLG *buc*, G *buq*, shoulder, withers (of horses), = Icel *būg* = Norw *boq* = Sw *boq* = Dan *bov*, shoulder of an animal, bow of a ship (> E *bows*), = Gr *πῆγος*, dial *πῆγος*, the forearm, = Skt *bāhu*, the arm, forearm, root unknown, but not connected with *bowl* (AS *bugan*, etc.), bend, with some derivatives of which, however, the word has been in part confused. A doublet of *bow*¹, *q v*] 1 An arm or branch of a tree

Say thou, when thou I carved her name,

If ever maid or spouse

As fair as my Olivia came

To rest beneath thy boughs

Temuson, Talking Oak

2† The gallows

Some who have not deserved judgment of death though
oth'wise perhaps offending, have been for their goods
sack caught up, and carried straight to the bough

Spenser, State of Ireland

bough¹ (bou), *v t* [< *bough*¹, *n*] To cover over or shade with boughs [Poetic]

A mossy track, all over *boughed*

For half a mile or more

Coleridge Three Graves

bough², *n* An obsolete spelling of *bow*³

bough³, *n* An obsolete spelling of *buff*²

bough⁴, *interj* An obsolete spelling of *bo*²

bough-house (bou'hous), *n* A blind constructed of boughs for the concealment of a sportsman from the game.

bough-pot (bou'pot), *n*. [Also written *bowpot*, and perversely *beau-pot*, < *bough*¹ + *pot*] 1. A pot or vase for holding flowers or boughs for ornament

Sir Oliver S. You have no land, I suppose?

Charles S. Not a mole hill, nor a twig, but what's in the bough pots out of the window

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3

2. A nosegay or bouquet

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bou pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country house at Haver stock hill

G A Sala, The late Mr D—

3 The more or less conventional representation in ornamental work of a bouquet or vase full of flowers Dutch cabinets of inlaid wood have for their most common decoration bough pots in panels

bought¹ (bout), *n*. [Early mod E also written *boughte*, *bughte*, etc., also *bout*, *bout*, etc., now reg with partial differentiation of meaning *bout* (see *bout*¹), < ME *bought*, *bewight*, *boust*, < *bugt*, prob a var, reverting to the original vowel of the verb, of ME *bygt*, *bgt*, *bight* (mod E *bight*, *q v*), < AS *bight*, a bend (= MLG LG *bucht*, > D *bogt*, G *bucht*, Sw Dan. *bugt*, a bend, turn, bay, bight, cf Icel *bugdha*, a bend, a soil), < būgan (pp *bogen*), E *bow*, bend see *bow*¹] 1 A bond, flexure, curve, a hollow angle

Mal feru, a malander in the bought of a horse's knee

Colgrave

2 A bend or curve in a coast-line See *bight* —3 A bend, flexure, turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, or in a serpent; a fold in cloth. See *bout*¹

In knots and many *boughtes* upwound

Spenser, F Q, I i 15

The dragon *boughts* and civilish emblemings

Began to move, set the twine, and curl

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette

bought¹, *v t* [Early mod E also *bought*, *bowt*, < *bought*¹, *n*] To bend, fold, wind

bought² (bāt) Preterit and past participle of *buy*

bought³, *bought* (būht), *n* Same as *bught*

boughten (bāt'n), *a* A form of *bought*², weak past participle of *buy*, used adjectively, and assimilated to strong participial forms in -en chiefly used in poetry, and colloquially in the United States in the sense of *purchased*, as opposed to *home-made*

For he who burl'd him was one whose faith

Recked not of *boughten* prayers nor passing hell

Southern, Madoc in Wales, xiv

She had some good clothes in a chest in the bedroom,

and a *boughten* bonnet with a good cypress veil

S O Jewett, Deephaven, p 201

boughty (bou'ti), *a* [< *bought*¹ + -y] Having boughs or bends, bending *Sherwood*

boughy (bou'i), *a* [< *bough*¹ + -y] Abounding in boughs

bougie (bō'ji, F pron bo-zhō'), *n* [F, a wax candle, a bougie, = Pr *buga* = It *buga* = Sp. *buga* = Pg *buga*, a wax candle, < *Bugia*, F *Bougie*, Ar *Biyah*, a town in Algeria, whence these candles were imported into Europe] 1 A wax candle or waxlight

Sometimes the *bougies* are perfumed with essences, so that in burning they may give off an agreeable odour

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p 359

2 A slender cylinder, smooth and flexible, used to dilate or open the rectum, urethra, or esophagus, in cases of stricture or other diseases of those parts

bouillabaisse (bō-lyā-bās'), *n* [F, < Pr *bouilla-basse*, equiv to F *bouillon* *abassé* *bouillon*, broth, soup (see *bouillon*), *abasse*, pp of *abasser*, reduce see *abase*] In *cookery*, a kind of fish-chowder popular in some parts of France, especially at Marseilles

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,

A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,

Or hot litch of all sorts of fishes,

That Greenwich never could out do.

Green herbs, red peppers, muscels, saffron,

Solca, onions, garlic, rough and dace,

All these you eat at Terré's tavern

In that one dish of *Bouillabaisse*

Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse

bouilli (bō'lyē; F pron bō-yē'), *n* [F, prop pp of *bouillir*, boil. see *boil*²] Meat boiled with vegetables, especially in making bouillon, boiled or stewed meat of any kind

bouillon (bō'lyon; F pron bō-yōn'), *n* [F, broth, soup, etc (see *bullion*), < *bouillir*, boil see *boil*²] 1 A kind of clear soup, consisting of the strained liquid from a slow and prolonged boiling of meat (usually beef) in the piece and sometimes whole vegetables —2 In *farriery*, an excrescence of flesh in a wound; proud flesh.

bouk¹ (bouk or bōk), *n* [Early mod. E. also *bouke*, Sc. *busk*, < ME *bouke*, *bouke*, *buke*, *book*, < AS *būc*, the belly, = OS *būk* = D *buk* = MLG *būk* = OHG *būh*, MHG *būch*, G. *bauch*, the belly, = Icel *búkr*, trunk of the body, = Sw *buk* = Dan *bug*, the belly. In later ME and mod E. confused with *bouk*² = *bulk*¹, *q v*] 1† The belly —2 The trunk of the body; hence, the body itself. [Scotch and prov. Eng]

bouk², *n* [ME, var. of *bulk*¹, *q v*] Same as *bulk*¹

bouk³ (bouk), *v* A dialectal form of *bulk*.

boul¹, *v t* A dialectal form of *buck*³.

boul, *bool*² (bōl), *n* [North E and Sc, earlier also *boule*, *boule*, perhaps < MD *boghel* = MLG *bogel* (= G *bugel*), a bow, hoop, ring, ult = E *bowl*, *q v*] 1 A bend, curvature —2 The curved or semicircular handle of a pot, kettle, etc., especially, in the plural, a movable handle in two parts, jointed in the middle, for a pot with ears, a bail —3 A loop or annular part serving as a handle for something specially —(a) One of the hoops or rounded openings for the thumb or finger in the handles of scissors (b) The loop which forms the handle of a key (c) The ring on the east of a watch to which the chain or guard is attached

boulangerite (bo-lan'jēr-it), *n* [< *Boulanger*, the discoverer, + -ite²] In *mineral*, a sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in plumose, granular, and compact masses, of a bluish lead-gray color and metallic luster

Boulangism (bō-lon'jizm), *n* The political policy and methods represented in France by General Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837-91) from about 1886 to 1889 Its chief features were militarism and revenge upon Germany

Boulangist (bo-lon'jist), *n* A political follower of General Boulanger

boulder (bōl'der), *n* [Also written *bowlder*, *bolder*, dial *bowlder*, *boother*, short for the earlier *boulder-stone*, dial *bouther*, *boother-stone*, Sc *boulderstone*, < ME *bulderston*, a boulder, cf Sw dial *buldersten*, a large pebble or stone in a stream, one that causes a rippling in the water (opposed to *klappersten*, small pebble), < *bultra* (= Dan *buldre*), make a loud noise, + *sten* = E *stone*] A loose rock, or one which has been torn from its native bed and transported to some distance. As ordinarily used, the word indicates a piece of rock which is larger than a pebble or cobble, whose edges have become weather worn and more or less rounded, and which lies upon the surface

boulder (bōl'der), *v t* [< *boulder*, *n*] To wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with small flint pebbles. Also spelled *bowlder* — **Bouldered down**, said of metal polishing wheels or laps when emery and oil are spread over them, then pressed into the metal and worn down with bouldering stones

boulder-clay (bōl'der-clā), *n* Stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay, especially that of the glacial or drift epoch or ice age Also called *drift*, *till*

boulder-head (bōl'der-hed), *n* A row of piles driven before a sea-dike to resist the action of the waves

bouldering-stone (bōl'der-ing-stōn), *n* Smooth translucent flint pebbles, found in gravel-pits and used to smooth the faces of emery-wheels and glazers by abrading any large grains of emery or other powder on their surfaces

boulder-paving (bōl'der-pā'ving), *n* A pavement of cobble-stones

boulder-stone (bōl'der-stōn), *n*. Same as *boulder*, of which it is the older form.

bouldery (bōl'der-i), *a* [< *boulder* + -y] Resembling a boulder, full of boulders

The superjacent beds consist of coarse *bouldery* shingle in a sandy clay matrix

Geikie, Ice Age, p 192

boule¹ (bol), *n*. The proper French spelling of *buhl*

boule² (bō'lē), *n* [Gr. *βουλῆ*, will, counsel, advice, plan, a council, senate, < *βουλευσθαι*, dial. *βουλευσθαι*, = L *velle* = AS *willan*, E *will* see *will*, *v*] 1 In Gr *antiquity*, a legislative council, originally aristocratic, consisting of the heads of the citizen families, sitting under the presidency of the king. Later, in Ionian states, where a democratic polity had prevailed, the boule, particularly at Athens, became a second or higher popular assembly, corresponding to the senate in modern governments

At Athens the boule consisted of 500 citizens over 30 years of age, chosen annually by lot, 50 from each tribe. It had charge of the official religious rites important in the ancient world, and its chief legislative duties were to examine or prepare bills for presentation to the popular assembly (the real governing body), which could modify or reject the conclusions reached by the senate, and to advise the assembly regarding affairs of state. The Athenian boule had also some executive functions, especially in connection with the management of the navy and the cavalry. Compare *gerusia*.

2. The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

A Greek diplomat once told me that in the *Boule*, or Assembly, of his country no part of the government expenses was watched so closely as those of the diplomatic service. *New Princeton Rev.*, I 225

boule³. An obsolete form of bowl

Boulengé's chronograph. See *chronograph*

boule-saw, n See *buhl-saw*.

boulet, boulette (bô-lâ', bô-let'), *n* [F, a bullet, a fetlock, > E *bullet*, *q v.*] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position

bouleuterion (bô-lû-tê-rî-on), *n*, pl *bouleuteria* (-iâ) [Gr *βουλευτήριον*, < *βουλευεσθαι*, advise, take counsel, < *βουλή*, counsel see *boule*²] In ancient and modern Greece, a senate-house or assembly-chamber

boulevard (bô-le-vâid, F pron bôl'vâr), *n* [F, older forms *boulevert*, *boulvere*, < D or MLG *bolwerk*, G *bollwerk*, bulwark see *bulwark*] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town, hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town, and also to a street which is of special width, is given a park-like appearance by its serving spaces at the sides or center for shade trees, flower beds, and the like and is not used for heavy traffic

boulevardier (bô-le-vâr-dêr, F pron bôl-var-dyâ'), *n* [F, < *boulevard*, *boulevard*] One who frequents a boulevard, especially in Paris

bouleversement (bô-le-vers'ment), *n* [F, < *bouleverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *boule*, a ball (> E *bowl*²), + *verser*, turn, overturn, < L *versare*, turn see *verse*, etc.] A turning upside down, the act of overturning, the state of being overturned, overthrow, overturn, subversion, hence, generally, convulsion or confusion

boule-work (bôl-wêrk), *n* Same as *buhl*

boulmia, boulimy (bô-lm'î-a, bô'lî-mî), *n* Same as *bulimia*

boulinikon (bô-lin'î-kon), *n* [A trade-name, < Gr *βουλον*, ox, + *λίανον*, flax, linen] A kind of oilcloth made from a pulp composed of buffalo or other raw hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair. *Encyc Brit*

boulon (bô'lon), *n* [Native name] A harp with fibrous strings, used by the negroes of Senegambia and Guinea

boultell¹, n Same as *bottel*

boultell², n [Early mod E also *boutell*, < ME *bultell*, *bultell*, < OF **bultell* (earlier *buctel*), mod F *bluteau*, a meal-sieve, < *bultel*, mod F *bluter*, sift, bolt see *bolt*²] 1 A kind of cloth made for sifting, hence, a sieve — 2 The bran or refuse of meal after dressing

boulter¹, n See *boller*²

boulting¹, n Same as *bottel*

boulting², n See *bottling*²

bount (boun), *a* [The earlier and proper form of *bount²*, *q v.*, < ME *boun*, *bounce*, ready, prepared, < Icel *búnn* (> Old Dan *bunc*), ready, prepared, pp of *būa*, till, get ready see *bond²*, *bour*, *bower¹*, etc.] Ready, prepared, on the point of going or intending to go

She was bount to go the way forthright
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I 769

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wud
Had confess'd and had said him ere bount to his bod.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, iv 14

bount² (boun), v [< ME *bounen*, *bouwen*, < *boun*, prepared see *boun*, *a*] I. *trans* To prepare, make ready

The kyng boskes lettres anon, to bouwen his barns [mcn]
Jun ph of Arrmathus (ed Skeat), I 414

I wold boun me to batell *Destruction of Troy*, I 827

II. *intrans* To make ready to go, go as, to bask and boun, a common expression in old ballads.

So mourned he, till Lord Darius band
Were bounding back to Cumberland
Scott, L. of L. M., v 30

bounce (bouns), *v*, pret and pp. *bounced*, pp *bouncing*. [Early mod E also *bounse*, < ME *bounsen*, *bunsen*, boat, strike suddenly, cf LG *bunsen*, G dial *bunbsen*, beat, knock, = D *bounsen*, bounce, throw, cf. D *bons*, a bounce, Sw *bua*, dial *bums* = G *bums*, *bumps*, *bumps*, adv interj, at a bounce, at once, cf Icel *bopp*, imitating the sound of a fall. All prob orig imitative, cf *bount²* and *bump²*] I. *trans* 1† To beat; thump, knock, bang

Willfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounce his head and breast ful sore
Spenser, F. Q., III xi 27

He bounced his head at every post *Swift*

2 To cause to bound or spring as, to bounce a ball — 3 To eject or turn out without ceremony, expel vigorously, hence, to dismiss or

discharge summarily, as from one's employment or post [Slang, U S]

II. *intrans* 1† To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise

Yet still he bet and bount upon the dore
Spenser, F. Q., V ii 21

Up, then, I say, both young and old, both man and maid
a maying,
With drums, and guns that bounce aloud and merry labor
playing!
Beau and Fl, Knight of Burning Pestle iv 5

Another bounce as hard as he can knock *Swift*

2 To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound, beat or thump by a spring, spring up with a rebound

Against his bosom bounc'd his beating heart
Dryden, Fal and Arc, I 556

3 To leap or spring, come or go unceremoniously

As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard some
thing bounce in at the closet window
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii 5

4 To boast or bluster, exaggerate, lie

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms and
bounces, blusters, and swaggers as if he were really some
crown lord and sole master of the universe
Bp Louth, Letter to Washington p 11

If it had come to an oath, I don't think he would have
bounced, neither but in common occurrences there is no
repeating after him *Foot*, The Fair ii 1

bounce (bouns), *v* [< *bounce*, *v*] 1 A sudden spring or leap — 2 A bound or rebound as, you must strike the ball on the bounce — 3 A heavy blow, thrust, or thump

I heard two of three irregular bounces at my landlady's
door, and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice in
quiring whether the philosopher was at home
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall

4† A loud heavy sound, as of an explosion, a sudden crack or noise

I don't value her resentment the bounce of a cracker
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii

5 A boast, a piece of brag or bluster, boastful language, exaggeration — 6 A bold or impudent lie, a downright falsehood, a bouncer [Colloq]

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a flourish,
"I get the things often but that was a bounce!"
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison I 42

Oh, Cicero! not once did you give utterance to
such a bounce as when you asserted, that never yet did
human reason say one thing and Nature say another
De Quincy, Secret Society, i

7 Expulsion, discharge, dismissal [Slang, U S] — 8 [Perhaps of diff origin] A local English name of the dogfish or shark, *Sylliorhynchus catulus*. To get the grand bounce, to be put out or discharged summarily from one's post or employment [Slang, U S]

bounce (bouns), *adv* [< *bounce*, *v* and *n*] With a bounce, suddenly

Rapped at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But bounce into the parlour entered
Gray, Long Story

bounceable (boun'sa-bl), *a* [< *bounce* + *-able*] 1 Capable of being bounced, as a ball — 2 Inclined to bounce, or lie [Rare]

bouncer (boun'ser), *n* [< *bounce* + *-er*] 1 (One who or that which bounces — 2 Something big or large of its kind

The stone must be a bouncer *De Quincy*

3 A large, strong, vigorous person as, she is a bouncer — 4 A strong muscular fellow kept in a hotel, restaurant, or other public resort, to bounce or expel disorderly persons [Slang, U S] — 5 A liar, a boaster, a bully — 6 A barefaced lie [Colloq]

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time
you came into my shop what a bouncer you told me
Colman, The Bouncer, John Bull, ii 3

bouncing (boun'sing), *p a* [Ppr of *bounce*, *v*] 1 Vigorous, strong, stout as, "the bouncing Amazon," *Shak*, M. N. D., ii 2, "a bouncing lass," *Bulwer*, Pelham, xlix — 2 Exaggerated, excessive, big [Colloq]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I 2

3 Lying; bragging, boastful

I never saw such a bouncing, swaggering puppy since I
was born *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii

bouncing-bet (boun'sing-bet'), *n* [That is, *bouncing Bet*, *Bet*, *Betsy*, familiar forms of *Elizabeth*] A name of the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See *Saponaria*

bouncingly (boun'sing-h), *adv* Boastingly

Barrow, Pope's Supremacy

bound¹ (bound), n [Early mod E also *bounde*, *bonne*, < ME *bounde*, *boune*, *bunne*, < OF *bunne*, *bonne*, *bone*, *buno*, also *bunde*, *bonde* (AF *bounde*), earlier *bodne*, < ML *botina*, *botena* (also, after OF, *bunna*, *bonna*), earlier *butina*,

a bound, limit. Cf *bourn²*, a variant of the same word] 1 That which limits or circumscribes, an external or limiting line; hence, that which keeps in or restrains, limit; confine as, the love of money knows no bounds

Illimitable ocean without bound,
Without dimension *Milton*, P. L., ii 892.

The dismal night — a night

In which the bounds of heaven and earth were lost
Pennycuik, Coming of Arthur

But the power of the West Saxon ruler stretched beyond the bounds of Wessex, where eastward of the Andreds wold, the so-called Eastern Kingdom grouped itself round the centre of Kent. *J. R. Green*, Conq of Eng, p 65

2 pl. The territory included within boundary-lines, domain

These rascals who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my bounds
Scott, Peveril, I vii

3 A limited portion or piece of land, enjoyed by the owner of it in respect of time only, and by virtue of an ancient prescription or liberty foreencouragement to the tithers *Phyc* [Cornwall] Butts and bounds See *butt²* — To beat the bounds, to trace out the boundaries of a parish by touching certain points with a rod — *Syn* 1 *Builder*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*

bound² (bound), v t [< ME *bounden*, < *bounde*, *n*] 1† To confine within fixed limits, restrain by limitation

O God! I could be bound'd in a nut shell, and count
myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have had
dreams *Shak*, Hamlet, ii 2

It is not Italy, nor France, nor Europe,
That must bound me, if my fates call me forth
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii 1

2 To serve as a limit to, constitute the extent of, restrain in amount, degree, etc as, to bound our wishes by our means

Quaff immortality and joy, secure
Of surfeit, where full measure only bounds
Fletcher, *Milton*, P. L., v 639

3 To form or constitute the boundary of; serve as a bound or limit to as, the Pacific ocean bounds the United States on the west

The lasting dominion of Rome was bounded by the Rhine
and the Danube *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p 107

4 To name the boundaries of as, to bound the State of New York = *Syn*. To circumscribe, restrict, limit in, border

bound³ (bound), v [First in early mod E; < F *bondir*, leap, bound, orig make a loud resounding noise, perhaps < LL *bombitare*, hum, buzz, freq verb < L *bombus*, a humming or buzzing, > *bomb²*, *q v*] I. *intrans* 1 To leap, jump, spring, move by leaps

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds
Pope, Windsor Forest, I 99

2 To rebound, as an elastic ball = *Syn* *Leap*, *Spring* etc. See *skip*, *v*

II. *trans* 1 To cause to leap [Rare]

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for
her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a
jack an ape, never off *Shak*, Hen. V., v 2.

2 To cause to rebound as, to bound a ball.

bound⁴ (bound), n [< *bound³*, *v*] 1 A leap onward or upward, a jump, a rebound

The horse start'd with a sudden bound *Addison*

These inward disquits are but the first bounds of this
ball of contention *Deacy of Christ*, Fifty

2 In *ordnance*, the path of a shot between two grazes generally applied to the horizontal distance passed over by the shot between the points of impact

bound⁵ (bound), p a [Pp of *bind*, as an adj, in the sense of obligatory, usually in the fuller form, *bounden*, < ME *bounden*, < AS *bunden*, pp of *bindan*, bind see *bind*] 1 Made fast by a band, tie, or bond, specifically, in fetters or chains, in the condition of a prisoner

Now Annas had sent him bound unto Calaphas
John, xviii 24

Hence — 2 Made fast by other than physical bonds

We are bound together for good or for evil in our great
political interests *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1838

3 Confined, restrained, restricted, held firmly

Besides all this, he was bound to certain tributes all
more or less degrading *Brougham*

Hence — 4 Obligated by moral, legal, or compellable ties, under obligation or compulsion.

When the case had been heard, it was evident to all men
that the bishop had done only what he was bound to do
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi

5 Certain, sure [Colloq]

Those of his following considered him as smart as chain-
lightning and bound to it.

Howells, Modern Instance, xxx.

6 Determined; resolved as, he is *bound* to do it. [Colloq., U S]—7 In *entom.*, attached by the posterior extremity to a perpendicular object, and supported in an upright position against it, by a silken thread passing across the thorax, as the chrysalides of certain *Lepidoptera*—8 Constipated in the bowels, constive—9† Pregnant said of a woman—10 Provided with binding or a cover said of books, etc. as, *bound* volumes can be obtained in exchange for separate parts, *bound* in leather—**Bound electricity** See *induction*—**Bound extra**, in full binding (as opposed to half or quarter binding), full tooled and forwarded and finished with extra care (generally by hand) and in the best materials applied to bound books—**Bound up in**, (a) Embodied in, inseparably connected with

The whole State being *bound up* in the sovereign
Brougham

Quarrel not rashly with adversaries not yet understood,
and overlook not the merits often *bound up* in them
Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor*, i 29

(b) Having all the affections centered in, entirely devoted to

She is the only child of a decrepit father whose life is
bound up in hers.
Steele, *Spectator*, No 449

bound⁴ (bound), *a* [With excrement -d after *n*, as in *sound⁵*, *round¹*, etc., or by confusion with *bound³*, < ME *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared see *boun*, *a*] Prepared, ready; hence, going or intending to go, destined with to or for as, I am *bound* for London, the ship is *bound* for the Mediterranean

A chieftain to the Highlands *bound*
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter
Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desired at length we found
Dryden, *Aeneid*, vii 294

bound^{4†} (bound), *r* & [Var of *boun*, *v*, as *bound⁴*, *a*, of *boun*, *a*] To lead, go [Rare]
The way that does to heaven *bound*
Spenser, *F* Q, I x 67

boundary (bound'ā-rī), *n*, pl *boundaries* (-rīz) [*< bound¹* + -ary, cf *ML*, *bunnarium*, *bounarium*, a field with certain limits] That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything, hence, a limiting or bounding line, a bound as, the horizon is the *boundary* of vision, the northern *boundary* of the United States

Sleep hath its own world,
A *boundary* between the things nether and
Death and existence
Byron, *The Dream*, i

The Tamar was fixed as a *boundary* for the West Welsh
of Cornwall, as the Wye had been made a *boundary* for
the North Welsh of our Wales
J R Green, *Conq of Eng*, p 212

=**Syn.** *Boundary* *Bound*, *Bord*, *Confine*, *Frontier*—A *boundary*, in its strict sense, is a visible mark indicating a dividing line between two things, or it is that line itself, it marks off a given thing from other things like in kind, as one field or country from another. A *bound*, on the other hand, is the limit or furthest point of extension of one given thing, that which limits it not being specially considered, it can be used of that which is not limited by anything like in kind as, the *boundaries* of a field, but the *bounds* of space, the *boundaries* of a science, but the *bounds* of knowledge. Hence the figurative uses of *bound* as, "I believe I speak within *bounds*," where *boundaries* would be absurd. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish may be defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, streams, etc., separating it from the adjoining parishes. But the two words are often interchangeable. A *border* is a belt or band of territory lying along a *bound* or *boundary*. A *confine* is the region at or near the edge and generally a narrower margin than a *border*. A *frontier* is a border view (d as a front or place of entrance as, he was met at the *frontier*). The word is used most in connection with military operations as, their *frontiers* were well protected by fortresses

I at last who, in my own West Saxon home, find my
own fields and my own parish *bounded* by a *boundary*
drawn in the year 577 am not disposed to disbelieve the
record of the events which led to the fixing of that *bound-*
dary
F A Freeman, *Amer Lects*, p 106

He passed the flaming *bounds* of space and time
Gray, *Prog of Poesy*, iii 2

His princedom lay
Close on the *borders* of a territory
Wherein were bandit carls, and cliff knights
Tennyson, *Geraint*

The heavens and sea
Meet at their *confine*, in the middle way
Dryden, *Ceyx and Alcyon*, i 154

Aethelfred strengthened her western *frontier* against
any inroad from the Welsh by the erection of forts at
Scargate and Bridgenorth

J R Green, *Conq of Eng*, p 180

bound-bailiff (bound'bā'lf), *n* [*< bound³* + *bailiff*, so called, according to Blackstone, in allusion to the bond given by the bailiff for the faithful discharge of his duties, but the term is merely a fictitious explanation of *bumbailiff*] A sheriff's officer; a bumbailiff

bounded (bound'ed), *p* *a* Having bounds or limits, limited, circumscribed, confined, cramped, narrow.

The meaner cares of life were all he knew;
Bounded his pleasures, and his wishes few
Crabbe, *The Library*
An eye well practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor
Tennyson, *Maud*, iv 7

boundedness (bound'ed-nes), *n* The quality of being bounded, limited, or circumscribed; limited extent or range

Both are singularly bounded, our working class reproducing, in a way unusual in other countries, the *boundedness* of the middle
M Arnold, *The Nadir of Liberalism*

bounden (bound'en or -dn), *p* *a* [Older form of *bound³*, pp. of *bind*] 1 Obligated, bound, or under obligation, beholden

I am much *bounden* to your majesty
Shak, *K John*, iii 8

It is no common thing when one like you
Performs the delicate services, and therefore
I feel myself much *bounden* to you, Oswald
Wardlaw, *The Borderers*, i

2. Appointed, indispensable, obligatory

I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice
Coleridge
[In both senses archaic, its only present common use being in the phrase *bounden duty*]

boundenly (bound'en-li or -dn-li), *adv* In a bounden or dutiful manner as, "most *boundenly* obedient," (*Oklin*, *Sermons* (trans.), *Epist Dedicatory*, 1583)

bounder (bound'ēr), *n* 1 One who limits, one who establishes or imposes bounds

Now the *bounder* of all this is only God himself
Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p 274

2† Boundary

Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands
Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p 274

3† Formerly, in Cornwall, England, an officer whose business it was yearly to renew (hence also called the *renewer* or *toller*) the marks indicating the corners of a tin-bound. This had to be done once a year, and usually on a saint's day, and the operation consisted in cutting out a turf from each corner, and piling it on the top of the little bank of turf already laid there
Pryce

boundless (bound'les), *a* [*< bound¹* + -less] Without bounds or limits, unlimited, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite as, *boundless* space, *boundless* power

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the *boundless* sky thy certain flight
Bryant, *To a Waterfowl*

In England there is no written constitution, the powers of Parliament, of King, Lords, and Commons, acting together, are literally *boundless*

E A Freeman, *Amer Lects*, p 191

boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv* In a boundless manner

boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits

boundure (bound'ūr), *n* [*< bound¹* + -ure Cf *boundary*] A limit or bound
Sir T. Herbert
bounteous (boun'te-us), *a* [Early mod E also *bountuous*, < ME *bountuous*, *bounteous*, earlier *bountereous*, *bountyeous*, *bontyeous*, < OF *bontif*, *bontre*, benevolent, < *bont*, goodness, bounty see *bounty* and -ous] 1 Full of goodness to others, giving or disposed to give freely, free in bestowing gifts, bountiful, generously liberal

Such was her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous, but almost *bounteous* to a vice
Dryden, *Eleonora*, i 86

I wonder d at the *bounteous* hours,
The slow result of winter showers
You scarce could see the grass for flowers
Tennyson, *Two Voices*

2 Characterized by or emanating from bounty, freely bestowed, liberal, plentiful, abundant

Bounteous niggard, why dost thou abuse
The *bounteous* largess given thee to give?
Shak, *Sonnets*, iv

=**Syn.** 1 Munificent, generous, beneficent, kind
bounteously (boun'te-us-li), *adv* In a bounteous manner, with generous liberality; liberally; generously; largely, freely

Let me know that man,
Whose love is so sincere to spend his blood
For my sake, I will *bounteously* requite him
Beau. and Ft, *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii 2

bounteousness (boun'te-us-nes), *n* The quality of being bounteous, liberality in bestowing gifts or favors, munificence, kindness.

bounteth, **bountith** (boun'teth, -tith), *n*. [See, < late ME *bountith*, < OF *buntet*, *bontet*, earlier form of *bonte*, > ME *bounte*, *E bounty*, *q* v] Bounty, specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.

bountevous, *a* A Middle English form of *bounteous*
Chaucer

bountiful (boun'ti-fūl), *a*. [*< bounty* + -ful.] 1 Liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties, munificent; generous.

God, the *bountiful* author of our being.
Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom
Look.
Dryden.

2 Characterized by or manifesting bounty; abundant, liberal, ample as, a *bountiful* supply

Nurse went up stairs with a most *bountiful* cut of home baked bread and butter
Brooke, *Fool of Quality*, i 187

The late *bountiful* grant from His Majesty's ministers
Burke, *Nabob of Arcot*

bountifully (boun'ti-fūl-i), *adv* In a bountiful manner, liberally, largely.

They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life
Bp Porteus, *Lectures*, II xvii

bountifulness (boun'ti-fūl-nes), *n* The quality of being bountiful, liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors

bountihead, **bountihood** (boun'ti-hed, -hūd), *n* [One of Spenser's words, < *bounty* + -head, -hood] Bounteousness, goodness; virtue.

On firme foundation of true *bountihead*
Spenser, *F* Q, II xli i

bountith, *n* See *bounteth*

boun-tree (boun'trē), *n* [An unexplained var of *bour-tree*] Same as *bour-tree*. [Scotch]

bounty (boun'ti), *n*, pl *bounties* (-tiz) [*< ME bounte*, *bounte*, < AF *bounte*, < OF *bonte*, *bontet*, *buntet*, mod F *bonté* = Pr *bontat* = Sp *bondad* = Pg *bondade* = It *bontà*, < L *bontia* (-tis), goodness, < *bonus*, good see *boon³*] 1† Goodness, virtue

Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find
Spenser, *F* Q, III i 49

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors, generosity, munificence

Let us adore Him for the streams of *bounty*, which flow unceasingly, from the fountains of His life, to all His countless creatures
Channing, *Perfect Life*, p 84

3. A favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition, that which is given bounteously, a free gift as, "thy morning *bounties*," Cowper

We concluded our visit with a *bounty*, which was very acceptable
Addison, *Sir Roger and the Witches*

4 A premium or reward, specifically, a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce. **Bounty emigrant**, one whose passage to the country where he intends to remain is partly or wholly paid by the government of that country—**Bounty Land Act**, a United States statute of 1860 (9 Stat. 520), granting lands to those engaged in the military service or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service—**Queen Anne's bounty**, a fund instituted by Queen Anne from the first fruits and tithes of the larger benefices of the English Church to augment the smaller clerical livings—**Syn** 2 *Liberality*, *Generosity*, *Lib* See *beneficence*

bounty-jumper (boun'ti-jum'pēr), *n* One who enlists as a soldier for the sake of a bounty offered, and then deserts, as during the American civil war of 1861-65

Bringing into the service many *bounty jumpers*, as they were called, who enlisted merely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again
Higginson, *Young Folks Hist* U S, p 406

Bouphonia (bō-fō'nī-ā), *n* pl [Gr *βουφόνια*, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, < *βουφόνος*, ox-slaying (*βουφονεῖν*, slaughter oxen), < *βους*, an ox, + *-φονος*, slaying (cf *φόνος*, *φονή*, slaughter, murder), < **φύειν*, slay, kill] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus, more commonly called *Dipolia* (which see)

bouquet (bo-kā'), *n* [F, a nosegay, a plume, < OF *bousquet*, *bosquet* = Pr *bosquet*, lit a little bush, dim of *bosc* = OF *bos*, a wood, bush see *bois*, *basket*, *busket*, and *bush*] 1 A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc

He entered the room thus set off, with his hair dressed in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p 97

I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds
Colman and Garrick, *Clandestine Marriage*, i 2

2. An agreeable non-spiritous perfume characteristic of some wines

bouquet-holder (bō-kā'hōl'dēr), *n* A contrivance for holding together the stems of cut flowers, whether held in the hand or secured to the dress. Bouquet holders held in the hand are represented in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs and paintings, they have always been used in China made of fine basket-work and of valuable minerals, and in the eighteenth century, in western Europe, women carried flat flasks of metal or glass inserted within the corage, holding tall nosegays which covered the bosom. Also called *bouquetier*.

bouquetier (bō-kē-tēr'; F. pron bō-kē-tyā'), *n.* [F., a flower-vase, bouquet-holder, < *bouquet* see *bouquet*.] A bouquet-holder, especially one designed to be carried in the hand

bouquetin (F. pron. bō-kē-tan'), *n.* [F., earlier *bouc-estain*, *bouc-d'estain* (Cotgrave), lit 'wool-coat' (*bouc*, goat, *de*, of, *estain*, mod F *clain*, carded wool), but appar. orig. a transposition of G *steinbock*, D *steinhok* see *steinbok*.] The European ibex or steinhok, *Capra ibex*, hence, a name of the rock-goats of the genus *Iber*

bourt, **bouret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *bower*¹

bourach¹, **bourock** (bōr'ach, -ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *bourack*, *bouruk*, prob. dim of *bour*, *boure* = E *bower*¹, q v Cf *bourach*².] 1 An inclosure applied to the little houses built in play by children — 2 A small cot or hut

bourach² (bōr'ach), *n.* [Sc. (cf *borra*, *borradh*, a heap of stones), < Gael *borrach*, a projecting bank, cf *borra*, *borr*, a knob or bunch, *borradh*, a swelling Cf *bourach*¹.] 1 A small knoll

Hogg — 2 A heap, a confused heap, a cluster, as of trees or people, a crowd

bourasque (bō-rask'), *n.* [F *bourasque*, now *bourrasque* = It *borasco*, a storm, tempest, gust see *borasco*.] A tempest, a storm

These were members of the Helter Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety. Such dashes occasioned many a racket in Meg's house and many a *bourasque* in Meg's temper
Scott, 46. Roman's Well, I 27

Bourbon (bōr'bon), *n.* [F *Bourbon*, > Sp *Borbon*, It *Borbone*] 1 A member of the last royal family of France, or of any of its branches. The family took its name from its ancient seignior of Bourbon (now Bourbon l'Archambault, in the department of Allier), and succeeded to the throne by collateral inheritance in 1589, in the person of Henry IV. The Bourbon dynasty was deposed in 1792, and restored in 1814. The revolution of 1830 brought to the throne Louis Philippe (who was deposed in 1848), of the younger or Orleans branch, while he succeeded to all the claims of the family on the extinction of the elder branch in 1853. A line of Bourbon sovereigns has reigned in Spain (with two interruptions) since 1700, and a branch of this line held the throne of Naples or the Two Sicilies from 1735 to 1861

2 One who, as was said of the Bourbons, "forgets nothing and learns nothing", hence, in U S politics, an extreme conservative, especially, one who is behind the time and is opposed to all progress originally applied to certain members of the Democratic party — 3 [I c.] A kind of whisky made of wheat or Indian corn originally limited to the corn-whisky made in Bourbon county, Kentucky

Bourbonian (bōr-bō'nī-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or dynasties of the Bourbons

Bourbonism (bōr-bō'nī-zm), *n.* [F *Bourbonisme*, < *Bourbon* + -ism, = F *Bourbonisme*.] 1 The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon, legitimism — 2 In U S politics, obstinate conservatism, opposition to progress

Bourbonist (bōr-bō'nī-ist), *n.* [F *Bourboniste*, < *Bourbon* + -ist, = F *Bourboniste*.] One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they hold, specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France

Bourbon palm. See *palm*

bourd¹ (bōrd), *n.* [Early mod E also *board*, *boorde*, < ME *boorde*, *bourde*, *borde*, *burde* = MD *boerd*, D *boert* = OFries *bord* = Lat *boart*, a jest, < OF *bourde*, *borde*, mockery, banter, jest, F *bourde*, boueerie, humbug, = Pr *borda*, a jest, a cheat, a lie, cf Bret *bourd*, a jest (prob < F), Gael *buirte*, a gibe, taunt, *buir*, *buirt*, mockery, = Ir *buirt*, a gibe, taunt. Origin and relations uncertain.] 1 A jest; a joke, fun

Whether our maister speake earnest or borde
Udall, Roister Doister, I 4

Grammar y, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*
Dryden, Shepherd's Garland, p 53

2 Mockery; scoffing

bourd² (bōrd), *v.* [F *bourder*, < OF *bourder*, sport, from the noun see *bourd*¹, *n.*] I *intrants*. To jest, joke, say things in jest

My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 316

II. *trans.* To make game of

Shew
But any least aversion in your look
To him that *bourds* you next, and your throat opens
B Jonson, Catiline, I 1

bordeur, a jester, < *bourder*, *border*, jest: see *bourd*¹

bourdon¹ (bōr'don), *n.* [F *bourdon*, < OF *bourdon* = Pr *bordo* = Sp *bordon* = Pg *borddo* = It *bordone*, a staff, prob < I.L. *burdo* (n-), an ass, mule, cf Sp *muleta*, a crutch, prop, support, a particular use of *muleta*, fem dim of *mulo*, a mule.] 1 (a) A staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages (b) A baton or cantoral staff (c) A plain thick silver wand used as a badge of office — 2 A lance used in the joust. See *lance* — 3 In *her*, a pilgrim's staff used as a bearing

bourdon² (bōr'don), *n.* [F *bourdon*, *bourdon*, < OF *bourdon*, mod F *bourdon*, drone of a bagpipe, bass in music, = Sp *borden* = Pg *borddo* = It *bordone*, < ML *burdo* (n-), a drone. The word is now *burden*, the refrain of a song see *burden*¹.] In music (a) The drone of a bagpipe, or a monotonous and repetitious ground-melody. See *burden*¹ (b) An organ-stop, usually of 16-foot tone, the pipes of which are generally made of wood and produce hollow, smooth tones, deficient in harmonics and easily blended with other tones

bourdon² (bōr'don), *v.* [F *bourdonner*, < *bourdon*.] In music, to drone, as an instrument during a pause in singing

bourdonasset, *n.* [F *bourdonasse*, < *bourdon*, a staff see *bourdon*¹.] A lance having a light hollow handle of great diameter apparently the same as *bourdon*¹, 2

bourdonné (bōr-do-nā'), *a.* [F *bourdonné*, < *bourdon*, a staff.] In *her*, terminating in knobs or balls as, a *bourdonné* cross, which is the same as a cross pommette. See *pommette*

bourg¹ (bōrg), *n.* [F, < ML *burgus*, < OHG MHG *burg*, G *burg* = E *borough*¹, q v Cf *burg*¹ *burgh*.] A town, a borough chiefly with reference to French towns [Itare]

Y, think the rustic cackle of your *bourg*
the murmur of the world! Tennyson, Geraldine

Bourg² (bōrg), *n.* A name given to the red wine of a large district in France in the department of Gironde, on the north bank of the Dordogne

bourgade (bōi-gad'), *n.* [F, < *bourg*, a town, market-town see *bourg*¹.] A struggling village, a small French or Swiss market-town

The canton consists only of villages and little towns or *bourgades*.
J Adams, Works, IV 31

bourgeois¹ (bōi-zhō'), *n.* and *a.* [F mod form of OF *burgis*, a citizen, > E *burgess*, q v.] I *n* 1 In France, a citizen, a burgher, a man of middle rank — 2 A small French coin of the fourteenth century. The *bourgeois* sample was worth about a cent and a half, the *bourgeois* fort twice as much

II *a* 1 Belonging to or consisting of tradespeople or citizens of middle rank as, *bourgeois* surroundings, the *bourgeois* class of France. Hence — 2 Wanting in dignity or refinement, common, mean

We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. Vulgar is too strong, and commonplace too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p 26

bourgeois², **bourgeois** (bōi-jōis'), *n.* [Supposed to be so called from a type-founder named *Bourgeois* see *bourgeois*¹.] The F name for this type is *gaillarde* see *gaillarde*, *gaillard*. A size of printing-type measuring about 100 lines to the foot, next larger than *brevier* and smaller than *long-prime*

This line is printed in *bourgeois*

bourgeoisie (bōi-zhōi-zō'), *n.* [F, < *bourgeois*, a citizen see *bourgeois*¹.] Properly, the French middle classes, but often applied to the middle classes of any country, especially those depending on trade

There is no *bourgeoisie* to speak of, immediately after the aristocracy come the poor people, who are very poor indeed.
H James, Jr., Trans Sketches, p 261

bourgeois, *n.* and *v.* See *bourgeois*

bourginot, **bourginot**, *n.* Variants of *burgunot*

Bourguignon (F. pron bōr-gē-nyon'), *n.* [F, < *Bourgoigne*, Burgundy.] A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, a Burgundian

Bourignian (bō-rin'yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Bourignomists or to their doctrines

Bourignonist (bō-rin'yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon (1616-80), a religious enthusiast who assumed the Augustinian habit, and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse

bourne¹, **bourne**¹ (bōrn), *n.* [Early mod E also *boorne*, *borne*, < ME *bourne*, *borne*, var. of earlier

burne (whence the reg northern form *burn*², q v), < AS *burne*, *burna*, a stream see *burn*². Cf. E *mourn*, < AS *maunan*.] A stream, a brook same as *burn*²

One over the *bourne*, Bussy, to me
Shak., Lear, III 6 (song)
[The word occurs in various place names in Great Britain, as *Bourne-mouth* (that is, mouth of the burn or rivulet), *Westbourne*, etc.]

bourne², **bourne**² (bōrn or bōrn'), *n.* [Early mod E also *borne*, < F *borne*, formerly also *borne*, a var. of OF *borne*, *bonne*, a limit, bound, boundary, > E *bound*¹, q v.] A bound, limit, destination, goal as, "beyond the *bourne* of sunset," Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion

The undiscovered country from whom *bourne*
No traveler returns. Shak., Hamlet, III 1

There at last it lay, the *bourne* of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year.
R F Burton, El Medinah, p 380

bourne³, **bourne**³ (bōrn'), *v. t.* See *bourne*²

bourneless (bōrn'- or bōrn'-less), *a.* [F *bourneless* + -less.] Having no bound or limit [Rare]

bournonite (bōr'no-nit'), *n.* [After Count de Bournon, a French mineralogist (1751-1825).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and copper, of a steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster, found in the Harz mountains, Cornwall, and Mexico. *Whet ore* is a variety which owes its name to the form of the twin crystals, resembling a cog wheel. Also called *cuttlestone*

bournois (bōr-nois'), *n.* A French spelling of *burnois*

bourrock, *n.* See *bourach*¹

bourran, *n.* See *buran*

bourrée (bō-rā'), *n.* [F see *borre*.] 1 A lively dance, originating either in Auvergne or in Biscay — 2 A musical composition in which the strict rhythm and cheerful character of such a dance are embodied. It is usually written in duple rhythm, the phrases being two measures long, beginning with the last half of the up beat. It was much used as one member of the old-fashioned *minuet*, and is still popular as a form of composition. It is allied to the *gavot*

bourrelet (bōi-lā'), *n.* [F see *bourlet*.] 1 The stuffed roll (see *bourlet*) which formed a part of female head-dress in the fourteenth century — 2 In *milit costume*, a wreath or turban of stuff, worn upon the helmet — 3 In *her*. See *tortil*

bourse (bois), *n.* [F, a purse, bursary, an exchange, < OF *borse*, < ML *bursa*, a purse, bag, etc. see *bursa*, *purse*.] 1 A stock exchange, specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence used of continental European exchanges in general

Fratermites and companies I approve of as merchants *bourses*, colleges of druggists, physicians, musicians, etc.
Bacon, Anat of Mel, I, to the Reader, p 66

2 The bag of a wig. See *bag*¹, 3

bour-tree (bōr-trō), *n.* [F, also spelled *bur-tree*, *bor-tree*, and *boun-tree*, and formerly *bur-tree*, < ME *burtri*, < bur- (uncertain, but not, as supposed by some, < *bori*, as if from the use of elder-twigs, with the pith removed, as tubes, cf Sc *bourtree*, *boun-tree*, an air-gun of elder) + *tree*.] A Scotch name of the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra* — *Bourtree-gun*, a pop gun or bean shooter made of the wood of the *bour tree* after the pith has been removed

bousa (bō'sā), *n.* Same as *boza*

bouse¹ (boz, also bōz, but in the latter pron usually written *booze*), *v.* prot and pp *boused*, ppr *bousing*. [Also written *bouse*, *boize*, and also, repr the now most common though dial pron, *boose*, *booze*, early mod E *bouse*, *boise*, < ME *bousen* (rare), appar < MD *būsen*, later *būsen*, *būsen* = G *bösen*, drink, guzzle, cf MD *būse*, a large drinking-vessel, appar identical with D *buis*, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf *bis*, a box, barrel, and see *boze*², *boz*².] Same as *booze*, which is now the usual form

As though bold Robin Hood
Would, with his Mar I Marlan,
Sup and *bouse* from horn and can
Keats, Lines on the Mermad Tavern

bouse² (boz, also bōz, but in the latter pron usually written *booze*, q v), *n.* Same as *booze*.

No *bouse*? nor no tobacco!
Mawminger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1



Bourrelet in head dress of Queen Isabella of Burgundy about 1395 (from Vieilles de Paris. Dict du Mobilier français.)

bouse², bowse² (bous), *v. t.* and *pp* *boused, bowed, ppr bousing, bousing*. [Formerly also written *bouss*, origin unknown.] *Naut*, to haul with tackle

After the rigging is *boused* well taut, the seizings and coverings [must] be replaced, which is a very nice piece of work
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16

To **bouse up** the jib, figuratively, to get "tight or drunk" [Slang]

bouse¹ (bous or bōs), *n* [E dial, formerly *bous*, origin obscure] In *mining*, ore mixed with veinstone, second-class ore, which must undergo further preparation before going to the smelter [North Eng lead-mining districts]

bouse⁴, *n* Same as *bouse¹*

bouse-team (bous'tēm), *n* In *mining*, the place where bouse is deposited outside of the mine, ready to be dressed or prepared for the smelter [North Eng]

boustrophedon (bō-strō-fē'don), *n* [*Gr* *βου-στροφιδων*, turning backward and forward like oxen in plowing, < *βου*, ox, + *στροφιδων*, turn] A method of writing shown in early Greek inscriptions, in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right, as the furrows made in plowing a field, the plow passing alternately backward and forward

It has been noticed by Bockh and Franz that in the earliest examples of *boustrophedon* writing the first line is from right to left, and the second from left to right
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II 34, note

bousy (bō'si), *a* [*<* *bouse¹* + *-y*] Cf *boozey* Same as *boozey*

bout¹ (bout), *n* [A later and parallel spelling of *bought¹*, *q. v.*] 1 A turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, a bend or flexure.

And at the lowest end forget it not
To leave a *bout* or compass like an eye,
The link that holds your hook to hang upon
John Denning, In Arcti's Eng (Tarnet, I 150)

In notes with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out
Milton, L Allegro, I 139

2 The part of a sling that contains the stone — 3 A going and returning, as in plowing, reaping, etc., hence, as much of an action as is performed at one time, a single part of an action which is carried on at successive intervals — 4 A round at anything, as in some contest, a set-to, a trial, as, a *bout* at single-stick or fisticuffs

The gentleman will for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you
Shak. T. N., III 4

Look on, master, if you'd wanted a *bout* at boxing, quarter staff, or short staff, I should never be the man to bid you cry off
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV 1

5 A round of indulgence, as in drink, as, a drunken *bout*

Here, replenish again, another *bout*
B. Jonson, Epicoene, IV 1

6 A turn or fit of illness, as, a severe *bout* of rheumatism — 7 In *music*, an inward curve of a rib of an instrument of the violin kind, by which the waist is formed — *This* (or *that*) *bout*, this (or that) time or occasion

She got off for *that* *bout*
Sir R. L. Estrange

The Prince has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for *this* *bout*
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 1

bout², *adv* and *prep* [Early mod E and E dial var of *bout¹*, *q. v.*] Same as *bout¹*

bout³ (bout), *adv* and *prep* [Abbr of *about*, *q. v.*, now commonly written 'bout] About [Colloq or naut]

boutade (bo-tad'), *n* [F, < *bouter*, thrust, butt see *bout¹*] 1 A sudden outburst or outbreak

His first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too
Swift, Tale of a Tub, IV

2 In *music* (a) Especially, in the early eighteenth century, a composition having an impromptu and capricious character (b) An impromptu dance

boutant (bō-ton'), *a* [F, *ppr* of *bouter*, thrust see *bout¹*] See *arc boutant*, under *arc¹*

boute-feu (bōt-fē'), *n* [F, a forked match-holder, formerly used for firing cannon, < *bouter*, thrust, + *feu*, fire, < L *focus*, a fireplace] An incendiary; one who incites to strife

Animated by a base fellow called John à Chamber, a very *boute-feu*, who bore much away among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion
Bacon, Hist Hen VII

But the hardness of Stuart's opinions, his personal attacks, and the acrimony of his literary libels presented a new feature in Scottish literature, of such ugliness and horror that every honourable man soon converted his face from this *boute-feu*
I. D. Israeli, Calam of Auth, p. 202

bouterollet, *n* Same as *boterol*

bout-hammer, *n* [For *about-hammer*, equiv to *about-sledge*, *q. v.*] A blacksmith's hammer, an about-sledge.

I am for Vulcan now, for Mars no more,
If my wife could, my *bout hammer* shall roar
Beau and Fl (7), Faithful Friends, IV 5

boutisale, *n*. [An isolated instance; *prop booty-sale*] A sale of booty, a cheap sale, as a sale of booty commonly is

The great *boutisales* of colleges and chantries
Sir J. Hayward Edward VI, p. 88

bouton (bō'ton), *n* [F.] Button — *Biskra bouton*. Same as *Aleppo bouton* or *uker* (which see, under *uker*).

boutonnière (bō-ton-lār'), *n* [F.] A button-hole bouquet

bouts, *n*. See *boots²*

bouts-rimés (bō'rē-mā'), *n pl* [F *bouts*, pl of *bout*, end (see *bout²*), *rimés*, masc pl of *rime*, pp of *rimer*, rime, < *rime*, *n*, rime see *rime¹*] Rhyming words given out as the line-endings of a stanza, the other parts of the lines having to be supplied by the ingenuity of the person to whom the words are given

Bouvardia (bō-vār'di-ā), *n* [NL, named in honor of Dr. Bouvard, director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiacæ*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They are herbs or low shrubs with showy corymbs of red, yellow, or white flowers. Several species are found in greenhouses

bovery, *n* Same as *bovery²* Irving

bouza (bō'zā), *n* Same as *boza*

booze, *n* and *v* See *booze*

boozy, *a* See *boozy*

Bouzy (bō'zi), *n* A name given to certain sparkling wines from the small town and district of the same name in the department of Marne in France. The name is also given, inappropriately, to many other sparkling wines

bovate (bō'vāt), *n* [*<* ML *bovata*, < L *bovis* (bov-), ox see *Bos*] An allotment of land in early English village communities, the holder of which was bound to furnish one ox to the plow-team, an oxgang

The full husband land, or virgate, was composed of two *bovates*, or oxgangs; the *bovate* or oxgang being thus the eighth of the hide or carucate

Seeborn, Eng VII Com, p. 61

Manifestly the *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage, not of an ox team, but of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the cooperative right ox plough. *N and Q*, 7th ser., II 481

Bovæ (bō'væ), *n pl* [NL, < *Bos* (Bov-) + *-æ*] A division of *Bovidae*, practically equivalent to the genus *Bos* in a large sense, or to the modern subfamily *Bovina*

Bovey coal. See *coal*

Bovichthyidæ (bō-vik-thī'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Bovichthys* + *-idæ*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bovichthys*, having the lower pectoral rays unbranched and simply articulated, the ventral fins jugular and separated by a wide area, the anal fin moderate, and no scales. Only two or three species are known, they inhabit antarctic seas

Bovichthys (bō-vik-thīs), *n* [NL, < L *bovis* (bov-) (= Gr *βοῦς*), ox, + Gr *ἰχθύς*, fish] The typical genus of the family *Bovichthyidæ*

boviculture (bō'vi-kul-tūr), *n* [*<* L *bovis* (bov-), ox, + *cultura*, culture] The breeding and rearing of cattle, stock-raising [Rare]

bovid (bō'vid), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to the *Bovidae*, bovine

II. *n* One of the *Bovidae*

Bovidae (bō'vi-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Bos* (Bov-), ox, + *-idæ*] A family of hollow-horned ruminants, the ox tribe, containing the bovines. The family was formerly nearly coextensive with the genus *Bos* in a large sense, including cattle as distinguished from goats, sheep, and antelopes. In this acceptance the family corresponds to the modern subfamily *Bovina*. It has been found impossible, however, to draw any sharp dividing line between cattle and other hollow-horned ruminants, among some of which, as the antelopes, connecting links occur. Therefore, notwithstanding the familiar difference between an ox and a sheep, for example, or a goat and an antelope, the family *Bovidae* now contains all of these which have hollow, persistent horns, common to both sexes, generally two, sometimes four, and certain common cranial characters by which they collectively differ from the *saiga* on the one hand and from the pronghorn on the other, these two so called antelopes being made respectively the types of the families *Sagidae* and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Bovidae* as thus defined are conventionally divided into five subfamilies: *Bovina*, cattle, *Omobovina*, muskoxen, *Omosa*, sheep, *Caprina*, goats, and *Antilopina*, antelopes. See these words

boviform (bō'vi-fōrm), *a* [*<* L *bovis* (bov-), ox, + *forma*, form] Having the form of an ox; bovine in form and structure.

Bovill's Act. See *act*.

Bovina (bō-vi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Bos* (Bov-) + *-ina* Cf *bovine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Bovidae*, cattle; oxen, bovines. They are of large size and more or less massive form. The head is carried low upon a short neck, the legs are relatively short, with the canon bones little or no longer than the phalanges, the hoofs broad, the muffle naked, the horns simple and unbranched, and the tail tufted at the end. There are four inguinal teats. The leading genera are *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Anoa*, *Buon*, and *Poephagus*, or oxen, buffaloes, bisons, and yaks

bovine (bō'vin or -vīn), *a* and *n* [= F *bovine* = Fr *bovin*, < L *bovinus*, < L *bos* (bov-), ox] I. *a* 1 Pertaining or belonging to oxen, or specifically to the *Bovina*, boviniform. Hence — 2 Ox-like, stolid, inert, dull

This *bovine* comfort in the nurse alone
Lowell, Three Mem Poems

II. *n* One of the *Bovina*

Bovista (bō-vis'tā), *n* [NL, < G *bofist* (= Sw *bofast*), < *bo-* (of uncertain origin, cf *buffen*, *puffen* = E *puff*) + *fast* = E *fast*, *foust*, *n*, in its orig sense Cf *Lycoperdon*] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, or puffballs, closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but differing from the latter in the absence of a sterile base, and in the structure of the covering or peridium, the outer part of which shells off. Three species are found in Great Britain and a number more in North America. Several species are edible



Bovista ammophila
(From Le Maout and De
Cailhon's Traité Général
de Botanique)

bow¹ (bou), *v* [Early mod E also *bome*, *bough*, < ME *bowen*, *buwen*, *bugen*, < AS *būgan* (pret *beah*, pl *bugan*, pp *bogen*), bend, bow, flee, strong verb, only intrans, = OS **būgan* = MD *būghen*, D *bugen* = MLG *būgen* = OHG *buogan*, MHG *būgen* = Icel **hjúga* (preserved in pp *bogunn* and pret 3d pers pl refl *bugusk*), bend, prob = L *jūgere* = Gr *φύγεω*, flee, = Skt *√bhū*, bend Orig and *pp* intrans, whence the derived factitive form, AS *būgan*, *bugan*, *bēgan*, ME *bugen*, etc., mod E dial. *bay*, weak verb, trans, cause to bend see *bay²* Cf Icel *buga* = Sw *buga*, weak verb, bow, make a bow. Hence ult the secondary verbs *hay²*, *buck²*, *buck¹*, and the nouns *bow²*, *bought¹* = *bowl¹* = *bight*, *bail¹*, *bowl*, etc.] I. *intrans* 1† To become bent or crooked, assume a curved form, bend, curve. [Still in colloquial use in Scotland]

Better *bow* than break Proverb

Like an ass whose back with ingots *bows*
Shak., M. for M., III 1

2† To tend, turn, incline

Their *bowden* avel fro the lawe of God
Wyclif, Baruch, IV 12

3 To bend or curve downward, take a bent posture or attitude, stoop

The flame o the taper
Bows toward her, and would under peep her lids
Shak., Cymbeline, II 2

As to soft galas top heavy pines *bow* low
Pope, Dunciad, II 391

4 To bend the neck under a yoke, submit or become subject, yield, as, to *bow* to the inevitable

On of us two mot *boue* douteles
Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale, I 440

Often tyme it is betere to *boue* than to berst
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34

5 To bend the body or head in worship, or in token of reverence, respect, or submission, with to or before, and sometimes emphasized by *down*

The rest of the people *bowed down* upon their knees
Judges VII 6

The evil *bow* before the good Prov. xiv 19

To *bow* and sue for grace
With suppliant knee Milton, P. L., I 111

6 To make a bow, incline the body or the head toward a person by way of salutation or friendly recognition, or in acknowledgment of some courtesy

II. *trans* 1. To cause to bend; make curved or crooked; cause to assume and retain a bent shape

They rather broke him, than *boue* him, rather marr him, then mend him. *Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 31

2 To cause to stoop or become bent, as with old age or a burden, hence, to crush

Whose heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave
Shak., Macbeth, III 1

Bow him, yet *bow* him more.
Dash that same glass of water in his face
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4

3. To cause to bend in submission; cause to submit; subdue.

Bow not mine honour

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III 6

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widow'd of the power in his eye

That *bowed* the will *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*

4† To bend, inflect, cause to deviate from a given condition

We *bowed* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness *Bacon, Atholism*

5† To incline, turn in a particular direction, influence

Not to *bow* and bias their opinions *Fuller*

For troubles and adversities do more *bowl* men's minds to religion *Bacon*

6 To bend or incline in worship or adoration, or in token of submission, homage, respect, civility, condescension, or attention

And they cried before him *Bow* the knee, and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt *Gen. xli 4†*
And Moses made haste, and *bowed* his head toward the earth *Ex. xxxiv 8*

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him *2 Ki. ii 15*

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise *Prov. xxii 17*

7. To express by a bow or by bowing as, to *bowl* one's thanks or assent — **8** To accompany or usher in, out, etc., with a bow or bows

I saw the station master *bowl* them into the carriage *Dickens*

Ancient Hospitality, long since,

With a ceremonious thrift, *bowed* out of doors

Lowell, Under the Willows

To *bowl* down the back *See back†*

bow¹ (bou), *n* [*< ME bowe, a bend, < bowen, bend see bow¹, & Cf bow²*] An inclination of the head or a bending of the body in salutation, or in token of reverence, respect, civility, submission, assent, or thanks

bow² (bō), *n* [*< ME bow, boghe, boge, etc., a bend, curve, bow for shooting, etc., < AS boga, a bow for shooting, a rainbow (in general sense 'bend' only in comp.) (= OS bogō = OFries boga = D. boog = MLG bogi = OHG bogō, MHG boge, G. bogen = Icel bogi = OSw bogli, Sw båg = Dan buc, a bow, etc.), < būgan (pp bogen), bow, bend see bow¹, v.] **1†** A bend, a curve*

The *bows* of the lyver of Humber

Tremu, tr. of Higden (ed 1805), II 87

2 A weapon consisting of a strong strip of elastic wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows. When the bow has been bent to its full extent by pulling the string back from it the recoil of the string (against the inner side of which the notch of the arrow is placed) when released impels the arrow. The bow and arrow have been used in all ages and by many peoples as a weapon, and, though superseded in the advance of civilization by firearms are still in use among savage tribes, and are officially recognized weapon of the Manchu garrisons of China, where archery is still one of the subjects of examination for officers in the regular army. Bows were at one time divided into *longbows* and *crossbows*. During the middle ages the nations of Europe used longbows of 5 or 6 feet in length, the shorter ones being used by horsemen, and the longer by the foot archers. The bows now commonly used in archery are of two kinds, the single piece bow, or self bow, and the back or union bow. The single piece bow is made of one rod of hickory, lance wood, or yew, the last, if perfectly free from knots, being considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces glued together. See cuts under *archer*, *bowman*, and *crossbow*

3 The name of several implements shaped like a bent bow. (a) In *music*, an implement originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a slender staff of elastic wood, to the two slightly projecting ends of which a quantity of horse hairs (about 80 or 100) are fastened. These, being rubbed with resin and drawn over the strings of the instrument, cause it to sound. (b) An implement consisting of a piece of wood curved, and having a string extended from one extremity to the other, used (1) by smiths in turning a drill, (2) by turners in turning wood, and (3) by haters in preparing fur and wool for their use

4. Any bent or curved thing. Specifically — (a) A rainbow

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the *bowl* shall be seen in the cloud *Gen. ix 14*
(b) The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck, hence, the yoke itself

As the ox hath his *bowl*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires *Shak., As you Like It, III 3*

(c) In *saddlery*, one of two pieces of wood, united so as to form an arch fitting the horse's back, which serve to give the saddle its proper form. (d) In *firearms*, the guard of the trigger. (e) The bent guard of a sword hilt. (f) One of the bent slats which support the hood, canopy, or tilt of a covered wagon or carriage. (g) The framing of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. (h) In *arch*. (1) An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway or bridge or in a flying buttress. *N. E. D.* (2) A part of a building which projects from a straight wall, properly curved, but sometimes,

more loosely, polygonal in plan. (i) In *drafting*, a flexible strip which can be bent to any desired curve, an arcograph. **5** An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane. — **6** A knot composed of one or two loops and two ends, a bow-knot; hence, a ("single bow" or "double bow") looped ornamental knot of ribbon, etc.; a ribbon, neck-tie, etc., tied in such a knot — **7** A stroke of the bow of a violin as, the up-bow or the down-bow. — **8** A ring or loop of metal forming a handle. (a) The loop at the end of the handle of a key. (b) One of the two hoops of a pair of scissors fitted for the thumb and the fingers. *See ball† and bowl*. — **Back of a bow**. *See back†*. — **Bows and bills**, the cry raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms. — **Bow top**, or **top bow**, in *coach building*, a piece of wood used to support the roof boards or the leather of the top of a carriage. — **Compound bow**, a bow made of two or more pieces lashed or riveted together. — **Grafted bow**, a compound bow formed of two pieces joined together at the handle. — **Self-bow**, in *archery*, a bow made of one entire piece of wood. Also called *single piece bow*. — **Sinew-backed bow**, a bow whose elasticity is increased by the use of sinew along the back, either in a cable of twine, as among the Eskimos, or laid on solid by means of glue, as with many tribes in the western United States. — **Single-piece bow**. Same as *self bow*. — **To bend or draw a bow**, to shoot with a bow. — **To draw the (or a) long-bow**, to exaggerate, lie. — **To have two strings (or more than one string) to one's bow**, to have more than one means of accomplishing something

Miss Bertram might be said to have two strings to her bow. She had Rushworth feelings and Crawford feelings and in the vicinity of Sotherton the former had considerable effect *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, VIII*

bow² (bō), *v* [*< bow², n*. In some cases *bow²* (bō), *v*, can hardly be distinguished, as written, from *bow¹* (bou), *v*.] **1.** *trans* **1** To bend into the form of a bow, inflect, curve as, to *bowl* a ribbon, *bowed* shutters

A three pence *bowl* d would hire me

Shak., Hen VIII, II 3

Insects in inserting and withdrawing their proboscides, *bowl* them forwards or upwards

Darwin, Fertil of Orchids by Insects, p. 113

2 In *music*. (a) To perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument as, to *bowl* a passage well. (b) To mark (a passage) so as to indicate the proper method of bowing. — **3** In *hat-making*, to separate and distribute in the basket (the filaments of felting-fur) by means of a bow

II. intrans **1** To be curved or bent — **2** To perform or play by means of the bow as, a violinist who *bows* with great taste

bow³ (bou), *n* [Same word as *bough¹*, but in the naut sense, first in the 17th century, and of LG or Scand origin. Icel *bogur* = Norw *bog* = Sw *bog* = Dan *bog*, *bog*, bow of a ship, also shoulder of an animal, = D *bog*, bow of a ship, = MLG *böck*, *büch*, bow of a ship, shoulder (> *bug* in this sense), = AS *bog*, *böh*, arm, branch see *bough¹*] **1†** Same as *bough¹*. Compare with *bowpot* for *boughpot*. — **2** *Naut*, the forward part or head of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow, a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow. — **3** The foremost oar used in rowing a boat, or the person who pulls that oar, the *bow-oar*. — **Doubling of the bow** (*naut*), thick planking at the bow of a vessel to protect it from injury by the anchor bill. — **On the bow** (*naut*), on that part of the horizon which is within 45° of the line ahead

bow⁴ (bou), *n* A Scotch form of *bold²*

I trust you remember you are owing to the laird four stones of barley meal, and a *bowl* of oats

Scott, Abbot, II 82

bow⁵ (bō), *n* [Also written *bū*, < Icel *bū*, a farm, stock, cattle (= Dan Sw *bo*, dwelling, = AS *bū* = OS *bū*, dwelling, = D *bowe*, tillage, building, = OHG *bū*, dwelling, tillage, building, MHG *bū*, *bou*, G. *bau*, tillage, building), < *bū* = AS *būan*, dwell see *by²*, *boner¹*, *boor*, etc., from the same root.] A herd of cattle, the stock of cattle on a farm, as, a *bowl* of kye (that is, cows) [Obsolete, except in Scotland and the north of England]

bow⁶, **bowet**, *n* [Prob a reduced form of *bull³*] The provisions of a benefice granted by the pope *N. E. D.* [Scotch]

bowable (bou'g-bl), *a*. [*< bow¹ + -able*] Capable of being bowed or bent, flexible

bow-arm (bō'arm), *n* **1** The arm that moves the bow in playing an instrument of the violin family; a violinist's right arm. See *bow-hand*. — **2**. In *archery*, the arm employed in holding the bow, ordinarily the left arm

bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a*. Having a back bent like a bow. *Tennyson*.

bow-bearer (bō'hār'ēr), *n*. In *old Eng law*, an under-officer of a forest, whose duty was to give information of trespasses

bow-bell (bō'bel), *n* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is near the center of the City of London, a cockney *Beau and Fl*

bow-bent (bō'bent), *a* Bent like a bow; crooked

A shyl old, *bowl* bent with crooked age

Milton, Vm. Ex. I 68

bow-billed (bō'bild), *a* Having the bill bowed or arcuate, as some birds

bow-boy (bō'boy), *n* A boy who uses a bow, specifically, Cupid *Shak*

bow-brace (bō'brās), *n* A covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of a Bowman from the percussion of the bow-string

bow-case (bō'kās), *n* A long bag of wood, leather, or cloth, in which a bow is kept when not in use

bow-chaser (bou'chā'sēr), *n* A gun pointed over the bow of a ship of war, for firing at a chased vessel

bow-clavier (bō'klā'vī-ēr), *n* A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a harpsichord or piano, in which the tones were produced by the friction of little bows or resined wheels pressed against the strings. Such an instrument is said to have been attempted about 1800 at Nuremberg, and many were constructed in the eighteenth century. Also called *bow harpsichord*

bow-compass, **bow-compasses** (bō'kum'pas, -erz), *n* See *compass*

bowl, *n* See *bowl¹*

bowlark, *n* See *bowlark*

Bowdlerism (bōd'lér-izm), *n* [*< Bowdler* (Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspeare) + -ism] The practice of omitting from an author's edited writings words or passages considered offensive or indecent

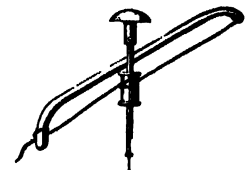
Bowdlerization (bōd'lér-ī-zā'shon), *n* [*< Bowdlerize* + -ation] Expurgation of offensive or indecent passages or words from an edited book or writing

Bowdlerize (bōd'lér-ī-z), *v* *t*, *pret*, and *pp* *Bowdlerized*, *pp* *Bowdlerizing* [*< Bowdler* (see *Bowdlerism*) + -ize] To expurgate in editing by expunging words or passages considered offensive or indecent

Hence when the incessant human sacrifices in Israel during the age of the kings are all put down to the influence of foreign idolatry, we may fairly inquire whether editorial *Bowdlerizing* has not prevailed over historical truth *Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX 489*

bow-drill (bō'dril), *n* A drill worked by means of a bow and string. The string is turned about the spindle of the drill, which is moved by a reciprocating motion of the bow

Bow-dye (bō'dī), *n* A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet gram for fixedness and duration first used in Bow, London



Bow drill

bowed (bōd), *p* *a* [*< bow² + -ed*] **1** Bent like a bow, embowed. In heraldry also termed *flected* or *reflected*. — **2** Having a convex or bulging form as, a *bowed* shield

bowed-embowed (bōd'em-bōd'), *a* See *embowed*

bowel (bou'el), *n* [*< ME bowel, bowele, bowel, bul, bowl, < OF boel, buel, m, also boele, buele, f, F boyau* (whence prob *E bayou*, *q v*) = *Pr buiel* = *It budello*, < ML *botellus*, an intestine, < L *botellus*, a sausage, dim of *botulus*, a sausage, orig an intestine] **1** One of the intestines of an animal, a division of the alimentary canal below the stomach, a gut, especially of man chiefly used in the plural to denote the intestines collectively. — **2†** One of the viscera, any internal organ of the body, as the stomach, liver, brain, etc. — **3** *pl* The interior part of anything

Rush d into the *bowels* of the battle

Shak., I Hen VI, I 1

It was grt at pity, so it was,

That villainous salt-pit should be digg'd

Out of the *bowels* of the harmless earth

Shak., I Hen IV, I 3

4. pl. The inner parts as the seat of pity or kindness, hence, tenderness, compassion

He that relieves another upon the bare suggestion and *bowels* of pity, doth not this so much for his sake as for his own *Str T. Browne, Religio Medici, II 2*

What the plague, have you no *bowels* for your own kindred?
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III 3
5† *pl.* Offspring, children.

Thine own *bowels*, which do call thee sire,
The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Shak., *M* for *M*, III 1

To move the *bowels*, to produce evacuation of the bowels by administering a suitable aperient or cathartic
bowel (bou'el), *v* *t*, pret and pp *boweled* or *bowelled*, ppr *boweling* or *bowelling* [*ME* *bowelen*, cf *OF* *bocler*, from the noun] To take out the bowels of, eviscerate, penetrate the bowels of, disembowel

Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and *bowelled*
Stowe, *L Edward II*, an 1326

bowelless (bou'el-less), *a* [*bowel* + *-less*] Without tenderness or pity, unfeeling

Misrable men commiserate not the miseries *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels
So T. Brown, *Christ Mor*, I 7

bowel-ryer (bou'el-ri'er), *n* One who practices divination by examining the intestines of animals *Holland*

bowel-rying (bou'el-ri'ing), *n* Divination by examining the bowels of animals *Holland*

bowenite (bou'en-it), *n* [After George T. Bowen, who described it in 1822] A variety of serpentine from Smithfield, Rhode Island, of light-green color and fine granular texture. It is remarkable for its hardness and its resemblance to jade

bower (bou'er), *n* [Early mod *E* also *bour*, *bours*, etc., < *ME* *bou*, < *AS* *būr*, a dwelling, house, room, chamber (= *OS* *būr* = *MLG* *būr*, a house, cage, *Lt* *būn*, a cage, = *OHG* *būr*, a chamber, *MHG* *būr*, *Q* *baur*, a cage, = *Icel* *bū*, a chamber, larder, store-room, = *Sw* *bū* = *Dan* *bū*, formerly *būn*), < *būn* = *Icel* *bua*, etc., dwell (*cf* *booth*, *bottle*), *build*, etc., from the same root. Hence ult *boor*, *bowen*, and *neigh-bow*, *neigh-bo*] 1 A dwelling or habitation, particularly, a cottage, an unpretentious residence, a rustic abode [Now only poetical]

Courtesy oft times in simple *bowers*
Is found as great as in the stately towers
So J. Harrington, *tr* of *Asioto*, xiv 62

2† An inner room, any room in a house except the hall or public room, hence, a bed-chamber

In hast came rushing forth from inner *bowers*
Spenser, *F* Q, I viii 5

3 Especially, a lady's private chamber, a boudoir [Poetical]

The feast was over in Branksome tower,
And the lady had gone to her secret *bower*
Scott, *L* of *L. M.*, I 1

4 A shelter made with boughs or twining plants, an arbor, a shady recess

I only begged a little woodland *bower*
Where I might sit and weep
W. Mason, *English Garden*, 3

bower (bou'er), *v* [*bowen* + *-r*] 1. *trans* To inclose in a bower, or as in a bower, embower, inclose

O nature! what hast thou to do in hell,
When thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Shak., *R* and *J*, III 2

II. *intrans* To take shelter, lodge
Spreading pavilions for the birds to *bower*
Spenser, *F* Q, VI x 6

bower (bou'er), *n* [*bow* + *-er*] 1 One who or that which bows or bends, specifically, a muscle that bends the joints

His rawboned arms whose mighty brawn'd *bowers*
Were wont to rivet steel plates *Spenser*, *F* Q, I viii 41

bower (bou'er), *n* [*bow* + *-er*] 1 An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. The two bower anchors were formerly of unequal size and were called the *best* and *small* bower respectively, but when (as generally now) of equal size, they are known as the *starboard* and *port* bowers

The whaler made a clumsy piece of work in getting her anchor being obliged to let go her *best* bower, and, finally, to get out a kedge and a hawser
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p 250

bower (bou'er), *n* [*bow* + *-er*] 1 = *bough* + *-er*] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and to clamber on the boughs. Also called *bowess*, *bowet*

bower (bou'er), *n* [Late *ME* *bouwer*, < *D* *bouwer*, a farmer, peasant (in this sense prop *boer*), also a builder, = *G* *bauer*, a peasant, also a builder see *boer*, and cf *bower*] 1 A peasant, a farmer

bower (bou'er), *n* [*E* spelling of *G* *bauer*, a peasant, a farmer, in a German pack of cards, the knave or jack, = *D* *boer*, a farmer, the knave in cards, > *E* *boor*, > *v*] In *echre*, one of the two highest cards, or, if the joker is used, the second or third highest

are the knave of trumps, the higher of the two, called the *right bower*, and the knave of the suit having the same color as the trump, called the *left bower*

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinese,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see,
Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me
Bret Harte, *Heathen Chinese*

bower (bou'er), *n* [*bow* + *-er*] 1. A bow-maker, a bowyer — 2 One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument

bower (bou'er or bou'er), *n* [Also written *boor*, < *bow* + *-er*, a head of cattle, farm-stock, + *-er*] 1 A person who rents or leases the dairy stock on a farm, together with pasture and fodder for them, and makes what he can from their produce, the cultivation of the farm still remaining with the farmer or proprietor [*S* *W* counties of Scotland]

bower-anchor (bou'er-ang'kor), *n* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See *bower* 3

bower-bird (bou'er-bird), *n* The name of the Australian oscine passerine birds of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chlamydochus*, etc., consti-



Satin Bower bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*)

tuting with some authors a subfamily *Ptilonorhynchina*, of the family *Oriolidae*. They are remarkable for building what are called bowers, runs, or play houses, which they adorn with gay feathers, tags, bones, shells, and other white, bright, or conspicuous objects. There are several species of both the genera named, the best known are the satin bower bird, *P. holosericeus*, and the spotted bower bird, *P. maculata*. The bowers are not the nests of the birds, but places of resort where they amuse themselves

bower-eaves (bou'er-ēvz), *n* *pl* The eaves of a bower or bedchamber

A bow shot from her *bower eaves*

bowered (bou'erd), *a* [*bow* + *-ed*] 1 Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves *Tennyson*

bowerly (bou'er-li), *a* [See *burly*] 1 Large, stout, bulky [*Prov Eng*]

bower-maid (bou'er-maid), *n* [*bow* + *-er* + *-maid* (cf *ME* *bourmaiden*)] A young woman in attendance on a lady, a lady's-maid, a waiting-woman [Now only poetical]

bower-thane (bou'er-thān), *n* [Mod. form of *ME* *burthein*, < *AS* *bū-thān*, < *bū*, bower, + *thegn*, thane] A chamberlain under the Saxon kings

The chamberlain or *bower thane* was also the royal treasurer *Thorpe*, *tr* of *Lappenberg's Hist Eng*, v

bower-woman (bou'er-wum'an), *n* Same as *bower-maid* *Scott*

bowery (bou'er-i), *a* [*bow* + *-er*] 1 Of the nature of a bower, containing bowers; leafy, shady

bowery (bou'er-i), *n*, *pl* *boweries* (-iz) [Also written *bowerie* and *bouery*, < *D* *bouery*, a farm, prop farming, husbandry, < *bouwer*, a farmer see *bower* and *boor*] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm, a country-seat, a rural retreat. Hence the name of the *Bowery*, a long, wide street in the city of New York, originally a road through the bowery or farm of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands

A goodly *bowerie* or farm was allotted to the sage Oloffe in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public by his talent at dreaming *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p 183

bowess, *bowet* (bou'es, -et), *n*. [See *bower* 4] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest

bowet (bou'et), *n*. See *bowess*.

bowet (bou'et), *n*. Same as *buat*

bow-fast (bou'fäst), *n* *Naut.*, a rope or chain by which a ship is secured at the bow

bow-file (bou'fil), *n*. A file having a bowed or curved edge, a ruffler

bowfin (bou'fin), *n*. A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. Also called *brindle*, *grindle*, *lawyer*, *dogfish*, etc. See cut under *Amia*

bowget, *v* See *bouge* 2

bow-grace (bou'grās), *n* *Naut.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of a ship to secure it from injury by ice

bow-hand (bou'hand), *n* 1 In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, commonly the left hand — 2 In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; a violinist's right hand — On the *bow-hand*. (a) On the wrong side, wrongly, inaccurately. He shoots wyde on the *bow hand*, and very farre from the mark *Spenser*, *State of Ireland* (b) Wrong in one's calculations

Usher Well, you must have this wench, then?
Ric I am much o' the *bow hand* else

Beau and Fl, *Coxcomb*, I 3

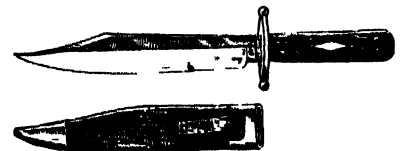
bow-harpichord (bou'häri'p-si-körd), *n* Same as *bow-clavier*

bow-head (bou'hed), *n* A species of right whale, the polar right whale or Greenland whale, *Balaena mysticetus*. See also cut under *whale*

bow-headed (bou'hed-ed), *a* Having a bowed or bent head, as a right whale

bowie (bou'i), *n* [Perhaps from *OF* *buc*, prob same as *buc*, a water-pitcher, vessel for wine, < *buc*, *F* *boire*, < *L* *bibere*, drink] A large wooden milk-bowl [Scotch]

bowie-knife (bou'ē-nif, in the Southwest pronounced bou'ē-nif), *n* [After its inventor, Colonel James Bowie, died 1836] A heavy sheath-knife first used in the early part of the present century in Kentucky and other parts of the United States which were then on the borders of civilization. The blade is from 9 to 10 inches long, and has only one edge, the back is straight for three



Bowie knife and sheath

quarters of its length, and then curves toward the edge in a slightly concave sweep while the edge finishes toward the point in a convex curve. The guard is very small, and the tongue is of the full breadth of the grip or handle, which is formed of two rounded pieces of wood or bone. The best knives were made by frontier blacksmiths, of old horse rasps and the like, and naturally differed much in size and pattern. The term is used at present for almost any large sheath knife.

bowing (bou'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bow* 2, *v*] 1 The operation of separating and arranging as desired the filaments of some fibrous material, as hatters' fur or (in Eastern countries) cotton, by vibrating a bow-string upon it. In hat making, as practised on a small scale, the flitting of the fur or wool is partly accomplished by bowing

2 In *music* (a) The general method of using the bow in playing upon an instrument of the violin family. It includes the method of holding the bow, the direction in which it is moved, the pressure put upon it, the part of the hair that is employed, the place upon the strings where it is applied, and every other detail in the management of the bow which influences the quality and loudness of the tone produced. (b) The method by which the notes of a given passage are distributed between up- and down-strokes of the bow.

To secure an intended effect, or general uniformity among many players the *bowing* of a passage is indicated by various marks, \cap or \cup indicates a stroke beginning with the nut, that is, down, while \vee or \wedge indicates a stroke beginning with the point, that is, up

bowing (bou'ing), *n* [*bow* 2, *n*, + *-ing*] 1 A lease of the dairy stock on a farm. See *bower* 5 [Scotch]

bowingly (bou'ing-li), *adv* In a bending manner *Hulot*

bow-instrument (bou'in'strū-ment), *n*. A stringed instrument played by means of a bow, as the double-bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, etc.

bow-iron (bou'ī-ern), *n* A clasp or holder used to secure the bows of a carriage-top

bowk (bouk), *n*. Same as *buk* 1 [Scotch.]

bowk (bouk), *v* *t* Same as *buck* 3 [Scotch]

bow-kail (bou'kāl), *n* [Cf. *borecole*.] Cab-bage. *Burns* [Scotch.]

bowking (bou'king), *n*. Same as *buckking* 2

bow-knot (bou'not), *n*. A slip-knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is

stay, the jib stay, and the flying jib stay (which extend downward from the foretopmast head and the foretop gallantmast head to the ends of the bowsprit, jib boom, and flying jib boom) are set the foretopmast staysail, the jib, and the flying jib. (Corruptly written *boltsprit*.) **Bed of the bowsprit** See *bed*. — **Bowsprit-cap**, the cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib boom traverses. See *cap*. — **Running bowsprit**, a bowsprit that can be run out and in like a jib boom. — **Standing bowsprit**, a permanently fixed bowsprit.

bowssen¹, *v t* Same as *booze*.

bowssen², *v t* [*< Corn beuzi*, immerse, drown.] To duck, immerse (especially in a holy well, as for the cure of madness). See *extract*.

The water fell into a close walled plot upon this wall was the frantic person act, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond, where a strong flow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by forgoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. But if the repeated small attentions he was *bowssen* not again and again while the remainder in him any hope of life for recovery.

R. Carr, Survey of Cornwall

bowstaff (*bō'staf*), *n*, *pl* *bowstaves* (*-stāvz*). In *archery*, a selected and prepared piece of timber for a bow, the bow in a rough state. Yew is the timber generally preferred, and prior to the use of gunpowder bowstaves were an important article of commerce.

bowstring (*bō'string*), *n* [*< bow* + *string*, cf *AS bogen* (for *bogan*, gen of *bogan*) *string*].

1 The string of a bow, by which it is drawn and the arrow discharged. Bowstrings are made of many materials, a very common one being rawhide, which does not stretch easily. Bows from western Africa have the strings of twisted or plaited cane, those of the Hindus are frequently of silk, not twisted, but of parallel threads bound together at intervals.

2 A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman empire, hence, by metonymy, execution by strangling.

There was no difference whatever between the polity of our country and that of Turkey and if the king did not send mutes with *bow strings* to Sanicoff and Hallfax this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven.

Macaulay Hist. Eng., ix

bowstring (*bō'string*), *v t* [*< bowstring*, *n*]. 1 To furnish with a bowstring. — 2 To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring-bridge (*bō'string-bridj*), *n* A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch is



Bowstring bridge Howlett England

sustained by a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible at the chord-line of the arch. Also called *tension-bridge*.

bowstring-girder (*bō'string-gēr*), *n* A cast- or wrought-iron or built-up girder, having a tie-rod that forms an integral part of it, much used in store-fronts, etc. See *bowstring-bridge*.

bowy, *a* Same as *boozy*.

bowt, *n* See *bowt*¹.

bowtell (*bō'tel*), *n* Same as *bottel*.

bow-timbers (*bou'tim'berz*), *n pl* *Naut*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

bow-window (*bō'win'dō*), *n* A window built so as to project from a wall, properly, one that is in plan a segment of a circle. See *bow-window*.

bow-wise (*bō'wiz*), *adv* In the form or figure of a bow. *Theresa*.

bow-wood (*bō'wud*), *n* 1 Wood used for making bows, timber suitable for bows. — 2 The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the Mississippi valley. Its very strong and elastic wood was much used by the Indians for their bows. See *Maclura*.

bow-wow (*bou'wou'*), *n* [Early mod E also *bough-wough*, *bough-wauigh*, *baw-waw*, etc., imitative of the repeated bark of a dog, cf *L. bawbar*, Gr *βαβάρω*, bark. See *bawt*, *bawt*, etc.] The loud bark of a dog, or an imitation of it. — *Gone to the bow-wows*, gone to ruin utterly lost. [Collier.] The bow-wow theory. See *language*.

bowyer¹ (*bō'yér*), *n* [Early mod E also *bowier*, *< ME bowyere*, *bowgere*, *bowier*, *< bowi*, *boze* (see *bowt*), *+ -er*, *-er*. The *y* represents orig *q*, so in *sawyer*, ult *< AS saqa saw*, and *lawyer*, ult *< AS laqin law*. Cf *bowt*².] 1† An archer, one who uses a bow as, "the bowyer king," *Dryden*, *Ilud*, i 648.

They lay in earth their bowyer chief
Bryant, Legend of the Delaware

2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may purchase be more occupied, to the profit of all bowyers and fletchers. *Aecham*, *Toxophilus*.

bowyer², *n* Same as *bowyer*. *Skinner*.

bowze, *bowzy*. See *booze*, *boozzy*.

box¹ (*boks*), *n* [*< ME box*, *< AS box* = *D bus* (*-boom*, *-tree*) = *OHG MHG buhs* (*-boun*), *G.*

buchs = *Sw buz* (*-bom*) = *Dan. buz* (*-bom*) = *F bus* = *Pr. boss* = *Sp. box* = *Pg buxo* = *It. bosso*, *bussio*, *< L. buxus* = *Gr πῖξος*, box-tree, boxwood, hence *boxt*², *q v* Cf *box-tree*] A small evergreen tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*, a dwarfed variety of which is used for ornamental hedges, and in gardening as an edging for flower-beds. See *Buxus* and *boxwood*. — **African box**, a name given to *Myrsine Africana*.

Marmalade box. Same as *genipap*. **box**² (*boks*), *n* [*< ME box*, *< AS box*, a box, chest, = *OHG buhsa*, *MHG buhsa*, *G buhsa*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, = *MD buise*, *buyse*, a drinking-vessel (*> prob E house*¹, *q v*), *D buis*, a pipe, tube, channel, *bus*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun (cf *E blunderbuss*), *bok*, box of a coach, = *MLG buise*, a box, pipe, = *Icel byssa*, a box, mod a gun (the *D*, *MLG*, and *Icel* forms have been affected by the *F* forms see *boist*¹), *< L. buxus*, *burum*, anything made of boxwood (cf *Gr πῖξος*, a box, *> E pyx*), *< buxus* = *Gr πῖξος*, box-tree, boxwood. See *box*¹. The forms in *Rom* and *Teut* are numerous and involved. See *boist*¹, *boist*², *bush*², *bushel*, *buss*², etc.] 1 A case or receptacle for articles or materials of any kind. When used absolutely, *box* usually signifies a rectangular case of wood with a lid or a removable cover, and with a clear inner space for storing or packing, but for specific uses boxes are made of any adaptable material, and of any size or shape, or may consist of compartments in a larger receptacle, with or without covers, or with permanent covers and top or side openings. Among such specific kinds are cash boxes, handboxes, pill boxes, ballot boxes, dice boxes, the boxes in a printer's case, etc. For boxes known by other names, see *chest* and *trunk*.

2 A money-chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept as, a poor-box, a missionary-box. So much more, so much one was used that to give largely to the box refused. *Spenser Mother Hild Tale*, l 1274.

3 The quantity that a box contains. — 4 A receptacle under the driver's seat on a carriage, hence, the seat itself. Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horse or the front? Get you the box, if you like. *Durrah*, *The Young Duke*.

5 A package or case of presents, especially Christmas presents. Such a box as our pictures big before Christmas. *Cotgrave*.

6 A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place. (a) A compartment in the common room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (b) A seated compartment in a theater or other place of amusement as, 'the boxes and the pit, *Dryden*. (c) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses. The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box. *Brougham*, *Prem. ut State of the Law*, Feb 7, 1828.

(d) A separate compartment or a roomy stall for a horse in a stable or railroad car.

7 A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in the performance of certain duties as, a sentry-box, a signalman's box. — 8 A snug house, a small country-house for temporary use during the continuance of some sport, as of hunting as, a shooting-box.

Let me keep a brace of hunters—a cozy box—a bit of land to let, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you. *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, lxxvii.

9 In *mach*. (a) A cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs. (b) In a pump.

(1) The cap covering the top of the pump. (2) A pump-bucket. (3) A hollow plunger with a lifting-valve. (4) A casing about a valve.

(c) The pulley-case in a draw-loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail-threads. (d) The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of the lathe of a loom. (e) The socket for the screw in a screw-vice. (f) The opening into which the end of a rib-saw is wedged. — 10. In *carp*, a trough for cutting miters. See *miter-box*.

11 *Naut*, the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits. — 12 In *foundry*, the flask or frame which holds the sand. — 13 The keeper into which the bolt of a lock enters in locking. Also called the *staple* of the lock. — 14 In a printer's case, the compartment for a single character as, the *n-box* is empty, the comma-box. — 15 A battery for wild-fowl shooting; a sink-box.

— **Antifriction box**. See *antifriction*. — **Aquatic box**. See *aquatic*. — **Hot box**, a journal box heated by the friction of a rapidly revolving axle or arbor, as in a locomotive or railroad car.

A real American is not comfortable without a hot box occasionally in the course of a long journey. *C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 8.

In a box, in a tight box, in a perplexing or embarrassing situation, in a difficulty. — In the (or a) wrong box, in an awkward situation, mistaken.

"Sir," quoth I, "if you will hear how St. Augustine expounded that place, you shall perceive that you are in a wrong box." *Itinerary*, Works, p. 163 (1554).

I perceive that you and I are in a wrong box.

J. Udall, *Diotriches*, p. 81.

He'd soon find himself in the wrong box with Sarah Jane D—, I warrant. *G. A. Sala*, *The late Mr D—*.

Omnibus-box. See *omnibus*. — **Salting-box** (*mlt*), a small box containing meal powder which is sprinkled upon the fuses of shells that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber.

box² (*boks*), *v t* [*< box*², *n*]. 1 To place in a box, inclose as in a box, confine, hoard.

Saving never ceased.

Till he had box'd up twelve score pounds at least. *Crabbe*, *The Borough*.

2 To furnish with a box, as a wheel. — 3 To make a hole or cut (in a tree) for the sap to collect as, to box a maple. — 4 *Naut*, to cause (a vessel) to turn short round on her heel by bracing the head-yards aback sometimes followed by *off* as, to box off a vessel. See *haul*. — 5. To form into a box or the shape of a box as, to box the scenes on a stage. — To box the compass, to name the points of the compass in their order, hence, figuratively to make a complete turn or round.

box³ (*boks*), *n* [*< ME box*, a blow, buffet (the verb is not found in *ME*), supposed to be of *Scand* origin. *Dan bask*, a slap, blow, *bask*, strike, slap, thwack, but this is represented in *E* by *bash*¹, *q v*, while *Sw baska*, beat, whip, flog, *bas*, a beating, is represented by *bash*¹, *q v* (*< MD bōke*, early mod *D buik*, *MHG bui*, a blow, connected with the verb, *MD bōken*, *MHG bochen*, strike, slap. See *buck*⁴. None of these forms suits the case, and it is most probable that the sense has originated in some particular use of *box*², *n* or *v*]. 1† A blow of any kind.

The kyng caste up his shelde, and covers hym faire, And with his bulynche brande a box he hym reaches. *Morte Arthure* (*E* 1541) l 1111.

2 A blow, specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand.

Give him a box, hard, hard, on his left ear. *B. Jonson*, *Magnetic Lady*, ill 4.

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a box on the ear. "I know that," but this was not a box on the ear. It was only a slap on the face. *Lady M. W. Montagu*, *Letters*, June 22, 1759.

box³ (*boks*), *v t* [*< box*², *n* Cf *F boxer* = *D boksen* = *Lt. basken* = *Icel byra* = *Norw. baska* = *Sw baska* = *Dan bask* = *G baxen*, *boxen*, all *< E box*³]. 1 *trans* To beat, thrash, strike with the fist or hand, especially, to strike on the ear or side of the head as, "they box her about the ears," *North*, *tr* of *Plutarch*, p. 115.

By heaven! a little thing would make me box you. *Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, ill 1.

II. intrans To fight with the fists, whether bare or incased in boxing-gloves, combat with or as with the hands or fists.

A leopard is like a cat, in boxes with his fons feet. *N. Grew*.

box-and-tap (*boks'and-tap*), *n* An apparatus for cutting the wooden screws used for carpenters' benches, etc.

box-barrow (*boks'bar'ō*), *n* A large four-sided wheelbarrow for carrying bulky loads.

box-beam (*boks'bēm*), *n* A hollow beam having sides of plate-iron united by angle-irons.

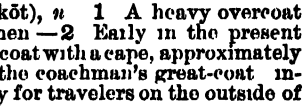
box-bed (*boks'bed*), *n* A boxed-in bed, or a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

boxberry (*boks'ber'ī*), *n*, *pl* *boxberries* (*-iz*). The wintergreen or checkerberry of North America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

box-car (*boks'kar*), *n* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (*boks'kōt*), *n* 1 A heavy overcoat worn by coachmen. — 2 Early in the present century, an overcoat with a cape, approximately of the form of the coachman's great-coat intended originally for travelers on the outside of coaches.

I shall believe it when I shall see the traveller for some rich tradesman part with his admired box-coat, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman, etc. *Lamb*, *Modern Gallantry*.



Box-coil with return bends.

box-coil (*boks'kōil*), *n* A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a series of straight tubes connected by

return bends, arranged in the form of a parallelipedon

box-crab (boks'krab), *n* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa* so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box See cut under *Calappa*.

box-day (boks'dā), *n* In the Scottish law-courts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged Also *boxing-day*

box-drain (boks'drān), *n* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the section has the appearance of a square box.

boxen (bok'sun), *a* [*<* ME *boxen*, replacing AS *bixen* for **byzen* for **boxen*, *<* *box* (see *box*¹) + *-en*] 1 Made of boxwood as, "boxen haut-boy," *Gay*, *Prol* to *Shep* Week — 2 Resembling box

His faded cheeks are changed to boxen hue *Dryden*

boxer¹ (bok'sér), *n* [*<* *box*² + *-er*¹] One whose occupation is to pack or put up things in boxes

boxer² (bok'sér), *n* [*<* *box*³ + *-er*¹] One who fights with his fists, a pugilist

Boxer shrapnel. See *shrapnel*

box-fish (boks'fish), *n* A name of sundry pleurognaeth fishes of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidae* [Rare]

box-frame (boks'frām), *n* The inclosed space inside a window-casing in which the balance-weights are hung

box-girder (boks'ger'dér), *n* In *mech*, a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates Such girders are much used for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact

boxhaul (boks'hāl), *r t* *Naut*, to veer (a ship) round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack This is effected by putting the helm a lee bracing the head yards flat aback, squaring the after yards, taking in the drivers, and hauling the head sheets to windward When the vessel begins to gather sternway the helm is shifted and the sails trimmed *Smith*

box-hook (boks'huk), *n* 1 A hand-tool resembling a cotton-hook, used in handling heavy freight — 2 A cant-hook used in pressing down the covers of boxes so that they can be nailed or screwed — 3 Gripping-irons used in hoisting heavy boxes or bales

boxiana (bok-si-an'a or -a'na), *n pl* [A feigned Latin form, *<* *box*¹ + *-iana* see *anal*, *-ana*] The annals of prize-fighting, the literature of, or gossip or anecdotes concerning, pugilism

boxing¹ (bok'sing), *n* [*<* *box*² + *-ing*¹] 1 *Naut*, a square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame timbers of a ship — 2 One of the cases on each side of a window into which the inside shutters are folded — 3 *pl* The sides of a window-frame where the weights hang — 4 *pl* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting — 5 The process of fitting a piece of wood to receive a tenon — 6 The giving of a box or present, as at Christmas See *boxing-day*

boxing² (bok'sing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *box*³, *r*] The act or practice of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing-gloves, sparring

boxing-day (bok'sing-dā), *n* 1 In England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to one's employees, to postmen, etc — 2 In the Scottish law-courts, same as *box-day*

boxing-glove (bok'sing-glūv), *n* A padded glove used in sparring

boxing-machine (bok'sing-ma-shēn'), *n* A machine used for boring out the boxes of the hubs of car-wheels

boxing-match (bok'sing-mach), *n* A contest at boxing, a pugilistic encounter, a prize-fight

boxing-night (bok'sing-nit), *n* In England, the first week-night after Christmas, the night of boxing-day

boxing-off (bok'sing-ōf'), *n* *Naut*, the act of forcing the ship's head off the wind by bracing the head-yards aback

box-iron (boks'i'ern), *n* A smoothing-iron containing an inclosed space for live coals to keep it hot

box-keeper (boks'kē'per), *n* An attendant at the boxes of a theater

box-key (boks'kē), *n* A socket-key for turning large nuts

box-lobby (boks'lob'i), *n* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

box-lock (boks'lok), *n* A door-lock designed to be fastened to the surface of the door.

box-metal (boks'met'al), *n* A brass, bronze, or antifriction alloy used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting

box-money (boks'mun'i), *n* At hazard, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice

box-office (boks'of'is), *n* The office in a theater in which tickets are sold

box-packing (boks'pak'ing), *n* Cotton-waste or similar material, saturated with a lubricant, for packing the journal-box of an axle or shaft

box-plait (boks'plāt), *n* A double fold or plait, as on a shirt-bosom or in the skirt of a woman's dress

box-plaiting (boks-plā'ting), *n* 1 A method of folding cloth alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a kind of double plait or fold on each side — 2 The plaits formed in this manner

box-seat (boks'sēt), *n* A seat in a theater-box, or on the box of a coach

box-set (boks'set), *n* In a theater a scene which is boxed in with walls and ceiling

box-setter (boks'set'tér), *n* An apparatus for fitting axle-boxes to the hubs of wheels

box-slater (boks'slā'tér), *n* An isoped crustacean of the family *Idoteidae* *Il A Nicholson*

box-slip (boks'slip), *n* A slip of boxwood inlaid in the beechwood of which molding, tonguing, and grooving planes are made, to form an edge or wearing part

box-snuffers (boks'snuf'érz), *n pl* Snuffers having a receptacle for the burnt wick cut off

box-stall (boks'stāl), *n* A roomy inclosed stall in which horses or cattle can be kept without tying

box-strap (boks'strap), *n* In *mach* and *building*, a flat bar with right-angled bends, used to confine a rectangular bar or projection

box-thorn (boks'thörn), *n* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum*

box-tortoise (boks'tôr'tis), *n* A tortoise with a lugged plastron which can be so closely applied to the edge of the carapace, when the head, tail, and limbs have been drawn in, that the animal is practically boxed up in the shell, a tortoise of the family *Cistudinidae* Generally called *box-turtle* in the United States

box-trap (boks'trap), *n* 1 A contrivance formerly used in firing military mines, consisting of a rectangular box placed vertically in communication with the mine The upper end was closed, and a few inches below the top was a sliding shelf upon which was placed a piece of ignited punk The mine was fired by withdrawing the shelf by means of a long cord, and allowing the ignited punk to fall upon the powder train below

2 A trap in the form of a box, used for capturing small animals

box-turtle (boks'tér'til), *n* The common name in the United States of the box-tortoise

box-valve (boks'valv), *n* A box-shaped portion of a pipe, in which a valve is placed

boxwood (boks'wud), *n* [*<* *box*¹ + *wood*¹] 1 The fine hard-grained timber of the box, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, tool-handles, etc The largest supplies come from the Levant The wood is very fine from gritty matter and on that account its sawdust is much used for cleaning jewelry and for other purposes See *Buxus*

2 The name given to several trees which have hard, compact wood, taking a fine polish in the United States to *Cornus florida*, and in the West Indies to *Schefflera frutescens*, *Litsea umbrosa*, and *Tecoma pentaphylla* Some species of *Eucalyptus* and of *Tristania* are so called in Australia

boy¹ (boi), *n* [*<* ME *boy*, *boye*, *boi*, of obscure origin, prob LG. cf E Fries *boi*, *boy*, a young man, not easily connected with MLG LG *boie*, a boy, a knave, = MD *boi*, a boy, D *boif*, a knave, = OHG **buoh* (only as a proper name, *Buobo*), MHG *buobe*, G *hubi*, dial *bub*, *bua*, a boy, a knave, = Icel *búi* = Sw. *boi*, a knave Cf Icel *Búi*, Dan *Boye*, a proper name]

1 A male child, from birth to full growth, but especially from the end of infancy to the beginning of youth also applied to a young man, implying immaturity, want of vigor or judgment, etc

Speak thou boy

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more

Thou can our reasons *Shak*, *Cot*, v 3

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor *Locke*

2 In familiar or playful use (usually in the plural), a grown man regarded as one of the

younger members of a family, as an intimate friend or associate, or as having in any respect a boyish relation or character

Then, to sea, boys

Shak, *Tempest*, II 2

We are Roman boys all and boys of mettle

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, II 4

Specifically, in the United States (a) In the South, especially before the abolition of slavery a negro man (b) An unscrupulous local politician, especially in a large city, one of the managers or subordinates of the "machine" of a party in local politics and elections as, a ticket not acceptable to the boys

3 A young servant, a page as, "boys, grooms, and lackeys," *Shak*, *Ham* VIII, v 2 Hence in compound words sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt as, a *patron*

4 [Supposed by some to be "a corruption of Hind *bhasec*, a servant", but the Hind word, prop *bhāi*, means 'brother,' and *boy* in this use is merely the E word ('*boy*²')] In India and the treaty-ports of China and Japan, etc., a native male servant, especially a personal servant, a butler or waiter, house-boy, office-boy, etc., as distinguished from a coolie or porter in common use among foreigners — **Boy-bishop**, a name sometimes given to St Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school boys, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early piety also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII, to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St Nicholas day (December 6th) as a mock bishop The boy enjoyed episcopal honors till Innocents Day (December 28th), and the rest of the choir were his prebends

In those bygone times all little boys either sang or served, about the altar at church and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and nobleman's chapel a bishop and his officials, or, as they were then called, a Nicholas and his clerks This *boy bishop* and his ministers afterwards sang the first *verses* of their saint, and in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish

Lock, *Church of our Fathers*, III II 215

Old boy, a familiar name for the devil

They used to have witch Sabbas days and witch sacraments, and sell their souls to the old boy

Miss Stour, *Oldtown*, p 194

Roaring boys See *roaring* — **Yellow-boys**, gold coins,

guineas, eagles, napoleons, etc [Slang]

boy¹ (boi), *r t* [*<* *boy*¹, *n*] 1† To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy.

My credit's murder'd,

Baffled, and boy'd

Bray and *Fl*, *Knight of Malta*, II 9

2 To act or represent in the manner of a boy in allusion to the acting by boys of women's parts on the stage [Rare]

I shall see

Some squaking Cleopatra boy my greatness

Shak, *A* and *C*, v 2

boy² (boi), *n* [Anglo-Ind, also written *boyce*, *bhoice*, *bhoet*, repr Hind *bhoi*, *<* Telugu *boi*, prop a man of the fisherman caste, whose usual occupation is the carrying of litters and palankins, or, as in Madras, domestic service] In India, as far north as the Nerbudda river, a palankin-bearer *Yule* and *Burnell*, *Anglo-Ind.* Glossary

boyar (boi'ar), *n* [*<* Russ *boyarina*, *pl boyare*, formerly *boyarin* = Bulg *boiarin* = Serv. *boyar* = Pol *boyar* (*>* Turk *boiar* = Hung *boyár* = Lith *boyas* = MG *boiada*, *boiada*, etc), *<* O Bulg *boyarinu*, appar *<* *bolny*, great, illustrious] A personal title given to the highest class of Russian officials previous to the reign of Peter the Great The title conferred a rank in the state, but brought no special duties with it There was, however, a council of boyars and it was customary to add to public papers, "The boyars have approved of it" The title gradually died out in the reign of Peter the Great, as it was no longer newly conferred (*Schuyler*, *Peter the Great*) The term in popular usage came to signify the higher aristocracy It still lingers in Rumania, where the popular name for the conservatives is the *boyar* party

boyard (boi'ard), *n*. Same as *boyar*

boyau (bwo-yō'), *n*, *pl boyaux* (-yō') [F, *<* OF *boit*, a gut, *>* E *bouet* see *bowel* and *bayou*] In fort, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a means of communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallels Also called a *zigzag* or an *approach*

boy-blind (boi'blind), *a* Blind as a boy; undiscerning as, 'so boy-blind and foolish,' *Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, in 2 [Rare]

boycott (boi'kot), *r t* [From the name of the first prominent victim of the system, Captain *Boycott*, a farmer at Lough Mask, Connemara, and the agent of Lord Erne, an Irish landlord.] To combine (a) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with, and (b) in preventing others from working for, buying from, sell-

ing to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with (a person or company), on account of political or other differences, or of disagreements in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating. The word was introduced in Ireland in 1880, and soon became (like the practice) common throughout the English speaking world, and was adopted by the news papers in nearly every European language.

boycott (boi'kot), *n* [*< boycott, v*] An organized attempt to coerce a person or party into compliance with some demand, by combining to abstain, and compel others to abstain, from having any business or social relations with him or it, an organized persecution of a person or company, as a means of coercion or intimidation, or of retaliation for some act, or refusal to act in a particular way.

boycottee (boi'kot-ē), *n* [*< boycott + -ee*] One who is boycotted. [Rare]

boycotter (boi'kot-ēr), *n* [*< boycott + -er*] One who boycotts, one who takes part in the organized persecution called a boycott.

boycotting (boi'kot-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *boycott, v*] The act or practice of subjecting an obnoxious person or company to the organized persecution called a boycott. See *boycott, v*.

Boycotting originally implied the organized persecution of an individual by an entire community, as transplanted to this country (United States) it implies the persecution of an individual by organized forces, and it is a phrase which at the present time is much in the mouths of those who call the measures workingmen.

Phila. Record, No 4529, p 2

Boycotting was not only used to punish evicting land lords and agents, tenants guilty of paying rent, and trades men who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the [Land] League had pronounced its anathema, but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of extending its organization and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom, and that farmers found themselves with out a market for their crops and cattle.

Annual Register, 1880

boydekint, *n* An obsolete form of *boikin*.
boyer (boi'er), *n* [Formerly also *boyer*, = *F boyr*, *< Flem boyer* = *D boyer*, a vessel used to lay buoys, *< Flem boy* = *D boi*, a buoy see *buoy*] A Flemish sloop with a raised work or castle at each end.

boyery, *n* [*< boy + -ery*] Boyhood.
boyhood (boi'hud), *n* [*< boy + -hood*] 1 The state of being a boy or of immature age; the time of life during which one is a boy.

Look at him in his boyhood

Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only boyhood can

Swift

2 Boyish feeling, light-heartedness. [Rare]
—3 Boys collectively.

boyish (boi'ish), *a* [*< boy + -ish*] Belonging to a boy, pertaining to boyhood, in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile as, "a boyish odd conceit," *J. Baillie*.

I ran it through even from my boyish days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it

Shak, Othello, i 3

= *Syn* Juvenile Puerile, etc. See *youthful*.

boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv* In a boyish manner.
boyishness (boi'ish-ness), *n* The quality of being boyish.

boyism (boi'izm), *n* [*< boy + -ism*] 1 The state of being a boy, boyishness.

The *boyism* of the brothers is to be taken into account

T. Warton Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems

2 Something characteristic of a boy, puerility.

A thousand such *boyisms*, which I chanc'd rejected as below the dignity of the subject

Dryden, Preface to Fables

[Rare in both uses]

Boyle's law. See *law*.

boyn (boim), *n* [See, also spelled *boim*, *boyen*, *boyne*, perhaps *< OE buim*, extended form of *bue*, a vessel for water or wine, *> prob* *Sc bowie*, *q v*] 1 A washing-tub. *Gall*—2 A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Also called *bine*.

boy-queller (boi'kwel'er), *n* One who quells or conquers boys, one who is able to cope only with boys. [Rare]

Where is this Hector?

Come, come, thou boy queller, show thy fury

Shak, I and C, v 5

boyship (boi'ship), *n* [*< boy + -ship*] Boyhood. *Beaumont*

boy's-love (boiz'luv), *n* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, from an ointment made with its ashes used by young men to promote the growth of a beard.

boy's-play (boiz'plā), *n* Childish amusement, anything free from risk or severe labor, any-

thing easy or trifling, as opposed to the earnest business or hard work of a man.

This is no boy's play

Fletcher, Bonduca, II 3.

boyuna (boi-ū'nā), *n*. [*Cf* *Sp boyuna*, fem. of *boyuno*, belonging to cattle, *< boy*, now *buey* = *Pg boi*, ox, *< L bos* (*bov-*), ox see *Bos*. *Cf* *boa*] 1 A large serpent of South America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell.—2 A harmless reptile or snake common in Ceylon.

boza (bō'zā), *n* [Also written *bosa*, *bouza*, *bousa*, *boozah*, *boozeh*, etc., *f' bouza*, *G busa*, etc., *Russ. Serv.* etc. *buza*, *< Ar būza*, Pers *būza*, Hind *būzā*, *bozā*, Turk *bozu*, a thick white fermented drink made from millet.] 1 A popular Egyptian drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water and fermenting the infusion, adding afterward certain astringent substances.—2 An inebriating mixture of daniel-meal, hemp-seed, and water.—3 A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

bozon (bō'zon), *n*. In *her*, same as *bird-bolt*. *Bp*. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Br. In *chem*, the symbol of *bromine*.

Brabançon (bra-bon-sōn'), *n* [*F*, man of Brabant, a province of Belgium] Same as *Brabant*.

Brabançonne (bra-bon-sōn'), *n* [*F*, *< Brabant*] The popular patriotic song of the Belgians since 1830, when they threw off Dutch rule. The words were composed by a French author named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with a varied refrain relating to the substitution of the tree of liberty for the orange, in allusion to the sovereign house of Orange, then ruling the Netherlands.

Brabanter (bra-ban'ter), *n* [*< Brabant + -er*] See *Brabançon*.] One of a class of mercenary soldiers and bandits from the old duchy of Brabant, who figured in the Anglo-French wars of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a* [*< Brabant + -ine*] 1 Pertaining to Brabant, formerly a duchy, now partly comprised in the provinces of North Brabant and Brabant, belonging respectively to the Netherlands and Belgium.
brabble (brab'l), *v* *i*, *pret* and *pp* *brabbled*, *ppr* *brabbling* [*< D brabbelen*, confound, stammer (*f' blabber* and *babble*)] To wrangle, dispute or quarrel noisily.

He held me with *brabbling* till the clock strook, and then for the breach of a minute he refused my money

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and Eng

Melanctus, thou art well come, and my love

Is with thee still but this is not a place

To *brabble* in — *Callanach*, John hands

Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, i 2

brabble (brab'l), *n* [*< brabble, v*] A broil, a clamorous contest, a wrangle.
This petty *brabble* will undo us all

Shak, Tit And, II 1

brabblement (brab'l-ment), *n* [*< brabble + -ment*] A clamorous contest, a *brabble*.

brabblor (brab'l'er), *n* [*< brabble, v*, + *-er*] *Cf* *D brabbelaar*, stammerer] A clamorous, noisy, quarrelsome fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a *brabblor*

Shak, K John, v 2

brabbling (brab'ling), *p a* [*Ppr* of *brabble, v*] Clamorous, wrangling, quarrelsome; noisy.

He gave notice to his government that commerce would have no security in Antwerp "in those *brabbling* times"

Motley, Dut. R. Republic, II 18

brabblingly (brab'ling-li), *adv* In a *brabbling* manner.

Neither bitterly nor

brabblingly

Bp Jewell, Def of Apol

[for Ch of Eng, p 44]

brace (brā'sē), *n*.

pl [*L* see *breech*, *breeches*] In *antiq*,

a garment equivalent to the modern trousers. It was made either loose or close fitting, and its use was characteristic of the Gauls and of Oriental peoples. It was not worn by the Greeks, nor by the Romans before the end of the republic. After the first century A D, however, it came into use among the Romans, especially in the military forces stationed in inclement climates, and toward the close of the empire it was very generally adopted, though never in much favor within the walls of Rome. Also improperly spelled *bracco*.



Brace — Statue of Paris, Vatican Museum

braces (brak'sē), *n* See *brace*.

braccate (brak'āt), *a*. [*< L "braccatus*, prop. *braccatus*, *< brace*, *pl*, breeches. see *breech*.]

In *ornith*, having the tarsi feathered; having the feet furnished with feathers to the bases of the toes or of the claws.



Braccate — Foot of Snowy Owl

bracciale (brak-si-ā-lē), *It* pron brāt-chiā-lē), *n*, *pl* *bracciali* (-li) [*It*, a brassard or chevron, also as in def, *< L brachiale*, an armlet, bracelet, etc., *< brachium* (*> It braccio*), arm] A projecting bracket of iron or bronze, having a socket and ring for holding a flagstaff, torch, or the like, and sometimes a large ring. These brackets are affixed to Italian palaces of the time of the Renaissance, and are often of great richness of design, especially at Siena and Florence.

braccio (brāt'chiō), *n* [*It*, *< L brachium*, arm see *brace*] 1 A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a yard at Milan. See *brass*.

brace (brās), *n* [*< ME. brace*, *< OF brace*, *brase*, *brasse*, *brache*, the two arms extended, an armful, a fathom, pair, *F brasse* = *Pr brassa* = *Sp braza* = *Pg braça*, a fathom, *< L brachia*, *pl* of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, prob *< Gr βραχίων*, arm, *cf* *Ir* and *Gael brac* = *W brach* = *Bret brach*, the arm. From the *L* singular *brachium* comes *OF bras*, *bras*, *F bras* = *Sp brazo* = *Pg braço* = *It braccio*, arm. Hence *bracelet* and *embrace*] 1 A prop or support, specifically, in *arch*, a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut*.—2. That which holds two or more things firmly together, a cinch or bandage.—3 A pair, a couple as, a *brace* of ducks. used of persons only with a shade of contempt or colloquially.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were so minded,
I here could pluck his highness from upon you

Shak, Tempest, v 1

Will he have a *brace*,

Or but one partridge?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i 1

The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe

4. A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs. *E II Knight*—5 In *printing*, a vertical double-curved line, used

to connect two or more lines thus, *bol* } or

two or more staves in music.—6 A leather band placed about the cords of a drum and sliding upon them used to raise or lower the tone by increasing or lessening the tension of the cords as, "the *braces* of the war drum,"

Derham, Phys Theol—7 *pl* Straps passing over the shoulders to sustain the trousers, suspenders.—8 A device for supporting a weak back, curved shoulders, etc.—9. *Naut* (*a*) One of the ropes fastened to the yards of a ship, one to each yard-arm, which, reaching to the deck, enable the yards to be swung about horizontally. They also help the yards to support the strain caused by the wind on the sails.

(*b*) *pl* Straps of brass or metal castings fastened on the stern-post, to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung.—10 A defense or protection for the arm, specifically, one used in archery. Same as *bracer*, 2.

"It hath been a shield

"Twixt me and death" and pointed to this *brace*

Shak, Pericles, II 1

11† State of defense.

For that it (Cyprus) stands not in such warlike *brace*,

But altogether lacks the abilities

That Rhodes is dress'd in

Shak, Othello, i 3.

12 The state of being braced; tension; tightness.

The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension

Holder

13† An arm (of the sea).

He shall so pass the water, that ye cleped the *braces* of

Saint George (ML Brachium S Georgii), that is an arm

of the sea.

Maundeville, p 126

14. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning boring-tools, etc., a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenters brace*, *bit brace*, *bit stock*, or *hand brace*, which is a tool for turning a boring bit or auger. It consists of a crank formed shaft, with a metal socket called the *pad* at one extremity, and on the other a swiveled head (or *cushion* or *shield*), by which the boring-

tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. See *angle brace* (b), and cut under *bit-stock*.



Hand brace

15 A wooden rod with spiked ends, used to support scenery in a theater. —16. *pl.* The leather slides on the cords of a snare-drum, by which the tension of the head is varied. —*Brace-bit*. See *bit*. —*French brace*, an angle brace (which see). —*Gear*ed brace, a boring tool the bit or drill of which is turned by a hand crank and bevel gear. —*Principal brace*, in building, a brace immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, and in a state of compression. It serves to assist the principal in supporting the roof timbers. —*Swift*.

—*Ratchet-brace*, a carpenter's brace in which, by means of gearing, a back and forth motion is converted into a rotary one, thus causing the bit to turn. —*Wind-brace*, a diagonal brace to tie the rafters of a roof together and prevent racking. In the best examples of medieval roofs the wind braces are arched, and run from the principal rafters to the purlins. *Encyc Brit* = *Syn.* 3 *Couple*, etc. See *pair*.

brace¹ (brās), *v t*, pret and pp *braced*, ppr. *bracing* [*< ME bracen*, brace, embrace, *< OF bracer*, *bracier*, *brasser*, *< brace*, embrace, = *Pr brassar* = *It bracciare*, brace, from the noun.] 1. To clasp or grasp, embrace, hold firmly.

Sweet friends, I feel mortal debts me brace,
Newer After this comfort to pur have
Off surgery craft me with medicine,
For stuffed I am full of uncyne

Rom of Partenay (E E T S), l 1446.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he braced

Fairfax, tr of *Iasso*, xl 75

2 To bind or tie closely; fit or secure by ties, bandage, strap.

The women of China, by bracing and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke*

They braced my aunt against a board,
To make her straight and tall

O W Holmes, *My Aunt*

3 To string or bend (a bow) by putting the eye of the string in the upper nock preparatory to shooting. —4 To make tense, strain up, increase the tension, tone, or vigor of, strengthen. —used both literally and figuratively as, to brace the nerves.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced.

Holder, *Elements of Speech*

He drank — twas needful his poor nerves to brace

Crabb, *The Borough*

Strong affection braced the feeble mind of the princess

Macaulay, *Hist King*, lx

5 To fix in the position of a brace, hold firmly in place. —used reflexively as, to brace one's self against a post or a crowd. —6 To furnish with, or support or prop by, braces as, to brace a building or a falling wall. —7 *Naut*, to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces.

We caught the southeast trades, and ran before them for nearly three weeks, without so much as altering a sail or bracing a yard. *R H Dana, Jr*, *Before the Mast*, p 53

8 In *writing* and *printing*, to unite or connect by a brace, as two or more lines, staves of music, etc. —To brace *about*. See *about*. To brace *about*, to brace (the yards of a ship) in a contrary direction. —To brace *forth*, to press forth.

The prince of planetis that proudly is plight

Sail brace furth his beemes that our belde blithes

Jork Plays, p 123

To brace in (*naut*), to slack the lee braces and haul in the weather ones. —To brace *sharp* (*naut*), to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel. —To brace up. (a) *Naut*, to lay the yards more fore and aft, so that the ship will sail closer to the wind. (b) To increase the tension, tone, or vigor of. —often used intransitively with the object understood.

Every nerve in his frame was braced up for a spring

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l 316

brace² (brās), *n* [*Origin obscure*] In *mining*, the flooring around the mouth of a shaft [*Cornwall*].

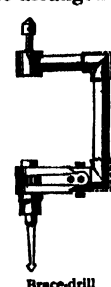
braced (brāst), *p a* 1 In *her*, interlaced or linked together. —said of bearings so arranged.



Three Chevrons Braced

Also braced —2 In *entom*, attached by the caudal extremity and supported in an upright or oblique position by a silken thread crossing the thorax, and fastened to the supporting surface. —said of the chrysalis of a butterfly. Also called *girt* or *bound*. —Braced interlaced, in *her*, same as braced, 1.

brace-drill (brās-dril), *n* A drill shaped like a carpenter's brace, used for boring metals. In one form a feed screw and back center, the latter abutting against some rigid body or part, are substituted for the hand plate or breast plate.

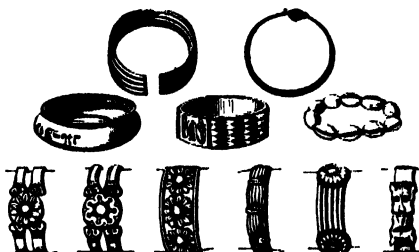


Brace-drill

brace-head (brās'hed), *n* In *rock-boring*, a large box, key, or wrench, with long levers or handles, used in turning a boring-tool.

brace-key (brās'kē), *n* In *mining*, a tiller consisting of two iron handles screwed together in opposite ways, so as to clip between them the rods used in deep borings. When the handles are screwed on firmly they form two levers for turning the rods as required, the top length of rod being furnished with a swivel. *W Morgan*, *Manual of Mining Tools* p 162

bracelet (brās'let), *n* [*< F bracelet*, dim of *OF bracol*, *brachel*, an armlet or defense for the arm, *< ML brachile*, *< L brachiale*, an armlet, *< brachium*, the arm. See *brac*¹, *n*] 1 An ornamental band, ring, or clasped chain for the



Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets

wrist, now worn mostly by women. Bracelets were among the earliest personal ornaments, and are seen in rich and varied forms in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. They have been worn almost universally, from the earliest times to the present day, by both savage and civilized peoples. See *armlet*, *armilla*, and *bangle*.

I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put bracelets upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. *Ezek* xvi 11

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Str J Haywood*

2 Humorously, a shackle for the wrist, a handcuff.

There he shall keep close,
Till I provide him flies and food, for yet
His iron bracelets are not off

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, ll 6

3 A piece of armor, whether the lower part of the bracciar or the wrist-piece of the gauntlet (which see).

Armed with back and breast, head piece and bracciar

Scott, *Legend of Montrose*, ll

4 In *palmistry*, a mark across the inside of the wrist, single, double, or triple. —**brace-mold** (brās'möld), *n* In *arch*, a molding formed by the union of two ogees, and in section resembling the brace used in printing. Sometimes a small bead is inserted between the ogees.

brace-pendant (brās'pen'dant), *n* *Naut*, a length of rope or chain into which the brace-block is spliced.

bracer (brās'ser), *n* [*< brace*, *v*, + *-er* 1, in sense 2, *< ME bracer*, *braser*, *< OF bras*, the arm. See *brac*¹, *n*] 1 One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage. —2 In *archery*, a wrist-guard worn over the sleeve on the left arm as a protection against the friction or the catching of the bowstring. It is commonly of leather, but sometimes of metal, and was formerly even of ivory, and frequently a decorative object. The glove is sometimes made to serve as a bracer. See cut under *bowman*.

Upon his arm he bar a gay bracer,

And by his side a sword and a bodkin

Chaucer, *Gen Pro* to C T, l 111

A bracer serveth for two causes, one to save his arm from the strype of the stryge, and his doublet from waryng, and the other is, that the stryge glydyng strypelye and quicklye of the bracer, may make the sharper shoot. *Ancham* *Toxophilus*

3 That which braces or stimulates the nerves, a tonic, specifically, a drink taken early in the morning. [*Colloq*]

brace-stake (brās'stāk), *n* A stake competed for by braces of dogs instead of individuals, as in field-trials.

brach, **brachet** (brach or brak), *n* [In the pron *brach* also, and properly, written *brach* (see *brach*, *brachet*), *< ME brache*, *< OF brache*, *F brague* = *Pr brac* = *Sp Pg braco* = *It bracco* (of *ML braccus*, *bracco*), *< OHG bracco*, *MHG G bracke* = *D brak* = *Sw brack*, a dog that hunts by the scent, origin unknown. The mod pron *brak* follows mod *F brague*, and requires the spelling *brack (or, as *F*, *brague*)] A bitch of the hound kind, specifically, a species of scenting hound, a pointer or setter.

A sow pig by chance sucked a brach and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*

Brachelytra (bra-kel'i-trā), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Gr. βραχὺς*, short, + *elytron*, a sheath, shard. See *elytron*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Coleoptera* including the rove-beetles, or *Staphylinidae*, which have the elytra short, not nearly covering the abdomen, the antennae short, not clavate, and usually two anal appendages. Some of these insects are known as *rocktails*, from the way they have of crouching up their tails. With the *Staphylinidae* the *Pachylidae* are sometimes associated under *Brachelytra*. These are trimerous, with fixed abdomen and no anal appendages. See cut under *rove beetle*. Also called *Brachelytra*.

brachelytrous (bra-kel'i-trūs), *a* [*< Brachelytra* + *-ous*] Having short elytra, specifically, pertaining to the *Brachelytra*. Also *brachelytrous*.

brachett, *n* See *brachet*.

brachia, *n* Plural of *brachium*.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-āl), *a* and *n* [*< L brachialis*, *brachialis*, *< brachium* (prop *brachium*), arm. See *brac*¹, *n*] 1. *a* 1 Belonging to the arm, fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, or other fore limb of a vertebrate, especially, belonging to the upper part of such member, from the shoulder to the elbow. —2 *Of* or pertaining to the brachia of the *Brachyopoda* or of other animals, as the wings of pteropods, the arms of cephalopods, the rays of erinoids, etc. —**Brachial appendages**, a pair of organs characteristic of the *Brachyopoda*, and suggesting the name of the class *Brachyopoda*, they are prolongations of the lateral portions of the lips or margins of the mouth and are therefore also called *labial appendages*. —**Brachial artery**, or **humeral artery**, the principal artery of the upper arm, the continuation of the axillary artery from its exit from the axilla to its division into radial and ulnar arteries, which in man occurs just below the elbow. —**Brachial plexus**, the network or interlacing of the anterior branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves, which are distributed to the fore limb. The brachial plexus — **Brachial veins**, the veins coming, or companion veins, of the brachial artery, which unite with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.

Brachial Appendages of a Brachyopod. The labial appendages are adductor impressions, *a*, teeth

II. *n* 1 In *ichth*, one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached. The fourth or lowest of the four brachials which together may represent the humerus, and to which the fin rays are attached. *Mearns* *Fish Anat* p 162

2 In *human anat*. (a) The brachial artery. (b) In the Latin form *brachialis* (*antheus*), a muscle of the front of the upper arm, arising from the front of the humerus and inserted into the ulna, flexing the forearm. Also called *antibrachialis*. See cut under *muscle*. —3 One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the radials and the palmals, one of the joints of the third order, or of a division of the radials.

brachiale (brak-i-āl'ē), *n*, *pl brachialia* (-i-āl) [*L*, prop neut of *brachialis*, *brachialis* see *brachial*, *brachet*] 1 In erinoids, same as *brachial*, 3.

At the third radial, the series bifurcates into two series of brachialia. *Huxley*, *Anat Invert*, p 500

2 *Bacles*, a reliquary in the shape of a hand and forearm, usually held erect with the hand open and the fingers wearing rings. —3 *pl* See *extract*.

Besides their gloves, our bishops wore, on occasions, a certain kind of loose sleeves, called *brachialia*, which could be easily drawn over the alb high up almost to the elbow, and thus under the cuffs of that vestment and its beautiful apparatus from being splashed when the bishop, on Holy Saturday, baptized the new-born infants in the font which he had just hallowed. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, ll 164

brachialgia (brak-i-āl'jī-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< L brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *(Gk) -algia*, *< ἀλγία*, feel pain, *< ἄλγος*, pain] Neuralgia in the arm.

brachialis, *n* Plural of *brachial*.

brachialis (brak-i-āl'is), *n* [*L*] See *brachial*, *n*, 2 (b).

Brachiata (brak-i-ā'tā), *n pl* [*NL*, neut *pl* of *L brachiatas*, *brachiatas* see *brachiat*] An order of erinoids, the brachiate erinoids or erinoids proper, having five or more brachiating arms. There are two families, *Fucrinidae* and *Comatulidae*. This division includes all the living erinoids, as well as many of the extinct ones, and is distinguished from the *Blattinidae* and *Cystodidae*, all of which are extinct. Also called *Brachata*.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *a* [*< L brachiatas*, *brachiatas*, having arms. See *brachial*] 1 In *bot*, having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia. —2 In *zool*. (a) Having brachia of any kind, brachiferous. (b) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata*.

brachiferous (bra-kif'e-rus), *a* [*< L. brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹] Bearing brachia applied to the subumbrellar disk of *Discophora* (which see) — **Brachiferous disk**. See extract

In most of the Rhizostomida, not only do the edges of the lips unite but the opposite walls of the hydranth beneath the umbrellae are, as it were, pushed in so as to form four chambers, the walls of which unite, become perforated, and thus give rise to a subumbrellar cavity with a roof formed by the umbrellae, and a floor, the *brachiferous disk*, suspended by four pillars. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 125

Brachina (bra-ki'nii), *n* [*NL.*, *< L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-ina*¹] A supposed larval stage of a starfish, as an *Icteroanthion* a name given, like *Bipinnaria* and *Biacholaria*, under the impression that the organism was a distinct animal

Brachinidae (bra-kin'i-de), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachinus* + *-ida*] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Brachinus* now merged in *Carabida*. Also *Brachinida* and *Brachinides*

Brachininae (bra-k'i-ni-ne), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachinus* + *-ina*] The bombardier-beetles as a subfamily of *Carabida*

Brachinus (bra-ki'nus), *n* [*NL.*, so named in reference to the shortness of the wing-cases, *< Gr. βραχύν*, short] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabida*, sometimes giving name to a family *Brachinidae*. They are the bombardier-beetles, of which *B. crepitans* is an example. See cut under *bombardier-beetle*

brachiocephalic (bra-k'i-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a* [*< L. brachium*, *brachium* (Gr. βραχίον, arm, + *Gr. κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining both to the upper arm and to the head, as, the *brachiocephalic* (innominate) artery and veins

Brachiolaria (bra-k'i-ō-lā-r'i-ā), *n* [*NL.*, *< L. brachiolus*, dim. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-aria* (*< f. Brachia*)] The larva of a starfish, a name given by Leuckart under the erroneous impression that it was a distinct animal. See *Bipinnaria*

Brachionichthyinae (bra-k'i-ō-nik-thi-i-nē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachionichthys* + *-ina*] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Antennariidae*, with the rostral spine or tentacle and two robust spines developed, the second dorsal well developed, the body oblongocylindrical, and the pelvic bones short

brachionichthyine (bra-k'i-ō-nik-thi-in), *a* and *n* I. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brachionichthyina*

II. *a* A fish of the subfamily *Brachionichthyina*

Brachionichthys (bra-k'i-ō-nik-thus), *n* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βραχίον*, arm, + *ἰχθυς*, fish] A genus of fishes with pediculate pectorals, typical of the subfamily *Brachionichthyina*

brachionid (bra-ki'ō-nid), *n* A rotifer of the family *Brachionidae*

Brachionidae (bra-k'i-ō-ni-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachionus* + *-ida*] A family of rotifers, including the genera *Brachionus*, *Anuraea*, *Notus*, and *Sacculus*, having a broad shield-shaped loricate body and short jointed foot in a wider sense also called *Brachionaa*

Brachionus (bra-ki'ō-nus), *n* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βραχίον*, arm, shoulder, see *brachium*] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Brachionidae* or *Brachionaa*. *B. wormaldi* is an example. See cut under *trochal*

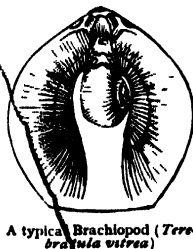
brachiopod, brachiopode (bra-k'i-ō-pod, -pōd), *n* and *a* I. *n* One of the *Brachiopoda*

In most *Brachiopoda* the oral area is narrowed to a mere groove and is produced on each side of the mouth into a long spirally coiled arm fringed with tentacles, whence the name of *Brachiopoda* applied to the group. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 397

Age of brachiopods, the Silurian period

II. *a* Same as *brachiopodous*

Brachiopoda (bra-k'i-ō-pō-dā), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. βραχίον*, arm, + *πούς* (τὸς) = *E. foot*] A class of mollusk-like animals distinguished by the development of two labial (generally called *brachial*) appendages, diverging from either side of the mouth. The animal is invested in a mantle which extends laterally and forward is highly vascular and secretes a shell composed of dorsal and ventral valves opening aborally, it is without foot or brachiae, respiration being effected by the brachial mantle. By the old or naturalists the species were regarded as bivalve shells, or



A typical Brachiopod (*Terebratulina viridis*)

at least as true mollusks, but by later writers they have been separated as representing (alone or with *Polysia*) a peculiar branch or subkingdom *Molluscoidea*, and approximately to or associated with the worms, *Vermes*. The class is generally divided into two subclasses or orders, *Artropoda* or *Clatenterata* and *Lycopoda* or *Tretenterata*. The families of the inarticulate or lycopodous brachiopods are the *Langulidae*, *Cranulidae*, and *Duculidae*, all of which have living representatives. The families of the articulate or artropodous brachiopods are the *Terebratulidae*, *Rhynchonellidae*, *Thecididae*, *Spiriferidae*, *Koniacidae*, *Pentameridae*, *Strophomenidae*, *Orthisidae*, and *Productidae*. The species are very numerous, nearly 4,000 having been described. They are mostly extinct, and all marine. They flourished especially during the Silurian period, and some Silurian genera, as *Langula*, are still extant. See cut under *Langulidae*. Many of the species, especially of the family *Terebratulidae*, are known as lampshells.

brachiopod (bra-k'i-ō-pōd), *n* and *a*. See *brachiopod*

brachiopodous (bra-k'i-ō-pō-dus), *a* [*As Brachiopoda* + *-ous*] Belonging to the class *Brachiopoda*. Also *brachiopod*

brachiplex (bra-k'i-pleks), *n* [*< L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *NL. plexus*] The brachial plexus of nerves. See *brachial plexus*, under *brachial*

brachiplexal (bra-k'i-plek'sal), *a* [*< brachiplex* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to the brachiplex

brachistoccephali (bra-kis-tō-sef'a-li), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. βραχίστος*, superl. of *βραχίς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head] Those persons or races of men who are brachistocephalic

brachistoccephalic (bra-kis-tō-sef'al'ik or -sef'-a-lik), *a* [*As brachistoccephali* + *-ic*] In *ethnol.*, having or pertaining to a head whose transverse diameter is to its length about as 85 to 1

brachistochrone (bra-kis-tō-kron), *n* [Word invented by John Bernoulli in 1694, *< Gr. βραχίστος*, superl. of *βραχίς*, short, + *χρόνος*, time, see *chronic*] The curve upon which a body moves in the least possible time from one given point to another. According to the nature of the forces that are supposed to act upon the body, and the constraints to which it may be subject, the brachistochrone takes various geometrical forms, mostly spiral or consisting of branches united by cusps like the cycloid, which is the brachistochrone for a body moving under a constant force and subject to no condition except that defining the brachistochrone. Until recently always spelled *brachystochrone*

brachium (brä-ki- or bra-k'i-um), *n*, pl. *brachia* (-a) [*L.*, prop. *brachium*, the arm, > ult. *E. brach*¹, *n*, *q* v] 1. The upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, coinciding in extent with the humerus, the arm proper, as distinguished from the antebrachium or forearm — 2. The humerus. [Rare] — 3. An arm-like process of the brain. See phrases below — 4. An arm-like part of a body. Specifically (a) In crinoids, one of the rays or arms given off from the calyx, and to which the pinnule may be attached. See cut under *Crinoidae*. (b) In cephalopods, one of the long arms or tentacles which bear, in the *Acetabulifera*, the rows of suckers. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (c) One of the subumbrellar tentacular processes upon the brachiferous disk of a discophorous hydrozoan. See cut under *Discophora*

The long tentacles which terminate each *brachium* [of *Cepheidae*] are blue. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 127, note

5. In bot., an arm-like process or appendage applied by Bentham to the projecting processes at the summit of the column in some orchids — *Brachia conjunctiva*, two rounded white tracts in the brain passing forward, one, the *brachium conjunctivum anterius*, from the nates, and the other, the *brachium conjunctivum posterius*, from the testis, on the outer side of the nucupinephalon. Also called *brachia corporum quadrigeminae*, *brachia of the optic lobes* — *Brachia conjunctoria* or *copulativa*, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum — *Brachia of the optic lobes*. See *brachia conjunctiva* — *Brachium pontis*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum, a median mass of fibrous nerve tissue connecting the pons Varolii with the cerebellum, overhanging and concealed by the lateral lobe of the cerebellum. See *pontibrachium*

Brachman, *n*. Same as *Brahman*

brachy- [*NL. brachy-*, *< Gr. βραχύς*, short] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning short

brachycatalectic (bra-k'i-kat-a-lek'tik), *a*, and *n* [*< L. brachycatalectum*, prop. *brachycatalectum* (see *metrum*, meter), *< Gr. βραχυκαταληκτον* (see *μέτρον*, meter), *< βραχύς*, short, + *καταληκτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλύνει*, leave off, stop, cf. *καταληκτικός*, deficient, see *catalectic*] I. *a* In *pros.*, wanting the last foot of the last dipody as, a *brachycatalectic* verse or line. This term is properly applied only to lines measured by dipodies, such as trochees and iambics. The ordinary English heroic line, as, for example,

Of man's first day | obédience | and | thé fruit,
is an iambic trimeter brachycatalectic, as contrasted with the corresponding catalectic trimeter, as,
See how hé lies | at | rándom, | care | léssly | diffús'd

II. *n* A verso wanting the last foot of the last dipody.

brachycephali (bra-k'i-sef'a-li), *n*, pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *brachycephalus*, see *brachycephalous*] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index (see *cephalic*) is 80 and upward, and who consequently have short skulls or are brachycephalic

brachycephalic (bra-k'i-sef'al'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a*. [*As brachycephalus* + *-ic*] Short-headed. applied, in *ethnol.*, to heads whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 80 to 100, as those of the Mongolian type, and also to races or individuals having such heads opposed to *dolichocephalic*. There are two sections of this group, *brachycephalic* and *euryccephalic*. It is supposed that a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Also *brachycephalous*, *brachycephalic*, *brachycephalous*

For the extremes of these varieties [of cranial form], Batzias proposed the names of *brachycephalic* or short-headed, and *dolichocephalic* or long-headed, which have come into general use. *Darwin, Origin of World*, p. 427

Brachycephalidae (bra-k'i-sef'al'i-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachycephalus* + *-idae*] A family of oxydactyl opisthoglossate anurous batrachians. *Günther*

Brachycephalina (bra-k'i-sef'a-li-nē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< Brachycephalus* + *-ina*²] A superfamily group of frogs, including the families *Phrynosauridae* and *Brachycephalidae*

brachycephalism (bra-k'i-sef'a-lizm), *n* [*< brachycephalic* + *-ism*] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Also *brachycephalism*, *brachycephaly*

brachycephalous (bra-k'i-sef'a-lus), *a* [*< NL. brachycephalus*, *< Gr. βραχυκεφαλος*, short-headed, *< βραχύς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head] Same as *brachycephalic*. Also written *brachycephalous*

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous, that of civilized races is mesocephalous and brachycephalous. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 500

Brachycephalus (bra-k'i-sef'a-lus), *n* [*NL.*, see *brachycephalous*] The typical genus of the family *Brachycephalidae*. By recent herpetologists it is referred to the family *Engystomidae* (in an enlarged sense) or *Phrynosauridae*. *B. ephippium* is a small bright yellow Brazilian toad, with a bony plate saddled on the back



Brazilian Toad (*Brachycephalus ephippium*)

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brachycephaly (bra-k'i-sef'a-li), *n* [*< brachycephalic* + *-y*] Same as *brachycephalism*

Brachycera (bra-kis'e-ra), *n* pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned, see *brachycerous*] A suborder of *Diptera*, including those dipterous or two-winged flies which have short antennae, apparently not more than three-jointed, one- or two-jointed palpi, and larvae developed from the egg. They are aquatic or terrestrial, feeding on vegetable or animal food, or parasitic, the perfect insect feeding on the juices of plants or animals. The great majority of dipterous insects, including all the ordinary flies, belong to this suborder. The families are variously grouped, by some they are classed as *Dubariae*, *Petrarchariae*, and *Hizachariae*, according to the number of pieces composing the proboscis. Another division is into two tribes, *Muscaria* and *Tanytomata*

brachycerous (bra-kis'e-rus), *a* [*< NL. brachycerus*, lit. short-horned, *< Gr. βραχύς*, short, + *κέρας*, horn] In *entom.*, having short antennae; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachycera*

brachydiagonal (bra-k'i-di-ā-gō-nal), *a* and *n*. [*< Gr. βραχύς*, short, + *διαγώνιος*, *< διαγώνιος*] I. *a*. Short and diagonal as, the *brachydiagonal* axis, the shorter lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.

II. *n* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism

brachydomatic (bra-k'i-dō-mat'ik), *a*. [*< brachydome* + *-atic*²] Pertaining to or resembling a brachydome

brachydome (bra-k'i-dōm), *n*. [*< Gr. βραχύς*, short, + *δῶμα* (δωματ-), a house, chamber] In *crystal*, a name given to planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the shorter lateral (or brachydiagonal) axis while intersecting the other two axes. See *dome*, 5

Brachelytra (bra-k'i-el'i-trā), *n*, pl. Same as *Brachelytra*

brachelytrous (bra-k'i-el'i-trus), *a*. Same as *brachelytrous*

brachygrapher (bra-kig'ra-fér), *n.* [**<** *brachygraphia* + *-er*.] A writer in shorthand; a stenographer.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, 18.

brachygraphy (bra-kig'ra-fí), *n.* [= *F* *brachygraphia*, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *-γραφία*, *χραφειν*, write] The art or practice of writing in shorthand, stenography.

And he is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business
B. Johnson, Pan's Anniversary

What have we here — the Art of *Brachygraphy*?

Marston and Barked, Insatiate Countess, v

brachycephalic, brachycephalous, etc See *brachycephalic, brachycephalous*, etc

brachylogy (bra-kil'ô-jí), *n.* [= *F* *brachylogia*, **<** *Gr* *βραχυλογία*, brevity in speech or writing, **<** *βραχυλός*, short in speech, **<** *βραχυς*, short, + *λόγος*, speak] In *rhetoric* and *grammar*, brevity of diction, a concise or abridged form of expression, especially, non-repetition or omission of a word when its repetition or use would be necessary to complete the grammatical construction as, I do not think so now, but I have (thought so), this is as good (as) or better than that

Brachymeridae (brak-i-mer'í-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachymerus*, 2, + *-ida*] A family of *hymenoptera*, named from the genus *Brachymerus* *Günther*

Brachymerus (brak-i-mē'rus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *μερς*, a thigh] 1 In *entomology* (a) A genus of *coleopterous* insects, named by Dejean in 1834 (b) A genus of *hymenopterous* insects — 2 In *herpetology*, the typical genus of *Brachymura* *Smith*, 1849 — 3 A genus of *brachiopods*, of the family *Pentameridae* *N. S. Shaler*, 1865

brachymetropia (brak'í-mē-trō'pí-á), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *μετρον*, measure, + *ωπή* (*ωπ-*), eye, sight] Name as *myopia*

brachymetropic (brak'í-mō-trop'ík), *a.* Same as *myopic*

brachymetropy (brak-i-met'íō-pí), *n.* See *brachymetropia*

brachyodont (brak'í-ō-dont), *a.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ὀδών* (*odont-*) = *E* *tooth*] Having a short or low crown applied to the teeth of the *Cervidae* distinguished from *hypodont* See *extract*

The true molars of the *Cervidae* are *brachyodont*, and those of the *Bovidae* *hypodont*, i. e., the teeth of the former have comparatively short crowns, which take their place at once with the neck on a level with or a little above the alveolar border
W. H. Flower, in Encyc. Brit., xv 431

Brachyura, brachyural, brachyuran, etc. See *Brachyura*, etc

brachypinacoid (brak-i-pin'á-koid), *n.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *pinacoid*] In *crystallography*, a plane in the orthorhombic system which is parallel to the vertical and shorter lateral (*brachydiagonal*) axes

brachypleural (brak-i-plō'ral), *a.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *NL* *pleura* + *-al*] Laterally, having short pleura specifically said of trilobites all of whose anterior pleura are of the same relative length in the adult opposed to *macropleural*

The Swedish *Paradoxides*, like those of the typical *Merionia* beds, and unlike those of *Bohemia*, are all so far as determined, of the *Brachypleural* type.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., xxxiii 476

Brachypodes (bra-kip'ô-dēz), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *πους* (*pod-*) = *E* *foot*] In *Sundevall's* classification of birds, the sixth phalanx of the cohort (*Chelomorpha*), including 8 families of *dentirostral* oscine *Passeres*, such as the waxwings, orioles, swallow-flycatchers, caterpillar-catchers, and drongo-shrikes

Brachypodinae (brak'í-pô-dí-nē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachypus* (*-pod-*), 4 (*d*), + *-inae*] A subfamily of the family *Merulidae* (Swainson), comprising short-legged thrushes now known as *Pyronotidae*, and various other birds [Not in use]

brachypodine (bra-kip'ô-dín), *a.* and *n.* I. a Short-footed, as a thrush, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinae*

II. *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Brachypodinae* **brachypodous** (bra-kip'ô-dus), *a.* [As *Brachypod-es* + *-ous*] 1 In *bot.*, having a short foot or stalk — 2. In *zool.*, short-footed. See *Brachypus, Brachypodes*

brachyprism (brak'í-prizm), *n.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *πρίσμα*, a prism] In *crystallography*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

In the topaz crystal the *brachyprism* and the pyramid are the predominant elements, associated with the prism
Am. Jour. Sci., xvi 360

Brachypteracias (bra-kip'te-rá'sí-as), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *brachypterus* (see *brachypterus*) + (*Coracias* see *Coracias*)] A remarkable genus of *Madagascarian* birds, of the family *Coraciidae*. The type is *B. leptosoma* *Latresnay*, 1834

Brachypteracinae (bra-kip'te-rá'sí-nē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachypteracias* + *-inae*] The ground-rollers, a peculiar *Madagascarian* subfamily of birds, of the family *Coraciidae*, represented by the genera *Brachypteracias*, *Helonius*, and *Geobastus*

Brachypterus (bra-kip'te-rē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, *form pl* of *brachypterus* see *brachypterus*] 1 In *Cuvier's* system of classification, a division of *Palmipedes*, embracing diving-birds, as grebes, loons, auks, and penguins — 2 In *Sundevall's* system of classification, the fourth phalanx of the cohort (*Chelomorpha*), embracing three families of the short-winged, long-tailed water-birds of the Australian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions

Brachypteri (bra-kip'te-rí), *n. pl.* [**NL**, *masculine pl* of *brachypterus* see *brachypterus*] In *ornithology*, a group of short-winged diving-birds, as the auks, loons, and grebes, the *Limnator* or *Pygopodes* of some authors

brachypterous (bra-kip'te-rus), *a.* [**<** *NL* *brachypterus* (*>* *F* *brachyptère*), **<** (*Gr* *βραχυς*, short-winged, **<** *βραχυς*, short, + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = *E* *feather*] In *ornithology*, having short wings, brevipennate. Specifically applied to those water birds, as the *Brachypteri* or *Brachyptera*, whose wings when folded do not reach to the root of the tail

Brachypus (brak'í-pus), *n.* [**NL** (*pl* *brachypodes*), **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *πους* (*pod-*) = *E* *foot*] 1 In *herpetology*, a genus of lizards *Pilinger*, 1826 — 2 In *conchology*, a genus of gastropods — 3 In *entomology* (a) A genus of beetles *Schönherr*, 1826 (b) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidae* *Meyen*, 1824 — 4 In *ornithology* (a) A genus of swifts *Meyer*, 1815 See *Apus, Microtus*, and *Cypselus* (b) A genus of thrushes and other birds, of the subfamily *Brachypodinae* *Swainson*, 1824

brachypyramid (brak-i-pir'á-míd), *n.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *πύραμις*, pyramid] In *crystallography*, a pyramid in an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the brachydomes

Brachyrhamphus (brak-i-rum'fus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ράμφος*, bill, snout] A genus of brachypterous brachyurous (*tridactyl*) palmed birds, of the family *Alcedinidae*, the *murlets*, several species of which inhabit the Pacific coasts of Asia and America *B. kottitzii* and *B. hypoleucis*, the latter inhabiting Lower California are the leading species. They are small, slender billed murlets related to the species of *Uria*, or guillemots *B. macrorhynchus* is the malleal murlet. Also *Brachyrhamphus*

Brachyrhynchus (brak'í-ríng-kí-nē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachyrhynchus*, 1, + *-inae*] A subfamily of *hymenopterous* insects, of the family *Adulidae*, typified by the genus *Brachyrhynchus*. They have a very short rostrum (whence the name), thickened margins of the posterior segments of the abdomen, and the clytra confined within the limits of the abdominal disk. Also *Brachyrhynchinae*

Brachyrhynchus (brak-i-ríng'kus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ρήνχος*, a snout, beak] 1 In *entomology*, the typical genus of *Brachyrhynchinae* *Laporte*, 1833 — 2 A genus of reptiles *Fitzinger*, 1843

brachystochrone, *n.* Erroneous, though the original and until recently the usual, spelling of *brachistochrone*

Brachystola (bra-kis'tō-lā), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *στολή*, a robe stole see *stole*] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family

Acrididae *B. magna* is a large clumsy locust common on the western plains of North America where it is known as the lubber grasshopper

Brachystoma, Brachystomata (bra-kis'tō-mā), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *στόμα*, *pl.* *στόματα*, mouth] A division

of brachyurous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptida*, *Therididae*, *Dolichopodidae*, and *Syrphidae*

brachystomatous, brachystomatus (brak-i-stō-ma-tus, bra-kis'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata, Brachystoma*, + *-ous*] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tá'sí), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ταρσος*, the flat of the foot, mod *tarsus* see *tarsus*] A division of the order *Prosimia* or *lemnoides*, represented by the lemurs proper

Brachyteles (bra-kít'ô-lēz), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *τελος*, end, with ref. to *Ites*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one separated by Spix from *Atles* synonymous with *Leiodes* (which see)

brachytypous (bra-kít'í-pus), *a.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *τύπος*, form, type] In *mineralogy*, of a short form

Brachyura (brak-i-ū'ra), *n. pl.* [**NL**, less correctly *Brachyura*, neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed see *brachyurous*] 1 A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs opposed to *Macrura* (which see)

The short and small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oristomata*, *Oxyrhyncha*, *Cycloctopa*, and *Catactopa* now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily grouping

2 In *mammalogy*, a group of short-tailed bats, the same as *Emballonura* (which see)

Also *Brachyura*

brachyural (brak-i-ū'ral), *a.* [As *brachyurous* + *-al*] Short-tailed applied to a section of the *Crustacea*, as the crabs, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled *brachyural*

brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [As *brachyurous* + *-an*] One of the brachyurous crustaceans. Also *brachyuran*

brachyure (brak-i-ū'ra), *n.* [**<** *NL* *Brachyurus* see *brachyurous*] 1 A South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classification of Spix — 2 An ant-thrush or breve of the genus *Pitta* (or *Brachyurus*) — 3 A crab or other brachyurous crustacean

Brachyuridae (brak-i-ū'í-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-ida*] Same as *Pittidae* [Not in use]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [**<** *NL* *brachyurus*, short-tailed, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ουρα*, tail] 1 Short-tailed, having a short tail

The prevalence of Macrurous before *Brachyurous* in *diphterism* is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in favour of progressive modification in the same order of *Crustacea*
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 223

2 Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*

Also *brachyurous*

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ουρα*, tail] 1 A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, containing the ouakaris or short-tailed sakis, of which there are several species, as *B. cebus*, *B. rubicunda*, *B. ouakari*. This genus was proposed by Spix in 1823, it is also called *ouakari* — 2. A genus of birds, the leading one of the family *Pittidae* (or *Brachyuridae*), the *braves* or old-world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was introduced by *Thunberg* in 1821, it was revived by *Bonaparte* in 1850, and then used by *Pillot* in his monograph of the *Pittidae*, but it is now disused

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Brachyuridae (brak-i-ū'í-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-ida*] Same as *Pittidae* [Not in use]

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2 Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*

Also *brachyurous*

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ουρα*, tail] 1 A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, containing the ouakaris or short-tailed sakis, of which there are several species, as *B. cebus*, *B. rubicunda*, *B. ouakari*. This genus was proposed by Spix in 1823, it is also called *ouakari* — 2. A genus of birds, the leading one of the family *Pittidae* (or *Brachyuridae*), the *braves* or old-world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was introduced by *Thunberg* in 1821, it was revived by *Bonaparte* in 1850, and then used by *Pillot* in his monograph of the *Pittidae*, but it is now disused

of brachyurous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptida*, *Therididae*, *Dolichopodidae*, and *Syrphidae*

brachystomatous, brachystomatus (brak-i-stō-ma-tus, bra-kis'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata, Brachystoma*, + *-ous*] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tá'sí), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ταρσος*, the flat of the foot, mod *tarsus* see *tarsus*] A division of the order *Prosimia* or *lemnoides*, represented by the lemurs proper

Brachyteles (bra-kít'ô-lēz), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *τελος*, end, with ref. to *Ites*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one separated by Spix from *Atles* synonymous with *Leiodes* (which see)

brachytypous (bra-kít'í-pus), *a.* [**<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *τύπος*, form, type] In *mineralogy*, of a short form

Brachyura (brak-i-ū'ra), *n. pl.* [**NL**, less correctly *Brachyura*, neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed see *brachyurous*] 1 A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs opposed to *Macrura* (which see)

The short and small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oristomata*, *Oxyrhyncha*, *Cycloctopa*, and *Catactopa* now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily grouping

2 In *mammalogy*, a group of short-tailed bats, the same as *Emballonura* (which see)

Also *Brachyura*

brachyural (brak-i-ū'ral), *a.* [As *brachyurous* + *-al*] Short-tailed applied to a section of the *Crustacea*, as the crabs, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled *brachyural*

brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [As *brachyurous* + *-an*] One of the brachyurous crustaceans. Also *brachyuran*

brachyure (brak-i-ū'ra), *n.* [**<** *NL* *Brachyurus* see *brachyurous*] 1 A South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classification of Spix — 2 An ant-thrush or breve of the genus *Pitta* (or *Brachyurus*) — 3 A crab or other brachyurous crustacean

Brachyuridae (brak-i-ū'í-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL**, **<** *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-ida*] Same as *Pittidae* [Not in use]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [**<** *NL* *brachyurus*, short-tailed, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short, + *ουρα*, tail] 1 Short-tailed, having a short tail

The prevalence of Macrurous before *Brachyurous* in *diphterism* is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in favour of progressive modification in the same order of *Crustacea*
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 223

2 Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*

Also *brachyurous*

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [**NL**, **<** *Gr* *βραχυς*, short

bracing (brā'sing), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *brace*¹, *v*]
1 The act of one that braces, or the state of being braced

The moral sinew of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such stringent bracing.
Proude, Hist. Eng., 1

2 In *engin*, a system of braces as, the bracing of a tuss

bracing (brā'sing), *p a* [Ppr of *brace*¹, *v*]
Having the quality of giving strength or tone, invigorating as, a bracing air

To read him [Dryden] is as bracing as a northwest wind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79

brack¹ (brak), *n* [Not found in corresponding form and sense in ME or AS (though agreeing in form with the closely related early ME *brac*, < AS *gubrac*, *gebrac* = OS *gubrak* = MLG *brak* = OHG *gubreh*, MHG *gubrech* = Icel *brak* = Sw *brak* = Dan *brag*, a loud noise), cf. MLG *brak*, neut., rarely masc., equiv. to *brake*, fem., a brake, breach, defect, trespass, = MD *bracke*, D *brack*, fem., breach breaking, burglary, = OHG *brāha*, MHG *brache*, fem., breaking (of ground after harvest see *brake*⁴). The word, in E, is practically another form of *breck* (q. v.), which, with the equiv. *brakel*, *breck*², and *brak*, *n*, is practically a var. of *breach* (q. v.), *brak* and *brach* being the usual representatives, in noun form, of the orig. verb, AS *bracan*, E *brak*, etc. see *brack*, *brick*, *breach*] 1 A break or opening in anything, a breach, a rent [Still in dialectal use]

The last hour of his promise now run out,
And he brak' Some bracks in the frame of nature
That forth his brack

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1

There warn't a brack in his silk stockin's

Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 59

2 A flaw, a defect, an imperfection

You may find time out in eternity,
Ere stain or brack in her sweet reputation
Platche, Wife for a Month, l. 1

3 A broken part, a piece

brack¹ (brak), *r t* [A var. of *brack*, cf. *brack*¹, *n*] To break

brack² (brak), *n* [Prop. adj., < D *brak*, MD *brack* = MLG *brack*, LG *brak*, brackish, briny), in comp. *brack-water*, brackish water, *brack-good*, goods spoiled by salt water (> Dan *brak*, G *brack*, brackish (in comp. *brackwasser*, *brackgut*, etc.), G *brack*, refuse, trash), prob. same as MD *brack*, fit to be thrown away, and ult. like *brack*¹, from the root of *brak*, q. v. (cf. *brackish*, *braky*) Brackish water, salt water

Scorn'd that the brack should kiss her following keel
Drayton, Wm. del. Pool to Queen Margaret, l. 316

brack³ (brak), *n* [A var. of *brack*¹, *n*] A kind of harrow *Hallucell* [Prov. Eng.]

bracken (brak'en), *n* [< ME *braken*, *brakan*, etc., a northern form, Sc. *bracken*, *brachan*, *brekan*, *braken*, *brakin*, of Scand. origin < Sw *braken* = Dan *bræke*, fern, bracken, cf. Icel *brakn*, fern, AS *bræc*, fern see *brack*⁵] A fern, especially the *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns See *brack*⁵

The bracken rusted on their crags

Tennyson, Edwin Morris

bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n* A lamelliform beetle, *Leusophia* (*Phyllopertha*) *horticola*, the larva of which is very destructive to grasses and trees *Curtis*

bracket¹ (brak'et), *n* [Early mod. E. *bragget*, prob. connected with Sp *bracula*, a kind of quarter or projecting molding, a particular use of *bracula* (= OF *brquette*), the opening of the fore part of a pair of breeches, < Sp *Pg* *bragas*, breeches see *breach*] The word is usually associated with *brack*¹] 1 A supporting piece or combination of pieces of moderate projection, generally springing from a vertical surface (a) In arch an ornamental projection from the face of a wall, intended to support a statue, pier, etc. a corbel (b) In carp. (1) A wooden support of triangular outline placed under a shelf or the like (2) An ornamental piece supporting a hammer beam (3) A tie for strengthening angles (c) One of the stays that hold a locomotive boiler to the frame also, of those used to hold the slide bars (d) Any projecting wooden or metal piece fastened to a wall or other surface as a support for some object Brackets for machinery are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed and the uses for which they



Bracket for Statue — Cathedral of Reims, France, 13th century

serve, as wall brackets, hanging brackets or hangers, etc. See *hanger*

2 A gas-pipe with a burner, and often a support for a shade or globe, projecting from a wall or pillar Such brackets are commonly provided with one or more joints, in order that the position of the light may be changed, and that the bracket may be folded in a small space when not in use

3 In gun, the cheek of a mortar-carriage, made of strong planking — 4 One of two marks [], formerly called *crotchets*, used to inclose a note, reference, explanation, or the like, and thus separate it from the context, sometimes, also, one of a pair of braces { } similarly used, or a single brace { used to couple two or more lines or names

Hence — 5 The position of being classed or bracketed with another or others Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, from 1779 to 1834, one of a number of classes into which candidates for the degree of B. A. were divided according to their excellence at the first three days' examinations. The class list was called the *brackets*, and the last day's examination the *examination of the brackets*

A candidate who was dissatisfied with his bracket might challenge any other candidate he pleased to a fresh examination

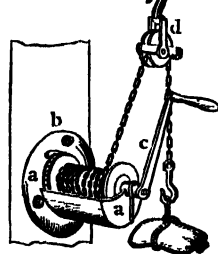
J. W. L. Glaisher, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., xviii. 12

6 A name given to a head-dress of the fourteenth century — 7 In mining, the platform over the mouth of a shaft

bracket¹ (brak'et), *r t* [*<* *bracket*¹, *n*] 1. To furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets, in *writing* and *printing*, to place within brackets — 2 To place on or within the same bracket or brackets, join or mention together as coequal or correlative, connect by or as if by a printer's brace as, the names of Smith and Jones are bracketed, or bracketed together, as candidates [For a corresponding use of the noun, see *bracket*¹, *n*, 5]

bracket², *n* Same as *bragget*²

bracket-crab (brak'et-krah), *n* A hoisting apparatus fastened to a wall



Bracket-crab
a a frame, b post, c handle, d sheave block

Those designed for slugs were longer and had two sets of trunnion beds for transportation the trunnions were shifted to the traveling trunnion beds or those nearest the trunnion plate See *trawl*

brackish (brak'ish), *a* [Early mod. E. *brakish*, < *brack*² + *-ish*] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste, salt in a moderate degree applied to water

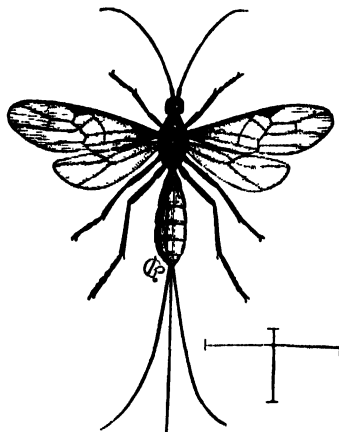
Choakt with the labouring ocean's brackish foam
Mardon, Antonio and Mellida, l. 1

brackishness (brak'ish-ness), *n* The quality of being brackish; saltiness in a slight degree

brackly (brak'li), *a* [E. dial., as if < *brack*¹ + *-ly*, but rather a var. of *brackle* = *brickle* see *brickle*] Brittle [Prov. Eng.]

Brackmant, *n* Same as *Brahman*

bracky (brak'i), *a* [*<* *brack*² + *-y*] Same as *brackish* as, "bracky fountains," *Drayton*.



Bracon charis (Cross shows natural size)

Bracon (brak'on), *n*. [NL.] A genus of ichneumon-flies, giving name to the family *Braconidae* *B. impositor* and *B. charis* (Riley) are examples

Braconidae (bra-kon'i-dē), *n pl*

[NL, < *Bracon* + *-idae*] A family of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, otherwise known as *Ichneumonidae* *adsciti*, distinguished from the true ichneumon-flies by having only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two The larvae mostly infest caterpillars and the larva of bees living in wood The genera are numerous Also *Braconides*, *Braconites*

braconnière (bra-kon-iär'), *n*. [F, < L *bracoe*, breeches see *brac*, *breach*] In the later times of complete armor, a defense for the thighs and hips, composed of ring-shaped plates of steel worn horizontally one below another, forming a kind of skirt, and secured to one another either by vertical straps to which each plate was riveted, or by being sewed to a skirt of stuff, or by rivets sliding in grooves See *Almain-rivet*

bract (brakt), *n* [= F *bractée*, < L *bractea*, also *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, veneer] 1 In bot., a leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower, usually differing somewhat from an ordinary leaf in size, form, or texture, often much reduced, and sometimes petaloid, highly colored, and very conspicuous — 2 In zool., a part of a hydrosoma likened to a bract of a plant; a



1 Campanula a a bracts b b bract-teoles 2 Marigold a a bracts of the peduncle b bracts of the involucre (1 from E. Maout and J. Decaisne 2 from the general de Botanique)

hydrophyllum See cuts under *Athyria* and *hydrophyllum* — 3 A thin plate of metal used as an ornament, as, for example, one of the gold disk-like ornaments made in Scandinavian countries in the Viking age

bracteal (brak'tē-äl), *a* [= F *bractéal*, < LL *bractealis*, of metallic plates, < L *bractea* see *bract*] Relating to or of the nature of a bract

bracteate (brak'tē-ät), *a* and *n* [= F *bracté-ate*, < L *bracteatus*, covered with gold-leaf, < *bractea* see *bract*] 1. a Furnished with bracts, in any sense of that word

II *n* In numism., one of certain silver coins current in the middle ages, chiefly in Germany Bracteates were first issued about the middle of the twelfth century, were of very thin material, and stamped with a design in relief



German Bracteate British Museum (size of the original)

bracted (brak'ted), *a* [*<* *bract* + *-ed*] Furnished with bracts

bractiform (brak'tē-1-fōrm), *a* [= F *bracté-forme*, < L *bractea*, a thin plate (mod. E. *bract*), + *forma*, shape] In bot., resembling a bract

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lät), *a* [*<* L *bracteola* (see *bracteole*) + *-ate*] Furnished with bracteoles

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n* [= F *bractéole*, < L *bracteola*, a thin leaf of gold, in NL a little bract, dim. of *bractea* see *bract*] In bot., a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel, between the bract and the calyx, and usually smaller than the true bract Also called *bractlet* See cut under *bract*

bractless (brak'tles), *a*. [*<* *bract* + *-less*] In bot., destitute of bracts.

bractlet (brak'tlet), *n* [*<* *bract* + dim. *-let*] Same as *bracteole*

brad (brad), *n* [*<* ME. *brad*, usually *brod*, Sc. *brot* (also *prod* see *prod*), < Icel. *broddr*, a spike, = Sw. *brodd* = Dan *brodde*, a frost-nail, = AS *brōd*, > ME. *brurd*, a point, blade, or spire of grass, cf. Corn *bros*, a sting; perhaps ult. connected with *bristle*, q. v. See *brard*, *breer*².] A slender flat nail having, instead

of a head, a slight projection on one side. It is used when it is desirable that the head should not project, as in joinery, cabinet work, and pattern makers' work.

brad (brad), *v* *t*; pret. and pp. *bradded*, ppr. *bradding* [*< brad, n*] To nail with brads

brad-awl (brad'ál), *n* An awl used to make holes for brads

brad-driver (brad'dri'vēr), *n* A tool used principally for fastening moldings to door-panels with brads. It consists of a holder and a plunger driven by a mallet. Also called *brad-setter*.

Bradford clay. See *clay*

bradloon (bra-don'), *n* Same as *bridoon*

brad-setter (brad'set'er), *n* Same as *brad-driver*

bradyarthria (brad-i-är'thri-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + αρθρον, a joint] In *pathol*, slowness of speech dependent on disease or defect in the nerve-centers of articulation. Also called *bradylalia*

bradycrote (brad-i-krōt), *a*. [*< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + κρότος, a beating, clapping, etc.] In *med*, pertaining to or producing infrequency of pulse

bradylalia (brad-i-lä'h-i-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + λαλος, talking, talkative] Same as *bradyarthria*

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδυπεψία, *< βραδύς*, slow, + πepsis, digestion, *< πέπειν*, digest] Slow digestion

bradyphasia (brad-i-fä'zi-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + φασίς, speaking, *< φάω*, speak] Slowness of speech

bradyphrasia (brad-i-frä'zi-ä), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + φράσις, speech see *phrasia*] In *pathol*, slowness of speech due to mental defect or disease

bradypod, **bradypode** (brad'i-pod, -pōd), *n* A slow-moving animal, a sloth, one of the *Bradypoda*

Bradypoda (bra-dip'ō-dä), *n* pl [NL, *< Gr* βραδυπόδα, neut pl of βραδυπους, slow of foot see *Bradypus*] A term proposed by Blumenbach for an order of mammals, nearly the same as the subsequently named Cuvierian *Edentata*, or the earlier *Bruta* of Linnæus applied in a more restricted sense to the sloths and sloth-like edentates synonymous with *Tardigrada*. See *sloth*

bradypode, *n* See *bradypod*

bradypodid (bra-dip'ō-did), *n* An edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidae*

Bradypodidae (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Bradypus* (-pod-) + -idae] A family of American edentates, the sloths. They have 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, of persistent growth, consisting of vasodentine invested with dentine and cement with out enamel, their forelimbs are longer than the hind ones, they have not more than three digits, bearing large claws, the tail is rudimentary, the ears are small, the pelage is coarse and crisp, the stomach is simple, there is no cæcum, and the placenta is discoid and deciduate. There are two leading genera extant, *Bradypus* and *Choloepus*. See *sloth*, and *out under Choloepus*

Bradypus (brad'i-pus), *n* [NL, *< Gr* βραδυπους, slow of foot, *< βραδύς*, slow, + πους (πυδ-) = *E* foot] The typical genus of the family *Bradypodidae*, containing the ai, or three-toed or collared sloth, *B. tridactylus* or *torquatus*

bradyspermatisim (brad-i-spēr'ma-tizm), *n* [*< Gr* βραδύς, slow, + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -izm] In *pathol*, a too slow emission of the semen

brae (brä), *n* [= *E* *bray*, *q* v.] The side of a hill or other rising ground, an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground, a slope [Scotch]

Over bank and brae,
Like fire from flint he glanced away
Scott, *L. of the L.*, iii 22

brag (brag), *v*, pret. and pp. *bragged*, ppr. *bragging* [*< ME* *braggen*, *bragen*, *< OF* *braguer*, flaunt, brave, brag, *> brague*, pleasure, amusement, *bragard*, gallant, gay (see *braggart*), of Celtic origin of *W* *brago*, brag, also *brac*, boastful, = *Ir.* *bragam*, I boast, = *Bret* *braga*, flaunt, strut, walk pompously, wear fine clothes, related to Gael *bragh*, a burst, explosion, and thus ult. to *E.* *break*, *leel braka*, creak, etc. Cf *crack*, boast, as related to *crack*, break with a noise. See *bray*, *brawl*, and *brave*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use boastful language; speak vainly of one's self or belongings; boast, vaunt used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on* as, to brag of a good horse, or of a feat of arms.

For why he boasteth and braggeth with many bolde othes
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 281

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,

Brags of his substance, not of ornament.

Shak., *R* and *J*, ii 6.

It was bragged by several Papists that upon such a day, or in such a time, we should find the hottest weather that ever was in England, and words of plainer sense

Pepys, *Diary*, III 3

Yet, lo! in me what authors have to brag on!

Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon

Pope, *Dunciad*, III 285

2† To sound, as a trumpet, blare, bray

Whanno the voyce of the trompe in goure ceris
braggith
Wychly, *Joshi* vi 5 (Oxf.)

II. *trans* 1. To boast of [Rare]

He brags his service
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v 3
Bear thy good luck with you when you cross these paved
stones, and by our Lady, you may brag Scotland
Scott, *Abbot*, I xvii

2† To blow (a trumpet)

Chano the Bretones boldly bragge theire trompes
Morte Arthur, I 14-4

brag (brag), *n* [*< ME* *brag*, from the verb]

1 A boast or boasting, a vaunt, also, boastfulness

What outward brag so euer is borne by them, is in deed,
of it selfe, and in wise mens eyes, of no great estimation
Aecham, *The Scholastic*, p 31

Life invests itself with inevitable conditions which the
unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that
he does not know, brags that they do not touch him, but
the brag is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul
F. Emerson

2 A thing to boast of, source of pride

Beauty is Nature's brag
Milton, *Comus*, l 745
The sprout of an oak,
Bonnie, and blooming, and straight was its make
The sun took delight to shine for its sake
And it will be the brag of the forest yet
Borderballad

3 A game of cards same as *poker* — 4 A bragger

bragt (brag), *a* [*< ME* *brag*, from the noun] Proud, boasting as, "that bragge preemption," *Stapleton*, *Fortress of the Faith* (1565), fol 68 Also used adverbially.

Seest how brag yond Bullocke boares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his prieked eares?
Spenser, *Shep* Cal, l, lch

Bragantia (bra-gan'shi-ä), *n* [NL] A genus of undershrubs, of the natural order *Aristolochiaceae*, including three or four species of the East Indies. *B. tomentosa* is very bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue

bragaud, **bragawd**, *n* Same as *braggat*

bragay (bra-gä'), *n* [E dial; origin unknown] A local English name of the gadoid fish otherwise called the *bib*

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shiō), *n* [*< Bragga-* *dochio*, name of a boastful character in the "Faerie Queene" (ii 3), coined by Spenser *< E* *brag*, with an Italian-seeming termination]

1 A boasting fellow; a braggart

What rattling thunderclappe breaks from his lip?
O! tis native to his part. For at such a modern brag
gadocchio it may seeme to suite
Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, Ind, p 4

The world abounds in terrible fanfarones, in the masque
of men of honour, but these braggadocios are easy to be
detected
Sir R. L. Estlin

2 Empty boasting; brag as, "tiresome braggadocio," *Bulwer*, *Last Days of Pompeii*, iv 2

He shook his fist at Lord Wicklow and quoted Cicero
nlan braggadocio
Darach, quoted in *Edinburgh Rev*, CLXIII 514

braggard (brag'ärd), *a*, and *n* Earlier form of *braggart*

braggardise, *n* [*< OF* *braggardise*, *< braggard*, bragging see *braggart*] Bragging, braggardism *Minshew*

braggardism (brag'är-dizm), *n* [*< braggard* + -ism] Boastfulness, vain ostentation as, "what braggardism is this?" *Shak*, *T* G of V, ii 4 Also *braggartism*

braggart (brag'ärt), *a* and *n* [Formerly *braggard*, = MD *braggarda*, a fop, *< OF* *braggard*, gay, gallant, flaunting, also *braggard*, bragging, braggadocio-like, *< braguer*, flaunt, brag see *brag*, *v* The *E.* *braggard*, *braggart*, as a noun, is practically a var. of *bragger*] I. *a* Boastful; vauntingly ostentatious

Shout that his braggart hosts are put to rout!
His empire has gone down
R. H. Stoddard, *Rever*

Talking of himself and his plans with large and brag
gart vagueness
Howells, *Modern Instance*, vi

II. *n*. A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

Who knows himself a braggart,
Let him fear this, for it will come to pass,
That every braggart shall be found an ass
Shak., *All's Well*, iv 3

braggartly (brag'ärt-li), *a*. [*< braggart* + -ly¹] Boastful.

Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe
mansion in any proud, vain glorious, and braggartly
spirit?
Chapman, *Iliad*, III, Comment

braggartry (brag'ärt-ri), *n*, pl *braggartries* (-riz) [*< braggart* + -ry] Vain boasting, boastfulness *Mrs Gore* [Rare]

braggat, *n* Same as *braggat*

bragger (brag'er), *n* [*< ME* *braggere*, *< brag* + -er¹] One who brags

Evero ware thes Bretons braggere of olde

Morte Arthur, I 14-8

The loudest braggere of Jews and Christians are found
guilty of spiritual ignorance
Hammond, *Sermons*, p 627

braggat, *n* An obsolete form of *bracket*

braggat, *n* [Also written *bragat*, *bracket*, *braket* (and, after W. *bragat*, *bragaud*, *bragawd*, *bragoo*), formerly also *brackwort*, *Se* *bragwort*, *bragwort* (in simulation of *wort*), *< ME* *braget*, *bragat*, *bragot*, *< W* *bragaud*, *bragot*, a kind of mead (= *Corn* *bragaud*, *bragot*, a kind of mead, = *Ir.* *bracat*, malt liquor), *< brag* (= *Ir* *brach* = Gael *brach*, malt, *< bragu*, issue, sprout, = Gael *brach*, ferment, = *Ir* *bracam*, I ferment, perhaps akin to *E* *bruc*)] A kind of mead made of ale boiled with honey, seasoned with pepper, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, nutmegs, and fermented with wort or yeast

His mouth was sweete as bragot is of muth
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l 75

Good ale, perry, braggot, cyder, and mithgins, was
the true auncient British and Trojan drinks
Morton, *Dutch Courtizan*, v 1

And we have served there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charged with bragot stale
B. Jonson, *Gypsies Metamorphosed*

Such a dainty doe to be taken
By one that knows not to be taken from a pheasant,
Not cannot refuse braggot from ambrosia
Pletcher and Shirley, *Night Walker*, l 4

bragging (brag'ing), *p* *a* [Pr of *brag*, *v*] Boastful

Loud and bragging self importance
W. Black

braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv* In a bragging manner, boastingly

bragless (brag'les), *a* [*< brag* + -less] Without bragging or ostentation [Rare]

Two The brail is, Hector's slain — and by Achilles
Ajaz If it be so, yet bragless let it be
Shak., *I* and *C*, v 10

bragly (brag'li), *adv* [*< brag*, *a*, + -ly²] Bravely, finely

How bragly it [a hawthorn] begins to bud
Spenser, *Shep* Cal, March

bragot, *n* Same as *braggat*

braguette (bra-gët'), *n* [OF see *bracket*¹] A piece of armor corresponding to a cod-piece. Also written *brayette*. Great *braguette*, a name sometimes given at the end of the fourteenth century, to the tassets, when developed into a sort of skirt. See *braccon*

bragwort (brag'wert), *n* A Scotch form of *braggat*

Brahma, **Brahm** (brä'mä, brum), *n* [Hind *brahm*, *brahma*, *< Skt* *brähman* (nom *brähma*), neut, devotion, adoration, worship, prayer, sacred word, divine science, theosophy, the impersonal divinity, referred to the *√* *bruh*, *bruh*, be thick, great, strong, *> brilliant*, great, mighty, lofty, ult. akin to AS *beorg*, *E* *barrow*, a hill, mound see *barrow*¹] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration, the impersonal and absolute divinity, the ineffable essence of the sacred. Also *Brama*

Brahma, *n* [Hind *Brähmā*, *< Skt* *brahman* (nom *brahmā*), masc., one who prays or worships, a prayer, worshiper, directing priest, overseer of sacred things, also the impersonal divinity] In *later Hindu religion* or *theosophy*, the personified Brahman, the divinity conceived as a god, the creator. Unknown in the older sacred literature, Brahman becomes by degrees an object of adoration to the Brahmans and is officially combined into a trimurti or trinity with Vishnu and Shiva being regarded as Creator, while Vishnu is Preserver and Shiva is Destroyer. Brahman was never worshiped by the people, and only one temple sacred to him is known. By modern Hindus he is represented as a red colored figure, with four heads and four arms and often accompanied by his vehicle, the swan — *Day of Brahma*. See *day*

brahma (brä'mä), *n* [An abbreviation of *Brahmaputra*] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class. The light brahmas are white and black in color, the black appearing on the hackle feathers as a rich stripe, heavier in the hen than in the cock and also in the wing primaries, the upper web of the wing dark, and in the tail, the sickles of the cock being glossy green black. The dark brahma cock shows a breast of solid black or black mottled with white, hackle and saddle silver white, wings white, wing bars green black, primaries and secondaries black edged with white, tail glossy green black while the hen is of a uniform gray color, each feather penciled with darker gray, or black. The brahmas have pea combs and feathered legs.

Brahmaic (brä-mä'ik), *a* [*< Brahman + -ic.*] Brahmanic

Brahman, Brahmin (brä'man, -min), *n* [Formerly also *Brachman, Brachman*, etc. (*L. Brachmāna, Brachmanus*, (*Gk. Βραχμανεύς*, pl.), *< Hind. brāhmaṇa*, corruptly *bāman*, (*Skt. brāhmaṇa*), (*m. (brāhmaṇ)*, *f.*), *< brāhman*, prayer, etc. see *Brahma*], *Brahm* 1. A member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus. From being in the beginning individuals and families distinguished for wisdom, sanctity, and poetic power, they gradually consolidated their influence and became a strictly hereditary class holding in their hands the ministry of holy things, the custody of the scriptures and knowledge of the sacred and the inviolable, and entitled to the worship of the other castes. Theoretically, the life of a Brahmin was divided into four stages, those of student, householder, and hermit, and ascetic. In later times the relations and occupations of the caste have become much confused and Brahmins are to be found in every grade of dignity and of very various modes of life. There are many subdivisions of the caste, more or less isolated and refusing intercourse with one another. Also written *Brahma* — **Brahman's-bead**, the name given in India to the seed of *Platanus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

Brahmana (brä'ma-nä), *n* [*Skt. Brāhmaṇa*, prop. the dictum of a priest, *< brāhmaṇ*, a priest, *Brahman*] One of the prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, and explain their origin and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, sometimes adding illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations.

Brahmanee (brä'mu-nē), *n* [Also *Brahmanee*, *< Hind. brāhmaṇī, brahmī*, corruptly *bāmanī*, (*Skt. brāhmaṇī*, fem. of *brāhmaṇa*), a Brahman] A woman of the Brahman caste, the wife of a Brahman.

My mother was a Brahmanee, but she claved to my father well.
She was saved from the sack of Jullundur when a thousand Hindoos fell. *Sir A. C. Lyall, The Old Pindaree*

Brahmaness (brä'man-ess), *n* [*< Brahman + -ess*] Same as *Brahmanee*.

Brahmanic, Brahmanical (brä-man'ik, -i-kəl), *a* [*< Brahman + -ic, -ical*] Of or pertaining to the Brahmins or to their doctrines, worship, and polity. Also *Brahmanic, Brahmanic*.

Brahmanism (brä'man-izm), *n* [*< Brahman + -ism*] The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmins, the social system of ancient India, with the Brahmins as leading caste. Also *Brahmanism*.

Brahmanist (brä'man-ist), *n* [*< Brahman + -ist*] An adherent of Brahmanism. Also *Brahmanist*.

Brahmin, Brahminic, etc. See *Brahman, Brahmanic*, etc.

brahminy (brä'mi-ni), *a* [*< Hind. brāhmaṇī*, the wife of a Brahman, also a ghost see *Brahmanee* and *Brahma*] Devoted to Siva by the Brahmins as a *brahminy* bull — **Brahminy duck**, the *Casarca nitida*, or ruddy sheldrake. **Brahminy kite**, an East Indian bird of prey, the *Haliastur indus*, revered by the Hindus as sacred to Vishnu.

Brahmoism (brä'mō-izm), *n* [*< Brahmo(-Soma) + -ism*] The tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brahmo-Somaj (brä'mō-sō-māj'), *n* [*< Hind. brāhma, Brahma* (prayer), + *samāj*, society, assembly, lit. a worshipping assembly. See *Brahma*], *Brahman* 1. A monotheistic religion in India, which originated with Rājā Ram Mohun Roy, a Hindu reformer, who died in 1833, and received a new impulse and a new direction under his successor, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died in 1885. The mystical theology of the Brahmo-Somaj can only be proximately stated in the language of the identical philosophy. Its fundamental tenet is the universal presence of the Divine Spirit who pervades all nature and inspires all who are willing to receive him. Man is equipped for this purpose with a faculty of spiritual insight, a faith faculty, called *bona*. Inspiration is a universal fact, and all the great world religions have been divinely inspired prophets, all the great world religions contain some divine truth, and in all the great religions there is some spiritual benefit. It is not a religion which Christ is regarded as simply the greatest of these inspired prophets, or as something more. Some utterances indicate a recognition of his character as divine. The Brahmo-Somaj differs from Buddhism in teaching the personal communion of the soul with a personal God and from Christianity in not teaching any specific revelation of a remedy for sin. It is an aggressively missionary religion and its preaching has been accompanied by works of practical reformation such as the abolition among its adherents of polygamy of caste and of idolatry in all its forms, the reformation of marriage customs and a temperance reform.

braid (bräd), *v* [Early mod. E. also *brayde, brayde, brayde*, etc. *< ME. braden, breiden, brayden, brayden*, etc. *< AS. bregdan, bredan* (pret. *brægd, brad*, pl. *brugdon, brudon*, pp. *brogdan*,

broden), move to and fro, vibrate, brandish, draw, weave, braid, turn, change, etc., = *OS. bregdan* = *OFries. brida* = *LG. breiden* = *OHG. bretian* = *Icel. bregdha*, draw, weave, braid, etc., orig. 'move quickly to and fro, glance', cf. *Icel. braga*, flicker, prob. from same root as *braght*, *q. v.* Cf. *abraid* and *upbraid*. The word took in *AS* and *ME*, and in later dial. use, a great variety of senses, all arising ultimately from that of 'quick motion'. Other forms, obs. or dial., are *breadd, breed, brade, broud, broude, broud*, etc. see also *brouder, brouder, brouder*.]

I. trans 1† To take, draw, pull, or snatch quickly, reach, throw, cast, brandish.

He ryt [rideth] his speer brayding.
King Alisaunder, l. 7373

Hir kerchef of hir heed she brayde
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 730

2 To weave by passing three or more strands, strips, or lines of over and under each other alternately; plait, interlace. as, to *braid* the hair, straw, tape, etc.

Braid your locks with rosy twine
Milton, Comus, l. 106

3 To form by braiding, interweave the material of in strands or strips as, to *braid* a straw hat or a rug — **4** In domestic econ., to beat and blend, as soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve — **5†** To upbraid, reproach.

If thou talkest a little longer, I thinke thou wilt *braid* mee with the sauling of his life.

I. Bruch, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act,
I would *braid* yourself too near for me to tell it.

Shak, Piles, l. 1

Braided rug, a rug or mat for the floor, formed by braiding strips of woolen or silk fabrics, and afterward sewing them together. — **To braid St. Catherine's tresses**, to live a virgin.

Thou art too fair to braid St. Catherine's tresses
Louise, Evangeline, li. 1

II. intrans 1† To move quickly, start, rush. When she sangh twyn come hir to secur, she *braided* rudely out of the handes. *Martin (E. L. T. S.)*, li. 464.

Trollus disposed wot out of his wit to *brayde*.

Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 230

2† To start suddenly (out of sleep), awake. With the fall right out of sleep she *brayde*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 305

3 To nauseate, desire to vomit. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **4** To be like, resemble in appearance or character. [*Prov. Eng.*]

braid (bräd), *n* [*< ME. braud, breid*, *< AS. brad, bred* (for **bragd, *bregd*), trick, deceit, *gebregd*, quick motion, trick, deceit (= *Icel. bregdha*, a quick motion, trick, scheme), *< bregdan* = *Icel. bregdha*, move quickly, etc. see *brad*, *r*.] **1†** A quick motion, a start.

She waketh, walwith maketh many a *brayde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1164

2† A moment. But curiols di bonah, and venious,
Hyt appered well by hys workes tche *braide*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), li. 6230

For as I sodalite went in hand the re with, and made it in a *brayde*.

Sir T. More, Works (1557)

3† A turn (of work), a job — **4†** A trick, deception.

Dian rose with all her maids,
Blushing thus at love's *brades*.

Greene, Radagon in Dianam

5 Any plaited band or fillet. Specifically — (a) A plaited band of hair, whether twined around the head or hanging behind. (b) A narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting or weaving together several strands of silk, cotton, wool, or other material used as trimming for garments, for stay laces, etc. (c) Straw or other similar material plaited into bands for use in making bonnets or hats.

6 A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. [*Prov. Eng.*] — **In a braid**, at a braid, in a moment on the instant. *Rom. of the Rose*.

braid (bräd), *a* [*An adj. use of braid*, *n.*, 4, deceit] Decentful, crafty.

Since Frenchmen are so *brad*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid.

Shak, All's Well, iv. 2

braid (bräd), *a* Broad. [*Scotch*] **braid-bonnet** (bräd'bon'et), *n* Same as *bonnet-piece*.

braid-comb (bräd'kōm), *n*. A back comb for a woman's hair.

braider (brä'dēr), *n* One who or that which braids, specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for guiding a braid which is to be sewed on or into the work.

braiding (brä'ding), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *braid*, *v.*] **1** The act of making or attaching braids — **2** Braids collectively.

A gentleman enveloped in mustachions, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*.

Thackeray

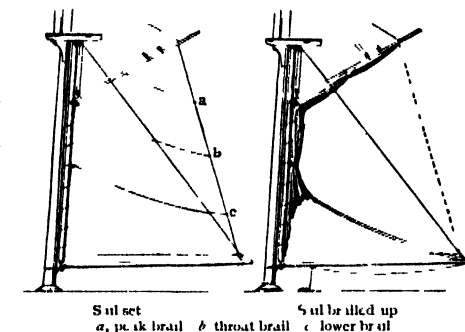
braiding-machine (brä'ding-ma-shēn'), *n*. **1**. A machine for weaving braid, or for covering tubes, cords, or wires with a flat or round plaiting. — **2**. A machine for sewing braid upon a fabric, a braider.

braidism (brä'dizm), *n* [From James *Braid* of Manchester, Eng., who published his investigations in 1843.] Hypnotism (which see).

braidist (brä'dist), *n*. [As *brad-ism* + *-ist*.] A hypnotist or hypnotizer.

Braid's squint. See *squint*.

braik (bräk), *n*. A Scotch spelling of *brake*. **brail** (bräl), *n* [Early mod. E. also *brayle*, *< ME. brayle*, *< OF. brail, bratol, bravoel, braynel, braycul*, a cineture, orig. for fastening breeches (cf. *brayette*, mod. F. *brayette*, the flap of trousers), *< braie* (*> E. bray*, *q. v.*), *< L. braca*, breeches see *braca, bracc*.] **1**. Naut., one of certain ropes made fast to the after-leech of a



fore-and-aft sail, and led through blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail, a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.

The *brails* were hauled up, and all the light hands in the starboard watch sent out on the gaff to pass the gas knots.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 267

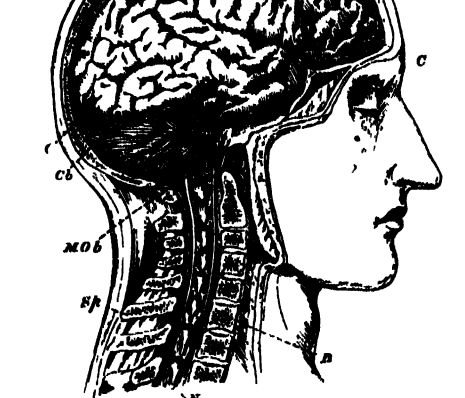
2 In *falconry* (a) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. (b) [*< F. braycul*, "the parts or feathers about the Hawks fundament, called by our falconers the *brayl* in a short-winged and the pannel in a long-winged hawk" (Cotgrave)] The mass of feathers about a hawk's fundament, the crissum of a falcon.

brail (bräl), *v. t.* [*< brail, n.*] **1** To fasten up (the wings of a bird) — **2** Naut., to haul in by means of the brails usually followed by *up*.

These trades lasted nearly all the way to the line, blowing steadily on our starboard quarter for three weeks, without our starting a *brail*, or even *brailing* down the skysails.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 141

brain (brän), *n* [*< ME. bram, braen, brayne*, earlier *bragen*, *< AS. bragen, bregen, bragan* = *OFries. braen* = *MD. bregen, breghe*, *D. braen* = *MLG. bregen, bragen*, *LG. bragen, bregen*, *braun*, not in *G* or *Scand.*, root unknown.] **1**.

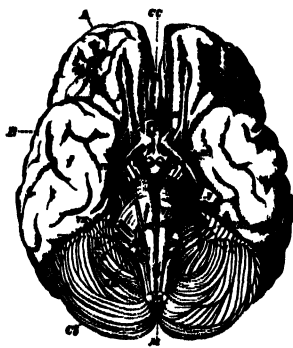


Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord, the skull and other coverings being removed.

C, C, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface of the right cerebral hemisphere. Cb, cerebellum, or little brain — the striated surface of its right half, MOB, medulla oblongata, N, the spinal cord with beginnings of the spinal nerves, S, body of sixth cervical vertebra, Sp, its neural spine, or spinous process.

In *anat.*, the soft grayish and whitish mass filling the cranial cavity of a vertebrate, consisting of ganglionic nerve-cells and nerve-fibers, with the requisite sustentacular and vascular

tissue; the encephalon (which see); the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is contained in the cranium. It is divided by anatomists into—(1) the *prosencephalon*, comprising the cerebral hemispheres



Base of Human Brain

A, frontal lobe of cerebrum, B temporal lobe of same separated from A by the Sylvian fissure, C, corpus callosum—its free end, D, cerebellum, E, medulla oblongata, F, pituitary body, G, olfactory nerve (so called—rather olfactory lobe or rhinen cephalon), H, optic nerve after decussation with its fellow at the chiasm, I, motor oculi nerve, J, pathetic nerve, K, trigeminal trifacial nerve, L, abducent nerve, M, facial nerve, N, auditory nerve, O, glossopharyngeal nerve, P, pneumogastric nerve, Q, spinal accessory nerve, R, hypoglossal nerve. The rounded masses near S are the corpora albicantia, T rests upon the pons Varolii

ley and others the encephalon of the above nomenclature is called *metencephalon*, and the next segment (the fifth) is then named *myelencephalon*. Common English equivalents of the above five segments are *forebrain*, *twain brain*, *midbrain*, *hindbrain*, and *afterbrain*, these are terms translated directly from the nomenclature of the German anatomists, who call them respectively *vorderhorn*, *zwischenhorn*, *mittelhorn*, *hinterhorn*, and *nachhorn*. Haeckel calls them *protopsyche*, *deutopsyche*, *metopsyche*, *metapsyche*, and *epipsyche*. These five segments are fundamentally distinct, and correspond embryologically to as many cerebral vesicles or brain bladders which arise from three primitive vesicles by subdivision. The simplest and a common division of the brain is into the *cerebrum* or *brain proper*, the *cerebellum* or *little brain*, the *pons Varolii*, and the *medulla oblongata*. (See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.) The human brain is distinguished for the relatively enormous size and surface complexity of the cerebrum or prosencephalon, which completely covers the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and is marked by many deep fissures or sulci separating gyri or convolutions. The cerebrum is divided into right and left halves, or cerebral hemispheres, connected by the great transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Each hemisphere is divided into three primary lobes, frontal, parietal, and occipital, and many more detailed subdivisions of its surface are recognized. The interior of the brain (which is primitively hollow) is traversed in the adult by a set of system of connected cavities known as *ventricles* or *cavities*. The first and second of these are the right and left ventricles of the hemispheres, or *proventricles*, the third is the *diacoele*, the fourth is the *epicoele*, passages connecting these are the foramina of Monro and the aqueduct of Sylvius. The brain and adjoining portions of the spinal cord give rise to 12 pairs of nerves, called *cranial nerves* because they emerge from foramina in the base of the skull (See *cranial*). Brain substance is of two kinds, gray ganglionic or cellular nerve-tissue, and white commissural or fibrous nerve tissue. The gray matter which invests the cerebrum and cerebellum is also called the *cortical substance*, in distinction from the white or *medullary substance* of the interior. A brain is in fact a collection of gray ganglia united by white commissures. Besides the cortex, there are several ganglia or collections of gray matter in the interior, as the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, the corpora dentata of the cerebellum, and the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata. Connected with the brain are two non nervous structures, the conarium or epiphysis cerebri and the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri. The brain is covered by three membranes or *meninges*, of which the external is the dura mater, the middle the arachnoid, and the inner the pia mater. Most mammals have a brain like that of man, but in descending the mammalian scale the cerebrum becomes relatively smaller and has fewer if any convolutions, the corpus callosum becomes rudimentary, and the olfactory lobes enlarge. (See cuts under *gyrus* and *sulcus*.) In the brain of birds the hemispheres are smooth, there is no corpus callosum or pons Varolii, and the optic lobes are of immense size. There is no brain in the lowest vertebrate, *Amphioxus*. The average weight of the brain in adult males of the European type is about 1,400 grams (49.5 ounces), in women about 1,250 grams (44 ounces). The brain is in its highest activity the organ of consciousness or mind, and its general function is that of furnishing the most complex and extensive outgoing stimulation of muscles and other active tissues as a response, more or less immediate, to the most complex and extensive incoming sensory stimulation. With functions of this high degree of complexity are associated in some parts much simpler functions resembling those of the spinal cord. The cortex of the cerebral hemispheres is the portion of the brain in which the most complex coordinations seem to be effected, and which is most directly involved in mental acts. Certain parts of the cortex are, however, peculiarly related to certain special incoming or outgoing stimulations, and are called sensory or motor centers. (See *cerebral*, and *cerebral localization*, under *localization*.) The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward, among

the latter, those of sight are connected with the hinder part of the thalamus. The nates are involved in the sight function, and the testes seem to have close relations with the stimuli entering by the auditory nerve. The cerebellum is concerned with the coordination of muscular contractions in the carrying out of voluntary actions, while the medulla oblongata contains a large number of centers for comparatively simple functions, as vasomotor action, cardiac action, respiration, deglutition, etc. (See also cut under *encephalon*.) From its complexity, the brain is usually spoken of in the plural in certain relations as, to beat out or to rack one's brains.

2. In entom., the principal ganglion of the nervous system, situated in the head, over the esophagus, and formed by the coalescence of several supra-esophageal ganglia. The nerves of the eyes and antennae are directly connected with it, and it gives off two inferior branches which surround the esophagus and unite beneath in the subesophageal ganglion. Sometimes this ganglion is regarded as a part of the brain, being distinguished as the *cerebrum*, while the principal or upper ganglion is called the *cerebrum*.

3. The same or a corresponding portion of the nervous system in many other invertebrates.

4. Understanding, intellectual power, fancy, imagination commonly in the plural as, a man of brains, "my brain is too dull," Scott

God will be worshipped and served according to his precept word, and not according to the brain of man

Abp. Sandys, Sermons, fol. 128 b

The poison and the dagger are still at hand to butcher a hero, when a poet wants the brains to save him

Dryden, Pref. to Don Sebastian

To beat or cudgel one's brains, to try earnestly to recall or think of something, or to concentrate one's attention and thought upon it as, he beat his brains for a simile

Cudgel thy brains no more about it, for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1

To have (something) on the brain, to be extremely interested in or eager about something, to be over persistent and zealous in promoting some scheme or movement as, to have reform on the brain [Colloq.]—Water on the brain, dromy of the brain, hydrocephalus

brain (brân), *v. t.* [*< ME. brânen*, dash out the brains, from the noun] 1. To dash out the brains of, kill by beating in the skull

There thou must brain him

Shak., Tempest, III. 2

When Uncas had braind his first antagonist, he turned like a hungry lion to seek another

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xli

2. Figuratively, to destroy, defeat, balk, thwart [Rare]

It was the swift celerity of his death that braind my purpose

Shak., M. for M., v. 1

3. To get into the brain, conceive, understand [Rare]

'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen fongue, and brain not

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4

brain-bladder (brân'blad'ér), *n.* In *embryol.* a cerebral vesicle, one of the hollow dilated portions of the brain of any embryonic cranial vertebrate

In all Skulled Animals, from the Cyclostomi to Man, the same parts, although in very various forms, develop from these five original brain bladders

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 220

brain-box (brân'boks), *n.* The cranium proper, the cranial part of the whole skull, containing the brain, as distinguished from the facial parts of the same

brain-case (brân'kās), *n.* Same as *brain-box*

brain-cavity (brân'kav'i-ti), *n.* 1. One of the ventricles of the brain—2. The interior of the cranium or skull, containing the brain

brain-coral (brân'kor'al), *n.* The popular name of coral of the genus *Meandrina* so called because it resembles in its superficial appearance the convolutions of the human brain

The genus is of the family *Meandrinidae*, belonging to the apore division of stone corals. Also called *brainstone* and *brainstone coral*

braind (brând), *a.* [*< brain + -ed*] 1. Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition as, crack-brained, harebrained

If the other two be braind like us, the state totters.

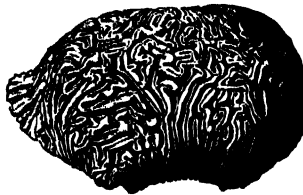
Shak., Tempest, III. 2

2. [Pp. of *brain*, *v.*] Having the brains knocked or dashed out; killed by a blow which breaks the skull

brain-fag (brân'fag), *n.* Mental fatigue or exhaustion, as from overwork

In states of extreme brain fag the horizon is narrowed almost to the passing word.

Mind, IX. 17



Brain-coral (*Meandrina cerebriformis*)

brain-fever (brân'fē'vēr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain, phlebitis, meningitis

brainge (brân), *r. i.*, pret. and pp. *brainged*, ppr. *brainging* [Connected with *branyell*, rush headlong, as a noun, rushing headlong, doing anything carelessly, origin obscure] To do something noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger

brainish (brâ'nish), *a.* [*< brain + -ish*] Headstrong, passionate, also, perhaps, unreal, brain-sick [Rare]

In his brainish apprehension, kills The unseen good old man

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1

brainless (brân'les), *a.* [*< ME. brainles (= D. brainlos), < brain + -less*] Weak in the brain, witless, stupid as, "the dull brainless Ajax," Shak., T. and C., i. 3

brainlessness (brân'les-nes), *n.* The state of being brainless, lack of sense, stupidity

Where indolence or brainlessness has brought about a pervious satisfaction

The American, VII. 283

brain-maggot (brân'mag'ot), *n.* Same as *brain-worm*, 1

brainpan (brân'pan), *n.* [*< ME. brainpanne (= OFries. brainpanne = MLai. brainpanne, LG. braganpanne), < brain + pan (= equiv. AS. heafolpanne, the skull, lit. 'head-pan')*] That part of the skull which encloses the brain, the cranium

My brain pan had been cleft with a brown bill

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10

I learnt more from her in a flash, Than if my brainpan were an empty hull

And every Muse tumbled a science in

Tennyson, Princess, II

brain-racking (brân'rak'ing), *a.* Harassing, perplexing

brain-sand (brân'sand), *n.* In *anat.*, the earthy particles found in the conarium or pineal gland, forming the so-called *acervulus cerebri*. They are minute accretions of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate, with some animal substance

brain-sick (brân'sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding, fantastic, grotesque, crazed

Quick wittes also be in most part of all their doings, once quicke, hasty, rash, in sally, and brain-sick

Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 33

We have already suffered from the misconstructions and broils which seem to follow this poor brain sick lady whenever she comes

Scott, Kenilworth, II. xviii

brainsickly (brân'sik-li), *adv.* Fantastically, madly

You do unbend your noble strength, to think So brainsickly of things

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2

brain-sickness (brân'sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the brain, insanity

Holland

brainstone (brân'stôn), *n.* See *brain-coral*

brainstone-coral (brân'stôn-kor'al), *n.* Same as *brain-coral*

brain-throb (brân'throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain

brainward (brân'wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward or tending toward the brain

If, from any cause, there is excessive brainward determination of the blood, the plethora of the capillaries gives rise to increased mental excitement

Huxley and Loomans, Physiol., § 409

brain-wave (brân'wäv), *n.* A so-called telepathic vibration supposed to be concerned in the transference of a thought from one mind to another by other than physical means of communication

Such expressions as *brain wave* (Knowlce) mentiferous ether (Maudsley), testify to this natural though premature desire to ticket or identify a force which cannot at present be correlated with nerve force

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1880, p. 178

brain-work (brân'wërk), *n.* Intellectual labor, cerebration

brain-worm (brân'wërm), *n.* 1. A worm infesting or supposed to infest the brain. Also called *brain-maggot*—2. The vermin of the cerebellum.

brainy (brâ'ni), *a.* [*< brain + -y*] Having a good brain, intelligent, sharp-witted, quick of comprehension

braird (brärd), *n.* [In sense *< AS. brord*, a point, blade of grass (see *braul*), but the form depends rather upon ME. *brerd*, *< AS. brerd*, *brord*, ONorth *brard*, edge, brink, = OHG *brort*, edge, etc., prob. connected with AS. *brord*, a point] A grain-drop when it first makes its appearance above ground. [Scotch]

The braird of the Lord that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest

Gull

braird (brärd), *v. t.* [*< braird, n.*] To spring up, as seeds, shoot forth from the earth, as grain, germinate [Scotch]

brairo (brā'rō), *n* [A corruption of F *blaireau*, badger] A Canadian French name of the American badger, *Taxidea americana*

braise¹, *v* and *n* See *braze¹*

braise², *n* See *braze²*

braisé, braisée (brā-zā'), *a* [F] Braized.

braiser, *n* See *brazer*

braît (brat), *n* [Origin unknown] Among jewelers, a rough diamond

braize¹, braise¹ (brāz), *v. t.*, pret and pp *braized, ppr braizing* [*< F braiser, cook over live coals, < braise = Pr. brasa = Sp. brasa = Pg. brasa = It. bracia, brascia, braga, etc., live coals, embers (cf. F. brasier, solder, OF. and F. em-brasier, OF. es-brasier, a-brasier = Pr. em-brasier = Sp. a-brasar = Pg. a-brazar = It. ab-braciare, etc., set on fire), of Scandinavian origin < Dan. brase, fry, = Sw. brasa, flame, = Ice. brasa, harden by fire see brass¹ and braz²]*

To cook (meat) by stewing in a thick rich gravy with vegetables, etc., and then slowly baking

braize¹, braise¹ (brāz), *n* [*< braze¹, v*] In cooking, braized meat

braize² (brāz), *n* [Also *brase*, perhaps akin to *barse, brass¹, and bram¹, q. v.*] 1. An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Pagrus*, *P. vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidae*, found in British seas. Also called *becker*—2. A local Scotch name of the roach. Also *brazi*

braize³ (brāz), *n* [A var. of *breeze³*] The dust of charcoal which accumulates around the furnace of charcoal-works, coal-dust

The dust of *braze* of the Philadelphia coal yards is sold for use in the boxes [of locomotives] of suitable construction From *Brit. XVII* 501

braizer, braiser (brā-zēr), *n* [*< braze¹, braise¹, + -er¹*] A covered pot, stew-pan, or kettle used in braizing

braizing-pan (brā-zing-pan), *n* A small covered pan or air-tight oven in which meat is braized

brake¹ (brāk) Obsolete or archaic preterit of *break*

brake¹ (brāk), *n* [Var. spelling of *break*, cf. *brack¹ and brack²*] 1. A break, crack, flaw

The slighter *brakes* of our reformed Mus. Webster Works, iv 141 (Halliwell)

2. A mechanical device for arresting the motion of a vehicle now usually classed with *brake³* See *brake³, n, 9*

brake² (brāk), *n* [*< ME. braken (= D. braken), vomit, a secondary form of bracken, E. break = G. brechen, break, vomit see break, and cf. parbrake*] 1. *intrans.* To vomit

Braken of castles, or spruce, vomit Prompt Parv, p 47 And as an hound that it grins so gan kili to brake. Piers Plowman (C), vii 430

II. trans. To vomit, cast up

The whale a wath fyndez There he brakez vp the buyric [man, sc. Jonah] Alliteration Poems (ed. Morris), l 3349

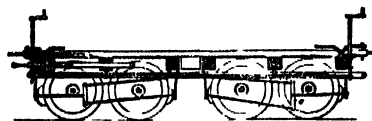
brake³ (brāk), *n* [*< ME. brake, an instrument for breaking flax, also a name for other mechanical contrivances, not found in AS, but prob. of LG origin MLG LG brake = MD bracke, D brake (das-brake, flax-brake) = Sw. bräka (lin-bräka, flax-brake) = Dan. brage, a brake (cf. OD. brake, a clog for the neck, MD bracke, brake, an instrument for holding by the nose, cf. OHG brecha, MHG G. breche, a brake), < MLG LG D, etc., brechen = G. brechen = AS breccan, E. break, q. v. Brake³ is thus practically equiv. to break, n, of which, in some recent uses, it is only a different spelling, conformed to the older word*] 1. A tool or machine for breaking up the woody portion of flax, to loosen it from the hark or fibers—2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked—3. A baker's kneading machine—4. A sharp bit or snaffle as, "a snaffle bit or brake," Gascoigne, Steele Glas—5. An apparatus for confining refractory horses while being shod—6. A medieval engine of war analogous to the ballista

Yet ceased not eyther the *brakes* or scorpions, whereof these discharged stones thicke, the other sent out darts as fast Holland, tr. of Ammanius, xx 8

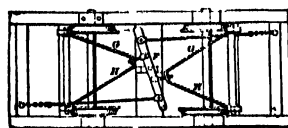
They view the iron rams, the *brakes*, and slings Fairfax, tr. of Tasso

7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing Also called *drag*—8. A kind of wagonette A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness—9. Any mechanical device for arresting or retarding the motion of a vehicle or car by means of friction The most common form is that of curved wooden or iron shoes pressed against the rims of the wheels In this sense sometimes spelled *break* See *air brake*

10. The fore part of a carriage, by which it is turned—11. A basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands—12. An old instrument of torture Also called the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*—Automatic brake, a brake which acts mechanically under certain circumstances, as on a railroad train when one car becomes detached from the rest—Block-brake, a brake used in retarding a moving part by the pressure upon it of a stationary block—Compressed-air brake See *air brake*—Continuous brake, a series of car brakes, so arranged that all can be controlled from some one point on the train See *air brake*—Double-lever brake, a brake on a car truck or four wheeled car, having two levers so arranged that the pressure on the two sets of shoes will be equal—Single-lever brake, a brake which has but a single lever, to which the force is applied. The fulcrum



Elevation



Plan

Single lever car brake

The single lever *A* pivoted at mid length is operated by chains and rods from the brake wheel on either platform. To the lever are attached rods *G, H*, proceeding to the brake bars which carry the shoes

of the lever is upon one brake beam, and from its shorter arm a rod extends to the brake beam of the other pair of wheels of the same truck—To bleed the brakes See *bleed*

brake³ (brāk), *v. t.*, pret. and pp *braked, ppr braking* [= MLG LG D *braken* (> F *braquer*) = Sw. *bräka* = Dan. *brage*, brake, from the noun Cf. *break, v*] 1. To crack or break the stalks of flax in order to separate the woody portions from the fiber Now written *break*

It [flax] must be watered, dried, *braked*, tow tawed, and with much labor driven and reduced in the end to be as soft and tender as wool Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix (proem)

2. To retard or stop the motion of by the application of a brake

brake⁴ (brāk), *n* [*< ME. brake (see brake⁵), not in AS, but prob. of LG origin MLG brake, bush, bushes, LG brake, a willow-bush, orig. appar. rough or broken ground, cf. D. brack (land) = MLG brake = G. brache, land broken but not sowed, MHG bräche, OHG brācha, the breaking of land after harvest (= MLG brake = MD bracke, D. brack, breaking, a break see brack¹), hence in comp. G. brachfeld, equiv. to D. brackland, fallow land, OHG MHG brāchmānot, 'plowing-month,' June, whence separately as an adj. D. brack = G. brach (> Dan. brak), fallow, ult. < D. braken = OHG brechan, MHG brachen, G. brechen = AS breccan, E. break, being thus closely akin to brack¹ and to brake³]*

1. A place overgrown with bushes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles, a thicket, in the United States, a cane-brake, that is, a tract of ground overgrown with cane, *Arundinaria macrospora*

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tiring house Shak, MND, iii 1

He staid not for brake, and he stopped not for stone, He swam the Eak river where ford there was none Scott, Young Lochinvar

The mid forest brake, Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk rose blooms Keats, Endymion, l

2. A single bush, or a number of bushes growing by themselves.

brake⁵ (brāk), *n*. [*< ME. brake, appar. < AS braccē (rare), a fern see bracken. Appar. confused in ME., etc., with brake⁴, a thicket, etc.; cf. brake⁴, brakebush, fern-brake*] The name given to *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns See *Pteris*

Others [leaves] are parted small like our ferns or *brakes* E. Terry, Voyage, p 105

Brackhorn-brake, a name sometimes applied to the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*—Cliff-brake, a common name of the genus *Pellaea*—Rock-brake, the plant *Alloeris crispus*

brake-bar (brāk'bār), *n* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels of a carriage of any kind

brake-beam (brāk'bēm), *n* A wooden bar supporting the brake-blocks of a car-truck

brake-block (brāk'blok), *n* A wooden or metal block holding the shoe or piece which bears against the tread or tire of a wheel when the brake is applied

brakebush¹, *n*. [ME *brakebusho*, < *brake⁵ + bush¹*] A fern-brake

brake-hanger (brāk'hang'ēr), *n* A link or bar by which brake-beams and their attachments are suspended from a truck-frame or car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—Parallel brake-hanger, a bar or link so attached to a brake beam as to maintain the brake head and brake shoe in the same relative positions when the brakes are released, thus preventing the brake-shoes from striking against the wheel

brake-head (brāk'hed), *n* A piece of wood or iron fastened to a brake-beam and bearing against the wheels, forming both a brake-block and a brake-shoe

brake-hopper (brāk'hop'ēr), *n*. [*< brake⁴ + hopper*] A name for the grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella*, or *Locustella naevia*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British]

brakeman (brāk'man), *n*, pl *brakemen* (-men). 1. A man whose business is to apply the brakes on a railroad-train which are operated by hand—2. In mining, the man in charge of the winding-engine

Sometimes spelled *breakman*, and in Great Britain often called *brakesman*.

brakent, *n* An obsolete form of *bracken*

brake-shaft (brāk'shaft), *n* The shaft on which is wound the chain by which the power of a car-brake operated by hand is applied to the wheels

brake-shoe (brāk'shō), *n* A piece of wood or metal fitted to a brake-block, or forming one piece with it, and serving as a rubber to retard, by friction with the wheel-tread or -tire, the movement of a wheel

Brake-shoe valve, in an air or vacuum brake, a valve so arranged as to relieve the pressure upon the wheel when it becomes too great

brakesman (brāk'sman), *n*, pl. *brakesmen* (-men) See *brakeman*

brake-spool (brāk'spōl), *n* An enlargement, by a sleeve or otherwise, of a brake-shaft to give greater speed and less power to the brake. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

brake-strap (brāk'strap), *n* The strap surrounding the pulley of a friction-brake

brakett, *n* A Middle English form of *bragget²*

brake-van (brāk'van), *n* (On European railways, the van or car in a freight-train to the wheels of which the brake is applied See *brake³, 9*)

brake-wheel (brāk'hwēl), *n* 1. A horizontal hand-wheel on the platform of a railroad-car, or on the roof of a box-car, used to control the brake—2. A heavy wheel furnished with cams to control the action of a trip-hammer

brakish, *a* See *brackish*

braky (brāk'y), *a* [*< brake⁴ + -y¹*] Full of brakes, abounding with brambles or shrubs, rough, thorny as, "braky thickets and deep sloughs," Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth

Rudem arts from their rough and braky seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns B. Jonson, Discoveries.

brallt. An obsolete spelling of *brawl*

Brama (brā'mā), *n* [NL] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Bramidae* The pomfret, *B. rayi*, is an example Schneider, 1801. See cut under *sea-bream*

Bramah lock, press. See the nouns

Bramantesque (brā-man'tesk'), *a* Relating to or having the character or style of the works of Bramante (1444-1514), a noted Italian architect, whose studies of the antique exerted much influence upon the classic revival He prepared the original design for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, of which the execution was interrupted by his death The epithet *Bramantesque* was early applied to the style of architecture now called Renaissance, from the preeminent position held by Bramante in its formation

The artist who introduced Renaissance architecture, then called *Bramantesque*, into Lombardy C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p 182, note

bramantip (brā-man'tip), *n* Same as *bamantip*

Bramatherium (brā-ma-thē'rī-um), *n* [NL, prop. *< Brahmatherium*, < *Brahma¹ + Gr. θηρίον, wild beast*] A genus of gigantic artiodactyl mammals of uncertain position, related to *Syntherium*. Like the latter, it had four horns, and its remains occur with those of *Syntherium* in the middle and late Tertiary deposits of the Siwalik hills in India. Falconer and Cautley, 1845

bramble (brām'bl), *n*. [*< ME. brombel, brombil, brommil, < AS. brambel, brēmbe, prop. brēmēl (also brēmle, ME. bromber see brambleberry), = ODan. brämle, brymle = LG. brummel (-beron, pl.), bramble; dim. of the form seen in ME.*

brame, **bramble**, = MD. *braeme*, *breme*, D. *braam* = MLG *brām*, *brāme*, *brēme*, *brumme*, LG *braam*, **bramble**, broom-plant, = OHG *brāma*, *brāmo*, MHG *brāme*, *bramble*, G dial (Swiss) *bramen*, **bramble**, G *bram*, *brame*, broom-plant (also an awl, punch, from the sense of 'thorn') Akim with *broom*¹, q. v.] A name common to plants of the genus *Rubus*, especially and usually in England the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus*, occasionally (from these plants being armed with prickles), any rough prickly shrub, as the dogrose, *Rosa canina*

The *bramble* flour that bereth the red hepe
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 35

bramble (bram'bl), *v*, pret and pp *bram-
bled*, ppr *brambling* [*< bramble*, *n*] To pick
brambles or blackberries

All persons found *brambling*, nutting and otherwise
trespassing in Woods, will be prosecuted
Quoted in *N and Q*, 7th ser., II 327

brambleberry (bram'bl-ber'i), *n*, pl *bram-
bleberries* (-iz). [ME not found, < AS *brēm-
mel-berie* (cf. *brēmer*, ME *brēmber*, equiv
to *brēmbel*, *brēmel*, *brumbe*) (= MLG *brāmbēr* =
OHG *brāmbēr*, MHG *brāmbere*, *brāmbēr*, G
brombeere = Sw *brombär* = Dan *brombar*, a
blackberry, = MD *braembere*, D *braambeere*, >
F. *framboise*, Pr *framboise*, Sp *framboiso*, It
dial *frambosa*, ML *frambosa*, raspberry), <
brēmel, *bramble*, + *berie*, berry] 1 The berry
of a bramble, especially, a blackberry—2
The plant itself See *bramble* [Eng]

bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n* A bond
made of the long shoots of the bramble, for-
merly used in thatching roofs

bramble-bush (bram'bl-bush), *n* [*< bramble* +
bush, cf. D *braambosch* = MLG *brambusch* =
Dan *bræmlebusk*] The bramble, or a thicket
of brambles

brambled (bram'blid), *a* [*< bramble*, *n*, +
-ed²] Overgrown with brambles

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor
T. Warton, Ode, III

bramble-finch (bram'bl-finch), *n* Same as
brambling

bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n* A halter, or
net for catching birds

bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n* The dogrose,
Rosa canina

Bramble rose, faint and pale Tennyson, A Dirge

bramble-worm (bram'bl-worm), *n* Same as
brandling, 2

brambling (bram'bling), *n* [*< bramble* + -ing³] A common European conirostral oscine passerine bird, of the family *Fringillidae*, *Fringilla*



Brambling or Mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*)

montifringilla, or mountain-finch, closely re-
lated to and resembling the chaffinch, *F. ca-
lebs*, but larger. Also called *bramble-finch*.

brambly (bram'bli), *a*. [*< bramble* + -y¹] Full of brambles. as, "brambly wildernesses," Tennyson, The Brook

bramet (brām), *n* [*< OF brame*, *bram*, a cry
of pain or longing (= Bret. *bram*, a noise, =
Sp It. *brama*, desire), < *bramer* = Pr *bramar* =
Sp *bramar*, cry out, = It *bramare*, desire, long
for, < OHG *bremān* = AS *bremman* = MI
bremmen, roar. see *brim*¹] Intense passion or
emotion

Through long languor and hart burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pyred ghost became
Spenser, F. Q., III ii 52.

bramid (bram'id), *n* A fish of the family *Bra-
midæ*

Bramidæ (bram'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Brama* +
-idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes,
represented by the genus *Brama*. It belongs to
the superfamily *Scombroideæ*, and is characterized by an
oblong compressed body, rounded head, long dorsal and
anal fins with few anterior spines, and perfect thoracic
ventral fins. The few species are inhabitants of rather
deep seas. See cut under *ponifret*

Bramin, etc. See *Ibrahim*, etc.
bramoid (bram'oid), *a* and *n* [*< Brama* +
-oid] 1. *a*. Pertaining to or resembling the
Bramidæ

II. *n* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*
bran¹ (bran), *n* [*< ME bran*, also *brēn*, *brin*,
partly < OF. *brēn*, *bran*, also refuse, dung, *f*
bran, *bran*, = Pr *brēn* = OSp *brēn* = It dial
brēno (ML *brennum*, *brannum*), *bran*, < W
bran, *bran*, husk, = Ir *bran*, chaff, = Bret
brenn, *bran*, and partly (like OF), etc.] directly
from the Celtic] The outer coat of wheat, rye,
or other farinaceous grain, the husky portion
of ground wheat, separated from the flour by
bolting

bran² (bran), *v* *t*, pret and pp *branned*, ppr
branning [*< bran*¹, *n*] To steep in a bath of
bran and water, as cloth before or after dyeing,
or skins for tanning

Branned goods are not afterwards soaped, but simply
washed in the washing machine for half an hour with
cold or tepid water
Crookes, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 300

bran³ (bran), *n* [E dial, origin unknown] A
name of the common crow, *Corvus corax*
Macgillivray [Local, British]

bran⁴ (bran), *v* A dialectal form of *brēn*,
*burn*¹

bran-bread (bran'bred'), *n* [*< ME branbrēd*] Broad
made of bran, or of unbolted flour

branc¹, *n* [OF *branc*, cf. F *branche*, branch
see *branch*] A linen vestment similar to a
rochet, formerly worn by women over their
other clothing

brancard (brang'kard), *n* [F, a litter, shaft,
thill, < Pr *branc*, *f* *branche*, branch, arm] A
horse-litter *Lady M. W. Montagu*

branch (branch), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also
branch, < ME *branche*, *branch*, *branche*, < OF
branche, *brance*, *f* *branche*, *branch*, = Pr *branca*,
also *brunc*, = OSp and OFg *branca* = It *branca*,
branch, claw, = Wall *brānc*, hand, fore foot (>
G *brānc*, dial *pranke*, claw, *pranke*, *brante*,
prante, a paw, esp of a bear), < ML *brāna*,
claw, perhaps of Celtic origin. cf. Bret *brant*,
an arm, = W *branch*, an arm, a branch, = L
brāchium, *brachium*, arm, branch, claw see
*brac*¹, *n*] I. *n* 1 A division or subdivision
of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant
(the ultimate or smaller ramifications being
called branchlets, twigs, or shoots), a bough

A great elm tree spread its broad *branches* over it
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 427

2 Something resembling a branch in its re-
lation to the trunk, an offshoot or part extend-
ing from the main body of a thing, a ramifica-
tion, a subdivision, an outgrowth

Withouten *branch* of vice in any wyne
In trouthe alway to don yow my servyse
Chaucer, Troilus, III 133

Specifically—(a) Any member or part of a body or system,
a department, a section or subdivision as, a *branch* of a
society, the various *branches* of learning

In the United States of America the study of ju-
risprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made
great progress
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, III

It is a very prevalent notion among the Christians of
Europe, that the Mooslims are enemies to almost every
branch of knowledge
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I 277

(b) A line of family descent, in distinction from some
other line or lines from the same stock as, the English
or the Irish *branch* of a family (c) Any descendant in
such a line [Rare]

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted
in Somersetshire R. Currie, Survey of Cornwall

(d) In geom., any portion of a real curve capable of descrip-
tion by the continuous motion of a point. Every *branch*
either extends to infinity or returns into itself (*re-entrant*
branch), but some old geometers considered a branch to
be ended by a cusp. (e) A piece of pipe including a length
of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it.
When the latter is at right angles to the former, the
branch is a *T branch*, if at an acute angle, it is a *Y branch*.
If there are two branching pieces, it is called a *double*
branch. (f) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a
fire engine to which the nozzle is screwed. (g) One of the
sides of a horseshoe. (h) In fort., the wing or long side
of a horn or crown work. also, one of the parts of a zig-
zag approach. (i) In a sword hilt, either of two pieces
which project at right angles to the barrel and to the
blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See

ail (j) In entom., the flagellum or outer portion of a
geniculate antennis. (k) In mining, a small vein, leader,
or string of ore, connected with or seeming to branch
from the main lode. See *lode*. (l) In a bridge, either of two
bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross chains,
and the curb

3. In the southern and some of the western
United States, the general name for any stream
that is not a large river or a bayou

Most of the *branches* of streams were dried up. Irving
4. The diploma or commission issued by the
proper authority to a pilot who has passed an ex-
amination for competency—5† A chandelier
Ash—6 A branched candlestick or candle

This [funeral] procession was headed by an acolyte with
a cross between two clerks, each of whom carried a pecu-
liar kind of light called 'a white *branch*', because com-
posed of three tapers shooting up out of one root as it
were, being twisted together at the lower end, and an em-
blem of the Trinity. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II 487

Bastard branch. See *bastard*—**Branches of ogives**,
in arch, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one
angle to another, and forming a cross between the other
arches which make the sides of the square of which the
branchies are the diagonals. See *arc*, *ovoid*, under *arc*

Branch herring. See *herring*—**Complete branch**, in
geom., a branch of a curve considered as not interrupted
by passing through infinity. See 2 (d), above—**Falling**
branch, in gun., that portion of the trajectory in which
the projectile approaches the earth

II. *a* Consisting of or constituting a branch,
ramifying, diverging from a trunk, main stem,
or main body as, a *branch* road or railroad, a
branch society

branch (branch), *v* [*< ME braunchen*, < OF
branch = Pr *biancar*, *bianch*, = It *biancare*,
grip, from the noun] I. *trans*. 1 To spread
in branches, send out branches, as a plant—
2 To divide into separate parts or subdivisions,
diverge, ramify—To *branch off*, to form separate
parts or branches, diverge from any main stem, line, or
course—To *branch out*, to ramify, engage in lateral
operations, as in business, digress, as in discourse

To *branch out* into a long extempore dissertation
Spectator, No 247

II. *trans* 1 To divide, as into branches,
make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate are *branched* into
canals as blood is Bacon, Nat. Hist

2 To adorn with needlework, decorate with
embroidery, adorn with flowers or other orna-
ment, as in textile fabrics

The train whereof looks far behind her strayed,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought
Spenser

(calling my officers about me, in my *branched* velvet
gown) Shak, 1 N, II 6

All *branched* and flowered with gold
Tennyson, Geraldine

To *branch* (a thing) out, to make it spread out in divi-
sions like branches [Rare]

Ah, my (faint) into
Branches me out his vrb tree on the slate
Brownrigg, Rhing and Book, II 64

branch-chuck (branch'chuk), *n* In *mech*, a
chuck formed of four branches turned up at
the ends, each furnished with a screw

Branchellidæ (brang-ke-li'i-dē), *n* pl [NL,
< *Branchellion* + -idæ] A family of leeches,
typified by the genus *Branchellion*. They are dis-
tinguished by the development of a pair of lateral bran-
chiform lobes on each segment of the body. The oral
sucker is entire and situated at its origin. A common
European species is *Branchellion torpedinis*

Branchellion (brang-kel'i-on), *n* [NL, < Gr
βράγχια, gills] A genus of *Branchellidæ*, or leech-
es, typical of the family *Branchellidæ*, having
the sides of the body lobate or extended into
lobe-like appendages

brancher (bran'cher), *n* [*< ME brancher*,
brancher, a young hawk, < *branch* + -er¹] 1
That which shoots forth branches—2 A young
hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the
nest and take to the branches of trees

Tharely *branchers* in brood bettyr was never
Morte Arthure (L. F. T. S.), I 190

I say that the eyes should have her meat unwashed,
until she becomes a *brancher* Scott, Abbot, I 44

branchery (bran'cher-i), *n* [*< branch* + -ery] A
system of branches

branchia (brang'ki-ā), *n* 1 [LL, NL see
branchia] One of the constituents of the
branchial apparatus, a gill. See *branchia*
[Rare]

branchia (brang'ki-ā), *n* 2 pl [NL see *bran-
chia*] Same as *branchia* [Rare]

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n* pl [L, pl (cf. LL
(NL) *branchia*, fem sing, NL *branchia*, neut
pl, the proper form), < Gr *βράγχια*, pl, gills,
βράγχιον, sing, a fin, cf. *βράγχιον*, hoariness,
βράγχιον = *βράγχιον*, windpipe see *branchia*] 1. Organs subservient to respiration through

the medium of water. They are highly vascular, with thin walls, permitting the aeration of the blood by the oxygen in the water which comes in immediate contact with them. They are developed from different parts of the body in different classes of animals. See *gill*, and cuts under *Polyplocophora* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

2 In *Arthropoda*, as crustaceans, specifically, the externally projecting processes of the body or its limbs, which are supplied with venous blood (which is thus brought into contact with the air dissolved in water), and constitute a special respiratory organ. See cut under *Podophthalmina*. Other kinds of respiratory organs in arthropods are *trachea branchiae*, *trachea*, and *pulmonary sacs*. See these words.

3 In *Vermes*, any appendages of the head or body so modified as to act as a respiratory organ, the various processes which protrude or radiate from the head or other region of the body, and have, or are supposed to have, a respiratory function. See cut under *Protula*.

In [*Amphionomada*, *Paracida*, and *Perbellida*] the branchiae are ciliated branched plumes or tufts attached to the dorsal surface of most or few of the somites. In [*Serpulidae*] they are exclusively attached to the anterior segment of the body and present the form of two large plumes, each consisting of a principal stem, with many lateral branches. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 210.

4 In *entom.* gill-like appendages on the bodies of certain insect-larvae and pupae which live in the water, as many dragon-flies and gnats. They are expansions of the integument, and it is supposed that they absorb air from the water, and convey it by the minute ramifications of the tracheal vessels, with which they are abundantly supplied, into the main tracheae, to be distributed over the whole body. Newport.

branchial (brang'ki-ál), *a*. [*< NL branchialis, < L branchia, gills, see branchiae.*] 1 Of or pertaining to the branchiae or gills, or, in animals which have no gills properly so called, of or pertaining to the parts considered homologous with gills, as, in a bird or mammal, parts of the third postoral visceral arch, or of any visceral arch behind the hyoidan. — 2 Performed by means of branchiae as, *branchial respiration*, a *branchial function*. — **Branchial aperture**, the aperture or outlet for water which has supplied the branchiae, lying behind them. In fishes there are 2, one on each side, rarely the two are confluent in a single inferior aperture. In schizothoracids they are generally in 5 pairs, rarely in 6 or 7. In myxozoids they are usually in 7 pairs, rarely 6 or more than 7, and sometimes confluent in an inferior pair of "pores." In *Invertebrata* they vary. — **Branchial arch**, in fishes, one of the arches of the branchial apparatus which support the branchial filaments on each side. — **Branchial bar**, the hardened portion of the branchial apparatus which supports the gills, same as *branchial arch*. — **Branchial basket**. See *basket*, 10. — **Branchial cavity**, or *branchial chamber* (a) The cavity on each side of which are the branchiae. It is behind and generally confluent with the oral cavity. (b) In *Crustacea* a cavity or space inclosed by the branchios tegite or gill cover (formed by a free pleural part of the carapace), and bounded internally by the epimeron of the branchiostegous somites. — **Branchial cleft**, one of the lateral foramina behind the head which are apparent in the embryos of vertebrates, soon disappearing in the higher types, but longer persistent (sometimes through life) in the lower, as in the amphibia, homologous with the *branchial apertures*. — **Branchial coil**, a spirally curved tube formed by a diverticulum of the superior pharyngeal mucous membrane in certain fishes, such as the elopids (for example, *melanoides*) and related forms. — **Branchial duct**, in myxozoids, a short canal (interior) between a branchial pouch and the intestinal cavity, or one (exterior) between a pouch and the exterior of the body. — **Branchial fold**, the series of branchial filaments around the convex margin of a branchial arch. — **Branchial framework**. Same as *branchial skeleton*. — **Branchial ganglion**, a ganglion which supplies the branchiae, as in certain mollusks. — **Branchial gut**, a rudimentary branchial chamber. — **Branchial heart**, a specialized widened vascular canal which supplies the branchiae. — **Branchial lamella**, a row of branchial filaments approximated to one another and forming a lamella like structure. In fishes there are generally two lamellae to most of the arches, surmounting their convex edges. Also called *branchial plate*. — **Branchial pharynx**, a pharynx with a branchial apparatus, as in the tunicates. — **Branchial plate**. Same as *branchial lamella*. — **Branchial pore**, a pore like branchial aperture common to all the branchial ducts of one side, such as occurs in myxozoids or bags. — **Branchial pouch**, in myxozoids and schizothoracids, a pouch like structure of the branchial apparatus in which and from which the branchiae are developed. — **Branchial ray**, in schizothoracids, one of the cartilaginous rods radiating from a branchial arch backward, and affording support to the branchial pouches. — **Branchial respiration**, respiration by means of branchiae or gills. — **Branchial sac**, the respiratory chamber containing the branchiae in the tunicates. It is the large pharyngeal dilatation into which the oral aperture leads, and which presents the stigmata through which the cavity of the sac communicates with the atium. See cut under *Tunicata*. — **Branchial septum**, in certain tunicates (for example, *Salpidae*), a gill detached from the wall of the branchial chamber and forming a lateral stretching from its dorsal wall to the ventral wall. — **Branchial sinus**, a vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac on its way to the branchiae. — **Branchial skeleton**, the harder framework which is subjoined to the branchiae in branchiostegous animals. Also called *branchial framework*. — **Branchial slit**, the space between neighboring branchiae or branchial arches. — **Branchial tentacle**, in certain worms (for example, *Polychaeta*), one of the tentacle like organs of the head, performing in part

a respiratory function. — **Branchial tuft**, in tubicolous chetopodous worms, an aggregation of contractile tentacular filaments in the cephalic region, assuming in part the office of branchiae.

Branchiata (brang-ki-á'tá), *n pl* [*NL, neut pl of branchiatus, having gills, see branchiate*] In *zool.*, a name used with various significations (a) In some systems of classification, one of the prime divisions of the *Arthropoda*, by which all crustaceans, in a broad sense, are collectively distinguished from the *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense (arachnids, myriapods, and insects proper) so called from having a branchial instead of a tracheal respiratory apparatus. In Gegenbaur's system a third prime division, *Protobranchiata*, established for *Pteropoda* alone, intervenes between *Branchiata* and *Tracheata*. The *Branchiata* are primarily divided into *Crustacea* proper (including the two main groups of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*) and *Pteropoda*, represented by *Lamulus*, etc. (b) A division of vertebrates containing those which for some time or permanently breathe by gills, the amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from reptiles, birds, and mammals, synonymous with *Ichthyopoda* (which see). (c) In mollusks, same as *Branchiostegopoda*. (d) A division of annelids containing those which breathe by gills, or the tubicolous and errant worms, corresponding to the groups *Cephalobranchia* and *Notobranchiata*. (e) A group of echinoderms with gills on the buccal membrane and with ambulacral plates only on the latter, including all the echinoid families except *Cidaridae*. Ludwig.

branchiate, branchiated (brang'ki-át, -á-ted), *a*. [*< NL branchiatus, having gills, < L branchia, gills, see branchia*] Having permanent gills contrasted with *pulmonate* or *pulmonated* as, "*branchiated Vertebrata*," Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 70.

Branchifera (brang-kí'e-rá), *n pl*. [*NL, neut pl of branchifer, see branchiferous*] In *zool.* (a) Same as *Branchiostegopoda*, a division of *Gasteropoda* including those which breathe by gills opposed to *Pulmonifera*. (b) In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of univalves, of the order *Cervicobranchiata*, equivalent to the family *Pisirellidae*, the keyhole limpets.

branchiferous (brang-kí'e-rus), *a*. [*< NL branchifer, having gills, < L branchia, gills, + ferre = E bear*] 1 Bearing gills, having branchiae.

In the Amniota, also, the arrangement which has been transmitted from their *branchiferous* ancestors is retained during certain stages of embryonic life, in the form of clefts in the wall of the pharynx.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 545.

2 Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera*. — **branchiform** (brang'ki-fórm), *a*. [*< L branchia, gills, + forma, form*] Having the form, character, or appearance of gills.

branchiophyl (brang-ki-hí'al), *a* and *n*. [*< L branchia, gills, + Nl. hy(oidus), hyoid, + -al*] 1. *a*. Pertaining to the gills and tongue, or to the branchial and hyoidan arches.

II. *n*. One of the elements or joints of a branchial arch. The lowermost or hypobranchial is called the *basal branchiophyl*, and the uppermost or epibranchial is distinguished as the *superior branchiophyl*. F. D. Cope.

branchiness (brán'chi-nes), *n*. The character of being branchy, the state of being full of branches.

branching (brán'ching), *p a*. [*Ppr of branch, v*] 1 Furnished with branches, shooting out branches.

Not thrice your branching limes have blown

Since I beheld young Laurence dead

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*

branchiocardiac (brang'ki-ó-kar'di-ák), *a*. [*< Gr βράχια, gills, + καρδιά = E heart, see cardiac*] Pertaining to, lying between, or separating a branchial and a cardiac region or division applied to a groove on each side of the middle line of the thoracic portion of the carapace of a crustacean, separating the cardiac division of the carapace from the branchial division.

Branchiostegopoda (brang'ki-ó-gas-te-rop'-ó-dá), *n pl*. [*NL, < L branchia, gills, + NL Gasteropoda*] A division of gastropodous mollusks which breathe the air contained in water. Respiration may be effected in three ways first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water in the thin walls of the mantle cavity, as in some of the *Heteropoda*, secondly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of outward processes of the integument, exposed in tufts on the back and sides of the animal, as in the *Audobranchiata*, such as the sea slugs, etc., and thirdly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of pectinated or plume like branchiae, contained in a more or less complete branchial chamber formed by an inflection of the mantle as in the *whelks*, etc. The *Branchiostegopoda* fall into two distinct series, the one being hermaphrodite, with the gills placed toward the rear of the body, and the other having the sexual organs in distinct individuals. The *Branchiostegopoda* are divided into three orders (1) *Promobranchiata* (sexes distinct, gills usually inclosed), as *whelks*, etc., (2) *Gynobranchiata* (sexes usually united in the same individual, gills often exposed), as sea slugs, etc., (3) *Heteropoda* (free swimming gastropods), as members of the genus *Carnaria*.

branchiostegopodous (brang'ki-ó-gas-te-rop'-ó-dus), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegopoda*.

branchiopallial (brang'ki-ó-pal'i-ál), *a*. [*< L branchia, gills, + pallium, mantle: see pallium*] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the branchiae and the pallium applied to a ganglion of the nervous system in relation with the gills and the mantle.

Branchiopneusta (brang'ki-óp-nús'tá), *n pl*. [*NL, < Gr βράχια, gills, + πνεύω, verbal adj of πνέω, breathe*] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, by means of which such aquatic families as *Auriculida* and *Limnæida* are collectively distinguished from the *Helicida*, or land-snails proper, the latter being contrasted as *Nephropneusta*. The two groups correspond respectively to the *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora* of some authors.

Branchiopnoa (brang-ki-óp'nó-á), *n pl*. [*NL, < Gr βράχια, gills, + πνοή, breathing (πνέω, a breathing), < πνέω, breathe*] A loose synonym of *Crustacea*, crustaceans being so called because they breathe by branchiae.

branchiopnoan (brang-ki-óp'nó-an), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiopnoa*.

II. *n*. A member of the *Branchiopnoa*.

branchiopod (brang'ki-ó-pod), *n* and *a*. I. *n*. An animal belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. Also *branchiopod*.

II. *a*. Gill-footed, branchiopodous.

Also *branchiopodan*.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-óp'-ó-dá), *n pl*. [*NL, < Gr βράχια, gills, + πούς (pod-) = E foot*] 1 In Latreille's system of classification, the first order of his *Entomostraca*, characterized as having a mouth composed of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillae, and the branchiae more or less anterior so called because their branchiae or gills are situated on the feet. The order thus defined was divided into two sections (1) *Lophyropoda* (*Cercaria*, *Ostracoda*, and *Cladocera*), (2) *Phyllophora* (*Ceratophthalma* and *Aspidophora*).

2 As defined by Huxley, a group of entomostracous *Crustacea*, embracing only the two groups *Phyllophora* and *Cladocera*. It is represented by such genera as *Apus*, *Nebalia*, *Branchipus*, *Limnæus*, *Daphnia*, and their allies, which pass into one another so gradually that the groups *Phyllophora* and *Cladocera* can hardly be established. The genera named conform to the definition of *Entomostraca* (which see) in invariably possessing more or fewer than twenty somites, and the thoracic and abdominal appendages are nearly always more or less foliaceous, resembling in many respects the anterior maxilliped of one of the higher *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Apus*, *Daphnia*, and *Limnæus*.

branchiopodan (brang-ki-óp'-ó-dan), *n* and *a*. Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopode (brang'ki-ó-pód), *n*. Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopodous (brang-ki-óp'-ó-dus), *a*. [*< branchiopod + -ous*] Gill-footed, belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiopulmonata (brang'ki-ó-pul-mō-ná'-tá), *n pl*. [*NL, neut pl of branchiopulmonatus, see branchiopulmonatus*] A division of the class *Arachnida*, in an enlarged sense, adopted by some naturalists to include the existing genus *Limulus*, or horseshoe crabs, and the extinct *Eurypterina* and *Trilobita*.

Following Prof Ed Van Beneden, I include *Limulus*, the *Eurypterina*, and *Trilobites* under the *Arachnida* as *Branchiopulmonata*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. xix.

branchiopulmonate (brang'ki-ó-pul'mō-nát), *a* and *n*. [*< NL branchiopulmonatus, < L branchia, gills, + pulmo(n-), lung*] I. *a*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

II. *n*. A member of the *Branchiopulmonata*. — **Branchiopus** (brang-ki-ó-pus), *n*. [*NL*] Same as *Branchipus*.

branchiostegal (brang-ki-ós'te-gal), *a*. [*< branchiosteg + -al*] Relating to or of the nature of a branchiostegite. — **Branchiostegal rays**, *branchiostegal membrane*. See extract, and cuts under *Lepidosteus* and *Squatina*.

Branchiostegal rays are attached partly to the inner, and partly to the outer, surface of the hyoidan arch. They support a membrane, the *branchiostegal membrane*, which serves as a sort of inner gill cover. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 130.

branchiostegan (brang-ki-ós'te-gan), *a* and *n*. [*< branchiosteg + -an*] I. *a*. 1 Same as *branchiostegous*. — 2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi*.

II. *n*. One of the *Branchiostegi*.

branchiostege (brang'ki-ó-stěj), *n*. [*< Gr. βράχια, gills, + στέγη, a roof, a covering, < στέγω = L tegere, cover. see tegument, tile*] In fishes, the membrane which lies beneath the

operculum and covers the gills, the branchiostegal membrane. It is supported by the branchiostegal rays [Unusual]

Branchiostegi (brang-ki-os'te-jī), *n. pl.* [NL, *pl. of branchiostegus* see *branchiostegus*] In Artedi's ichthyological system, an order of bony fishes erroneously supposed to have no branchiostegal rays. It included his genera *Balistes*, *Ostracion*, *Cyclopterus*, and *Lophius*, that is, the plectognathous and pediculate fishes, with other heterogeneous kinds. The branchial apertures are much narrowed, and the branchiostegal rays and branchiae are entirely internal and concealed.

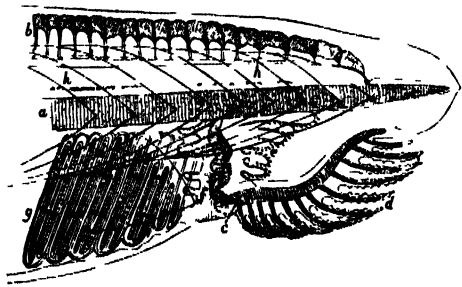
branchiostegite (brang-ki-os'te-jit), *n.* [*< branchiostegite + -ite²*] In Crustacea, a free pleural part of the carapace in relation with the branchiae, forming a cover for the gills and bounding the branchial chamber exteriorly.

If the *branchiostegite* is cut away along the groove, it will be found that it is attached to the sides of the head, which projects a little beyond the anterior part of the thorax. *Huxley, Crayfish*, p. 80

branchiostegous (brang-ki-os'te-gus), *a.* [*< branchiostegite + -ous*] 1. Having covered gills as, a *branchiostegous* fish. 2. Covering the gills as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Also *branchiostegan*.

Branchiostoma (brang-ki-os'tō-mā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr βράχια, gills, + στόμα, mouth* see *stoma*] 1. A genus of leptocephalians in which the mouth is surrounded by fringes, which were at one time erroneously supposed to have the func-



Head of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma*, or *Amphioxus lanceolatus*) enlarged

tions of branchiae synonymous with *Amphioxus*. It represents a special family, *Branchiostomidae*, an order *Pharyngobranchia* or *Cyrtostoma*, a class *Leptocephala*, and a superclass *Acerania*, of vertebrate animals. See these words, and *Amphioxus*.

2. A genus of myriapods. *Newport, 1846*
branchiostomatous (brang'ki-os'tō-ma-tus), *a.* Same as *branchiostomous*.

branchiostome (brang'ki-os'tōm), *n.* A member of the genus *Branchiostoma*, an amphioxus or lancelet.

branchiostomid (brang-ki-os'tō-mid), *n.* A leptocephalian of the family *Branchiostomidae*.

Branchiostomidae (brang'ki-os'tōm-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Branchiostoma + -idae*] The only known family of leptocephalian vertebrates, represented by the genus *Branchiostoma*. The body is compressed and elongate fusiform, being pointed behind as well as in front, and is naked and colorless with very evident transverse muscular lines and with slightly developed fin folds behind. No paired eyes are developed, and the mouth is simply an inferior elongated slit surrounded by cirri. The species burrow in the sand, and probably live in all warm seas. See *Amphioxus* and *lancelet*, the former being a synonym of *Branchiostoma* and the latter a popular name of the species.

branchiostomoid (brang-ki-os'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Branchiostomidae*.

II. *n.* A *branchiostomid*.

branchiostomous (brang-ki-os'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr βράχια, gills, + στόμα, mouth*] Having cirri (as if branchiae) about the mouth, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiostomidae*. Also *branchiostomatous*.

Branchiotoca (brang-ki-ot'ō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr βράχια, gills, + τόκος, birth*] In Owen's classification of vertebrates, a series or so-called "genetic section" containing those which have gills at birth, whence the name. It included all the amphibia, fishes, and fish-like vertebrates, and is thus equivalent to *Ichthyopoda* (which see). It was contrasted with *Pneumatocoe* (birds and reptiles).

branchiotocous (brang-ki-ot'ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiotoca*.

branchiotroch (brang'ki-ō-trok), *n.* [*< Gr βράχια, gills, + τροχός, a wheel*] The postoral or branchial division of a trochosphere, as distinguished from the preoral *cephalotroch*.

branchiotrochal (brang-ki-ot'ō-rō-kal), *a.* [*< branchiotroch + -al*] 1. Of or pertaining to a *branchiotroch*. 2. *branchiotrochal* cilia. 2. Having a *branchiotroch*, as a *polyzoan*.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-pōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Branchipus (-pod-) + -oda*] A family of the *Branchiopoda* (*Phyllopoa*). The eyes are stalked or pedunculated, there is no carapace, and the animals swim upon their backs. The family is represented by the genera *Branchipus* and *Artemia*.

Branchipus (brang'ki-pus), *n.* [NL, also, and prop., *Branchiopus* (*cf. Branchipoda*), *< Gr βράχια, gills, + ποὺς (pod-) = E foot*] The typical genus of the family *Branchiopoda*. The thoracic segments are all free, the head resembles that of an edriophthalmous crustacean, but carries a pair of large stalked eyes, there are two antenules (peculiarly modified in the male), two antennae, one pair of mandibles, and two pairs of maxillae. *Chironophalus* is a synonym.

branchireme (brang'ki-rēm), *n.* [*< L branchia, gills, + remus, an oar, hand or foot of a swimmer*] A crustacean having branchial legs, or legs with branchiae attached to them, a *branchiopod*.

Branchiura (brang-ki-ū-rā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Gr βράχια, gills, + οὐρά, tail*] A suborder of parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma*, the carp-lice. It consists of the single family *Argulidae*, having large compound eyes, a long protrusible spine in front of the suctorial tube of the mouth, and four pairs of elongated branched swimming feet. But the *Argulidae* are by most authors referred to the *Branchiopoda*.

branchiurous (brang-ki-ū-rus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiura*.

branch-leaf (brānch'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branchless (brānch'les), *a.* [*< branch + -less*] Destitute of branches or shoots, barren; bare, naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself better I were not yours,
Than yours so branchless. *Shak., A and C, iii 4*

branchlet (brānch'let), *n.* [*< L branch + diminutive*] A little branch; a twig; a subdivision of a branch.

Making the leaves in the woods flutter on their branchlets. *C. F. Woodson, Anne*, p. 94

branch-pilot (brānch'pī'lot), *n.* A pilot possessing a diploma or certificate of competency from the proper authority. See *branch*, I, 4.

branch-point (brānch'point), *n.* In *math*, a point upon a Riemann's surface such that, in going around it, the values of a function are interchanged.

branchstand (brānch'stand), *v. t.* In *falconry*, to make (a hawk) take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog springs the game.

branchy (brān'chi), *a.* [*< branch + -y*] 1. Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root. *Tennyson, Talking Oak*

2. Embowered in or overshadowed by branches as, "the woodman's *branchy* hut," *J. Baillie*

brand (brand), *n.* [*< ME brand, brond, < AS brand, brond, a burning, a sword (= Old Norse brand = OD brand, a burning, a sword, D brand, a burning, fuel, = MLG brant = OHG MHG brant, G brand, a burning, a brand, a sword, = Icel brandr, a firebrand, a sword, = Sw brand = Dan brand, a firebrand, fire), orig a burning, < *brannan (pret. brann) = (both brann, etc., burn see burn¹ Hence, from OIIG, in the sense of 'sword,' OF brand, brant, bran = Pr bran = It brando, a sword (> OF brandir, etc., brandish: see brandish), F brandon, a torch, brand see brandon¹ See also brant², brant², brant². 1. A burning piece of wood, or a stick or piece of wood partly burned.*

Is not this a brand plucked out of the fire? *Zach. iii 2*

The deep mouthed chimney, dimly lit by dying brands. *Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann*

2. A sword. [Now only poetical]

Then drew he forth the brand Excalibur. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur*

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to indicate the manufacturer or the quality of the contents, etc., or upon an animal as a means of identification, a trademark; hence, a mark made in other ways than by burning, as by cutting or painting. 4. Quality or kind, as indicated by a brand as, flour of a good brand.

Any quantity of gunpowder so finished or blended as to give identical results at proof is termed a *brand*, and receives a distinctive number. *Encyc Brit*, XI 328

5. A mark formerly put upon criminals with a hot iron, generally to indicate the character

of their crime and for identification; hence, any mark of infamy, a stigma.

The shing, the hum, or ha, these potty brands That calumny doth use. *Shak., W. T. II 1*

Tories and Whigs had concurred in putting a brand on Ludlow. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xiv

6. A disease of plants which usually appears as blackish pustules, resembling burned spots, the cause of the disease being some parasitic fungus. The term is usually restricted to the teleuto sporic stage of fungi belonging to the *Uredineae*. Also called *rust*, *smut*, and *blow*. **Bladder-brand**. Same as *bunt*, 1.

brand (brand), *v. t.* [*< ME branden, brondyn = D branden, from the noun*] 1. To burn or impress a mark upon with, or as if with, a hot iron.

Catholicism has been branded into the national heart of Ireland and Poland by the sufferings they have endured from the enemies of their race and faith. *H. A. Ozanam, Short Studies*, p. 288

2. To mark in some other way, as with a pigment as, to brand sheep. 3. To mark with a hot iron as a punishment for crime.

The thief with branded palms, and the liar with cheeks ashamed. *Swanburne, In Time of Revolution*

[Branding was formerly a punishment for various offenses, but is no longer practiced in civilized countries.]

4. To fix a mark or character of infamy upon, stigmatize as infamous as, to brand an act with infamy.

Formalism branded and condemned by the first and most natural verdict of common humanity. *South*

We find the sober and the industrious branded by the vain and the idle with this odious appellation [indis]. *Goldsmith, The Bee*, No. 3

branded (bran'ded), *a.* [A form of *branded*, *q. v.*, suiting its ultimate source, *brand*] 1. Brindled, of a reddish-brown color. [Scotch]—2. In *zool*, marked as if branded or colored—**Branded drum**, a scudoid fish, *Stenotaenia octata*, with brand like spots at the root of the tail. See *drum*, and cut under *redfish*.

Brandenburg (bran'den-bérg), *n.* [Named from *Brandenburg* in Germany] 1. A kind of ornamental buttons with loops, worn on the front of a man's coat. See *frog*. 2. An ornamental facing on a military coat, having somewhat the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery peculiar to certain uniforms, such as those worn by hussars and the like.

Brandenburg porcelain. See *porcelain*.

brander¹ (bran'der), *n.* [*< brand, v. + -er¹*] 1. One who brands. 2. [G *brander*, < D *brander*, a fire-ship, = E *brander*¹] A name applied in German universities to a student during his second term. *Longfellow*

brander² (bran'der), *n.* [Shortened from ME *brandre*, brand-iron see *brand-iron*. Cf *brand-rith*] 1. A gridiron [Scotch]—2. Same as *brandrith*, 3. [North Eng.]

brander² (bran'der), *v.* [*< brander², n.*] I. *trans*. To broil on a brander or gridiron, grill [Scotch]

II. *intrans*. To be or become broiled on a gridiron [Scotch]

There's no muckle left on the spule bone, it will brander though, it will brander vera weel. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor*, I xviii

brandering (bran'der-ing), *n.* [*< brander², a gridiron, + -ing¹*] The operation of covering the under side of joists with battens, to which laths can be fastened to give a better hold to the plastering.

brand-goose (brand'gōs), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brandied (bran'did), *a.* [*< brandy + -ed²*] Mingle with brandy, made stronger by the addition of brandy, flavored or treated with brandy—**Brandied fruit**, fruit preserved with the addition of brandy to the syrup.

brandify (bran'di-fi), *v. t.*, pret and pp *brandified*, ppr *brandifying* [*< brandy + -fy*] To brandy, mix brandy with.

You drink three glasses of a brandified liquor called sherry at dinner. *Thackeray, Early and Late Papers*

branding-iron (bran'ding-ī'ern), *n.* Same as *brand-iron*, 3.

brand-iron (bran'dī'ern), *n.* [*< ME brandren, brandron, brandhrinc, also brandre, brondyre (> Sc brander, a gridiron see brander²), etc., < AS brandisen (= D brandtizer = MHG brandtzen, G brandisen = ODan brandjarn = Sw brandjern, a trivet), an andiron, < brand, a brand, + isen, iron see brand and iron Cf brand-rith*] 1. An iron bar or stand on which to support brands or burning wood, an andiron.

A mussy old brand iron about a yard and a half wide, and the two upright ends three feet six inches high. *W. Howitt, Remarkable Places* (1842), I 30.

2 A trivet to set a pot on — 3. An iron used in branding

Shame burning brand yrons in her hand did hold
Spenser, F Q, III xii 24

4† [A forced sense, with ref to brand, a sword] A sword

He with their multitude was nought dismayd,
But with stout courage turnd upon them all
And with his brandiron round about him layd
Spenser, F Q, IV iv 32

The villaine met him in the middle fall,
And with his club bet backe his brandyron bright
Spenser, F Q, VI viii 10

brandish (bran'dish), *v* [*< ME brandishen, brandiscen, < OF brandiss-, stem of certain parts of brandu, F brandir (= Pr Pg brandir = Sp blandir = It brandire), brandish, < brand, etc., a sword see brand*] *I trans* 1 To move or wave, as a weapon, raise and move in various directions, shake or flourish about as, to brandish a sword or a cane

His brandished sword did blind men with his beames
Shak, I Hen VI, I 1

2 Figuratively, to play with, flourish as, "to brandish syllogisms," Locke

II, † intrans To move with a flourish, toss

Brandische not with thin head, the schuldria thou ne
caste
Babes Book (I 1 1 8), p 89

He will brandish against a tree, and break his sword
confidently upon the knotty bark
B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II 1

brandish (bran'dish), *n* [*< brandish, v.*] A shake or flourish, as of a weapon

I can wound with a brandish, and never draw bow for
the matter
B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, V 3

Brandishes of the fan
Tatler, No 157

brandisher (bran'dish-er), *n* One who brandishes as, "brandishers of spears," Chapman, Iliad, II

brandishing¹ (bran'dish-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of brandish, *v*] The act of flourishing a weapon

brandishing² (bran'dish-ing), *n* A corruption of brattling

brandlet (bran'dl), *n* [Also written *brante*, *< F branler*, formerly spelled *branser*, shake, prob cont from *brandier* (= *It brandolare*, *< F brandiller*, shake, wag), *< brandu*, brandish see brandish, brantle, and brantle²] *I. intrans* To waver, totter, shake, reel

Prince cannot be too suspicious when their lives are
sought, and subjects cannot be too cautious when the state
brandish
Lord Northampton, in State Trials, 1606

II. trans To shake, agitate, confuse

This new question begun to brand the words of type and
antitype
J Taylor, Real Presence xii § 28

brandlet, *n* [*< F brandul*] An old name for the redstart, *Idutella phaeura*

brandling (brand'ling), *n* [*< brand + -ling¹*] 1 The smolt, or salmon of the first year — 2 A small red worm of the family *Lumbricidae*, *Lumbricus fatidus*, related to the earthworm, but with the body banded with alternate brown and yellow segments. It especially harbors in old dunghills, and is used for bait in freshwater fishing. Also called *bramble-worm*

Also written *brandin*

brand-mark (brand'mark), *n* A distinguishing mark burned upon the skin or horn of an animal as a means of identification, hence, a mark cut, as on timber, or painted, etc., for this purpose

brand-new, **brand-new** (brand'-, bran'nu'), *a* [*< brand + new, = MD brandnew, of the equiv E dial brand-fire new, fire-new (in Shakspeare), D fonkel-nieuw = G funkel-neu, lit 'spark-new,' G nagel-nieu, lit 'nail-new,' like E spunk-and-span new, span-new, q v* But in popular use the first element, *brand*, is not felt, the common form being *brand-new*, and *brand* regarded as an intensive of *new*] New as a brand, that is, glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge, hence, quite new, fire-new

A pair of brand new jockey boots out of Hobbs's primeest fits
Braham Ingold'sby Leicesters, I 23

The reassertion of an old truth may seem to have upon it some glittering reflection from the beam brightness of a brand new lie
Swaburne, Shakspeare, p 188

brandon¹ (bran'don), *n* [*< ME brandon, < OF, and F brandon = Pr brando = Sp brando = Pg brandido = It brandone, brand, firebrand, torch, in def 3, with sense of brand, < OF brand, etc., a sword see brand*] 1† A torch, a brand, a flame

He bar the dragon in his hande that yaf thourgh his
throate so grete brandon of fier that the ch that was
blakke of the duste and powdr becom all redde
Marian (F E 1 8), III 408

2 A wisp of straw or stubble [Prov Eng]

— 3†. A sword

Her right hand swings a brandon in the air
Drummond, Flowers of Blon, No 36

brandon² (bran'don), *n*. [*< F brandie, brandie²*] A kind of dance

bran-drench (bran'drench), *n*. A bath used in leather-manufacture, prepared by soaking wheaten bran in cold water, diluting with warm water, and straining through a fine hair sieve

brandreth, *n* See *brandrith*.

brandretter, *n* Same as *brandrith*.

brandrith, **brandreth** (brand'rith, -reth), *n* [*< ME brandrythe, also in corrupt forms brande-*

lede, brandede, brandet, an iron tripod fixed over a fire, < AS, brandrēda, an andiron (but the ME form may be from Icel, cf Icel brandeyth, a grate, = OHG brantreita, MHG brantreite), < brand, E brand, + rēda = Icel reidha, implements, reidhi, tackle, rigging, etc see array, v Cf brander², brand-iron] 1 An iron tripod fixed over a fire, a trivet, a brand-iron [Prov Eng] — 2 A fence or rail round the opening of a well [Eng]

Wells are digged, and they are compassed about with a
Brandrith lest any should fall in
Comenius, Visible World, p 109

3. One of the supporters of a corn-stack Also called *brander* [Prov Eng]

brandschatz (brant'shats), *v t* [*< G brandschatzen (MHG brantschutzen), lay (a town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn, < brand, burning, + schätzen, to lay under contribution, < schatz, tax, contribution*] To lay (a captured town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn it, or by actually burning it in part [Rare]

He [Drake] returned in the midsummer of 1586, having
captured and brandschatted St Domingo and Carthagea,
and burned St Augustine
Molloy, United Netherlands, II 102

brand-spore (brand'spör), *n* Same as *teleuto-spore*

brandstickle (brand'stik'l), *n* [*< F brandstickle*] An Orkney name for the stickleback

brand-kuster (bran'dus'ter), *n* In milling, an apparatus for removing, by means of agitators and sieves, the flour that may cling to bran after it has passed the bolting-mill

brandwinet (brand'win), *n* Same as *brandy-wine*

Buy any brand wine, buy any brand wine!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, III 1

brandy¹ (bran'di), *n* [Short for *brandy-wine*, *q v*] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 64 per cent. The name *brandy* is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States to that which is distilled from (1) cider and from peaches. See *grande champagne*, *fin champagne* (under *champagne*), *cognac*, and *eau de vie* — *British brandy*, a common kind of brandy distilled in England from malt liquors, and given the flavor and color of French brandy by artificial means

brandy¹ (bran'di), *v t*, pret and pp. *branded*, ppr *brandying*. [*< brandy¹, n*] To mix or flavor with brandy

brandy² (bran'di), *a* [*< brand, n., 6, + -y¹*] Smutty. [Prov Eng]

brandy-bottle (bran'di-bot'l), *n* A name of the yellow water-lily of Europe, *Nuphar luteum*, from the odor of the flower or the shape of the seed-vessel

brandy-fruit (bran'di-frot), *n* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added

brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pā'nē), *n* [*< brandy¹ + pawnee, an E spelling of Hind pāni, water*] The Anglo-Indian name for brandy and water

brandy-snap (bran'di-snap), *n* A gingerbread cracker flavored with brandy

brandy-winet (bran'di-win), *n* [*< D brandewijn, also brandtwijn, formerly brand-wijn and brandende wijn (= MLG brannewin, cf Sw brannwin = Dan brandevin = F brandevin, after the D form), < branden (ppr brandende, pp gebrandt), burn, also distil (< brand = E brand, a burning), + wyn = E wine Cf G brandwein (after the D), brandwein, brandwein, MHG brandwein, brand wein, also prant wein, also gepant wein, i e, burnt wine. Now shortened to brandy¹, q v*] Brandy

It has been a common saying: A hair of the same dog, and thought that brandy wine is a common relief to such
Wesman, Surgery

brangle¹ (brang'gl), *v i*. [Prob a modification of *brandle* or *brabble*, in imitation of *wrangle*. Words of this sort, being regarded as more or less imitative, are subject to irreg variation.] To wrangle; dispute contentiously, squabble [Now, with its derivatives, obsolete or rare]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will brangle,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle
Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas

An honest man will not offer thee injury
If he were a brangling knave, tis his fashion so to do
Burton, Anat of Mel, p 379

brangle¹ (brang'gl), *n* [*< brangle¹, v*] A wrangle; squabble, noisy contest or dispute

A brangle between him and his neighbour
Swift, Works, XXI, Letter 410

brangle², *n*. [Var of *brantle*, *q v*] A kind of dance. See *brantle*

branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n* [*< brangle¹ + -ment*] A brangling, brangle, or wrangle

brangler (brang'gl-er), *n* One who brangles, a quarrelsome person

This poor young gentleman was first drawn into a
quarrel by a rude brangler, and then persecuted and like
to be put to death by his kin and allies
Scott, Monastery, II 112

branglesome (brang'gl-sum), *a* [*< brangle¹ + -some*] Quarrelsome. Mackay.

brangling (brang'gling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brangle¹, v*] A quarrel or wrangle

She does not set business back by unquiet branglings
and find faulting quarrels
Whitlock, Manners of Eng People, p 347

braniel (brā'nī-al), *a* [Irreg. *< brasn + -al*, after *cranial*, etc] Pertaining to the brain, cerebral

brank¹ (brangk), *v i*. [*< ME branken*, prance, walk proudly (of a horse), appar a modified form of *prank*, *v*] 1 To make a show or fine appearance, prank [Rare]

Leutenant Hornby came branking into the yard
with two hundred pounds worth of trappings upon him
H Angley, Ravenshoe, xxxii

2 To hold up the head affectedly [Prov Eng]

brank² (brangk), *n* [E dial, perhaps of Celtic origin, cf *L brance*, variant *brace*, quoted by Pliny as the ancient Gallic name of a white kind of corn, *L scandala*, var *scandala*, *L L scandala*] Buckwheat [Eng]

brank³, *n* [*< F brangle¹*] Confusion.

brank⁴, *n* [*< F brangle²*] A kind of dance

brank⁵ (brangk), *n* See *branks*

branks (brangs), *n pl* [*< Gael brancas*, now *brangas*, *brangus*, an instrument of punishment, a kind of pillory (cf *brang*, a halter), = *Ir brancas*, a halter, prob from Teut cf *D prang*, pinch, confinement, *pranger*, pinchers, barnacle, collar, *G pranger*, dial *pranger*, a pillory, < *D LG prangen* = MHG *prangen* = Goth *pragan* (in comp), press, of Slavic origin (cf *Obulg prnshti* (in comp), stretch)] 1 An instrument formerly used in parts of England and Scotland for correcting scolding women, a scolding-bridle. It consisted of a head-piece inclosing the head of the offender, with a flat iron which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue

2. A sort of bridle for horses and cows. In stead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. [Scotch.]

3 The numps

brankuraine (brang'kér-sin), *n* [*< F brancuraine, branche-uraine = Pr branca orna = Sp Pg branca orna = It brancorina, branca orna, < ML branca, a claw (see branch), + L urinus, of a bear, < ursus, bear; the leaves having some resemblance to bears' claws*] Bear's-breech, a plant of the genus *Acanthus*

brantle¹, *v* See *brantle*

brantle² (brant'l), *n* [*< F see brantle, brantle²*] A kind of dance, the generic name of all dances in which one or two dancers lead all the others, who repeat all that the first have done, as the *grandpère* and the *cotillon*. See *brantle*, *brantle²*.

brantlin (brant'lin), *n* Same as *brandling*.

brant-new, *a*. See *brand-new*.

branning (brant'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brant¹, v*] The process of steeping cloth before or after dyeing, or skins preparatory to tanning, in a bath or vat of bran-water

They [skins] are now ready for the branning, which is done by mixing 40 lbs of bran with 20 gallons of water, and keeping them in this fermentable mixture for three weeks
Urr, Dict, III 86

branny (bran'i), *a*. [*< bran¹ + -y¹*] Having the appearance of bran, consisting of bran.

brantlet, *n* See *brantle*

brant¹ (brant), *a*. [Also written *brent*, *< ME. brant, Brent, < AS brant, bront = Icel. bratt = OSw branter, Sw. brant, bratt = Dan brat, steep.*] Steep; precipitous. [Now dialectal.]



Branks.

A man may sit on a brant hill side, but if he give never so little forward, he cannot stop, but he must needs run headlong *Aecham, Ixophilus, l.*

brant² (brant), *n* Same as *brent-goose*.—**White brant**, a name of the snow goose, *Anser* (or *Chen*) *hyperborea*, in the United States and Canada, where it is common. The plumage of the adult is snow white, excepting the black primaries and usually a rusty color on the head, the bill and feet are pinkish. See cut under *Chen*.

Branta (bran'tā), *n* [NL, < *brant²*] 1 A genus of geese same as *Bernicla* or *Brenthus*.—2. A genus of ducks a synonym of *Fuligula*.

brantail (bran'tāl), *n* [E dial, for **brant-tail* or **brand-tail*, that is, red-tail. See *brand*, *brant-fox*, *brent-goose*.] A name of the redstart, *Turdicilla phoenicea* *Montagu* [Local, British].

brant-fox (bran'tōks), *n* [*< brant² for brand* (in allusion to its yellowish-brown color) + *fox*, = *D brandros* = *G brandfuchs*, *brant-fox*, a sorrel horse, cf *Sw brand-raf* = *Dan brandrav*, *brant-fox* (*Sw raf* = *Dan raf*, fox). See *brent²*, *brent-goose*.] *l ulpes alopes*, a variety of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

brant-goose (bran'tōgs), *n*. Same as *brent-goose*.

brantlet (bran'tl), *n* [Also written *brantle* and by contraction *brant* (see *brant²*), < OF *brantle*, F. *brantle*, a dance, < *bransler*, now *branler*, shake see *brandle*.] 1 A kind of dance. See *brantle²*.

The King takes out the Duchesse of York, and the Duke the Duchess of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth his Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies, and they danced the brantle *Pepys, Diary, Dec 30, 1662*

2 A song for dance-music

Brantales, ballads, virolays, and vcras valne *Sperner, l. q, III x 8*

branular (bran'ū-lār), *a* [A Latin-seeming form made from *brain*, after *granular* as related to *gram*.] Relating to the brain, cerebral [Rare]

Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a *brantle* illusion *Taylor, World of Mind p 684*

braquemard¹, *n* Same as *braquemart*

braquemart¹, *n* [OF, also *braquemard*, *braquemar* (> ML *bragamardus*, *braquemardus*), cf OF *braquet*, a pomard, Walloon *braket*, a sword.] A short sword with a single edge. It is generally thought to have been that type of sword in which the back is perfectly straight and the edge curves out in such a way that the broadest part of the blade is near the point.

braset, *v t* An obsolete spelling of *brace¹*

brasen, *a* See *bracen*

brash¹ (brash), *v t* [The several words spelled *brash* are chiefly of dial origin and of mod appearance, and appar in part of mod formation. The senses overlap, and make the separation of the words uncertain. *Brash¹* is appar a popular formation on *break*, *brack¹*, with the terminal form of *bash*, *dash*, *crash*, words of similar sense, cf *brash¹, n*, and *brash³, a*. In the sense of 'assault, attack,' it is also found in early mod Sc as *brache*, appar a var of *brush*, *r*, cf MLG *braschen*, *brachsen*, intr, crack, make a loud noise, roar, boast, *brassen*, make a loud noise, = Norw *braska*, make a loud noise, roar, boast, = Sw *braska*, rustle, bustle, boast, = Dan. *brask*, boast, brag. See *brattle*.] [Scotch] 1. To break to pieces, smash as, he *brashed* in the door.—2 To disturb, disorder; break up the order or comfort of

I am terribly *brashed* with all these tumblings about *Carlyle, in Froude, II 106*

3† To assault; attack

brash¹ (brash), *n* [*< brash¹, v*, cf MLG *brash*, a crack, crash, Dan *brash*, a boast, (Dan also a crash, loud noise, a boast. In sense 4, cf dial *brauch*. The word in this sense cannot be taken, as supposed, from mod F *brèche* (pron nearly *brāsh*), *breccia*, moreover, *breccia* is a different thing from *brash* see *breccia*, *breach*.] 1 A crash [Prov Eng].—2. An assault; an attack. [Scotch].—3. An effort, a short turn of work. [Scotch].—4. A confused heap of fragments. (a) In *geol*, a mass of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration on the spot. *Lyell*. (b) *Naut*, small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore, but so loosely compact that a ship can easily force its way through. *Kane*.

The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called "sludge," and when this is compact enough to hold snow it is known as *brash*. *Encyc Brit*, XII 323.

(c) Refuse boughs of trees, clippings of hedges, loose twigs

brash² (brash), *n*. [Hardly connected, as supposed, with Icel. *bræsk-leikr*, weakness of body, < *bræskr*, weak, infirm (in a moral sense), prop brittle (see *brash³*), but perhaps a particular use of *brash¹, n*.] 1. A transient fit of sickness *Burns*. [Scotch].—2. A rash or eruption. [Lo-

cal, Eng.].—3. Acidity in the mouth occasioned by a disordered stomach. Also called *water-brash*.—**Weaning brash**, a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes follows weaning

brash³ (brash), *a* [Cf E dial (North.) *brass-ash*, brittle, prob, with some alteration of form (perhaps by confusion with *brash¹, n*, 4), < Icel *bræskr*, mod. also *bræskr*, brittle (cf *brash²*), perhaps ult. connected with *break* and *brickle*.] Brittle [Local, U S]

brash⁴ (brash), *a* [Perhaps of Celtic origin cf Gael. *bras*, Ir *bras*, *brasach*, hasty, impetuous, keen, active, nimble, cf also D *barach*, > G *barsch* = Dan Sw. *barsk*, harsh, impetuous. Not connected with the equiv *rash¹*.] Impetuous, rash, hasty in temper *Grosz* [Colloq, Eng and U S]

brash⁴ (brash), *n* [Appar < *brash⁴, a*, but perhaps a particular use of *brash¹, n*.] A violent push [Prov Eng]

brash⁴ (brash), *v t* [Appar < *brash⁴, a*, but perhaps a particular use of *brash¹, v*.] To run headlong [Prov Eng]

brash⁵ (brash), *n* [Appar a particular use of *brash¹*.] A shower

brashy¹ (brash'), *a* [Appar < *brash¹, n*, 4, + *-y¹*.] Small; rubbishy [Prov Eng]

brashy² (brash'), *a* [*< brash² + -y¹*.] Subject to frequent ailment, as horses, delicate in constitution [Prov. Eng and Scotch]

brashy³ (brash'), *a* [Also *braushie*, appar < *brash³ + -y¹*.] Stormy [Scotch]

brasiatori¹, *n* [ML, < *brassare*, brew see *brasserie*.] A brewer

brasiatrix¹, *n* [ML, fem of *brasiator*, q v.] A female brewer

brasier, *n* See *brasier*.

brasil, *n* See *brasil*

brasilin, *n* See *brasilin*

brasilin (bras'īl), *n pl* [Cf *brasil*, and E dial *brasil*, sulphate of iron.] A kind of coal occurring in the middle of the Ten-yard coal in South Staffordshire, and preferred by some smelters for reverberatory furnaces, because it contains so much inorganic matter that a too rapid consumption is prevented. *Percy*

brasinat¹ (bra-sī'nt), *n*. [ML, also *bratsina* (OF *bressane*), < *brassare*, *brassare*, brew see *brasserie*.] A brew-house

brasinariat¹, *n* [ML.] Same as *bratsina*

brasiunt¹, *n* [ML., also *bracum* see *brasserie*.] Malt

brasmatiast¹, *n* [Gr *βρασματίας*, equiv to *βράστης*, an upward earthquake, < *βρασσειν*, shake, throw up.] An earthquake, when characterized by an upward movement

brasque (brask), *n* [F *brasque*.] A paste variously made, used as a lining for crucibles and furnaces

The *brasque* of the larger sized crucibles is formed of anthracite powder, powdered gas carbon, and gas tar *W Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p 24*

brasque (brask), *r t*, pret and pp *brasqued*, ppr. *brasquing* [*< brasque, n.*] To line with *brasque*

The pig is melted in a separate hearth, in fact is passed through a sort of "running out fire or refinery before it reaches the fluey proper, the bed of this latter is *brasqued* or lined with charcoal powder moistened and rammed in, and so forcibly compressed

Encyc Brit, XIII 310

brass¹ (brās), *n* and *a* [ME *bras*, *bres*, < AS *brās*, *brās* = Icel. *brās* (Haldorsen), solder (> Gael *brās* = Ir *bras* = W *pres*, brass), related to Icel *brasa*, harden in the fire, = Sw *brava*, flame, = Dan. *bruse*, fry, > F *braser*, solder (see *brase¹*); cf OSw. and Sw *brasa*, fire, Icel *brasa* (occurring once), a cook Hence *brac²*, *bracen*, *brassen*, etc.] 1. An important alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc. The proportion in which the two metals are combined differs considerably in different kinds of brass. Brass in general is harder than copper, and consequently wears better than that metal. It is malleable and ductile, so that it can be easily rolled into thin sheets, or be hammered into any desired shape. It turns easily in the lathe, and can be drawn into fine wire, moreover, it has an attractive golden color, and is cheaper than copper. The color of brass varies with the proportions of the ingredients. A full yellow variety contains about two parts of copper to one of zinc. This alloy was known to the ancients, and was made by them before they had any knowledge of the metal zinc as such. It is not among the metallic substances mentioned by Homer, but it was well known to Strabo, who describes the mode of manufacturing it from the zinciferous ore (calamin), and calls the alloy *archale* (ἀρχαλός). See *archale*, *pinchbeck*, *prince's metal*, *monac gold*, *Muntz's metal*, and *yellow metal*. In rhetorical comparisons, brass is a common type of hardness, durability, or obduracy

Unless my nerves were brass or hammer d steel

Shak, Sonnets, lxx

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues

We write in water *Shak*, Hen. VIII, iv 2

2 A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass as, to clean the *brasses* on board a ship.—3 In *mach*, a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a guide-geon so called because frequently made of brass.—4 In *medieval archael*, a funeral monument consisting of a plate of brass, usually of rectangular shape and often of large size, incised with an effigy, coats of arms, inscriptions, and frequently accessory ornament. Such *brasses* are sometimes splendidly enameled. In some examples the designs are executed in relief, or in relief in combination with engraving. Slabs of stone inlaid with figures, etc., in brass are also called *brasses*, and are a usual form of medieval monument. Both the plates of brass and the inlaid stones were frequently placed in the ordinary pavement of churches. Comparatively few of such monuments executed wholly in brass survive, as the value of the metal has caused it to be melted down and applied to other uses

Among the knightly *brasses* of the graves, And by the cold lifeless faces of the dead *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*

5 A brass musical instrument, or, collectively, the brass instruments in a band or an orchestra.—6 Money [Now only colloq.]

Withouten pite, pilow! pore men thou robbestest, And beere heor *bras* on this bac to 'chrys to sulle *Piers Plowman* (A), iii 189

We should scorn each briding vallet a *brass* *Sp Hall, Satire, IV v 12*

Trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins as *allemum* another *brass*, for some of their coins were made of brass, still living and dying, and buried by this other *brass* *Thomson, Walkin, p 9*

7 In *coal-mining*, iron pyrites. It occurs in small particles disseminated through the coal, or in veins or thin sandy partings. (Rarely used except in the plural.)

8 Excessive assurance, impudence, brazenness as, he has *brass* enough for anything [Colloq.]

She in her defence made him appar such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice *Roper North, Tamen, p 256*

To me he appears the most impudent piece of *brass* that ever spoke with a tongue *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III*

Brass-blackening See *blackeng*. **Brass-color**, in *glass making*, a preparation for staining glass made by exposing thin brass plates upon tiles in the annealing arch of a glass house until they are completely oxidized into a black powder. This powder, fused with glass, gives various tints of green and turquoise.—**Brass-foil**, or *brass-leaf*, Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to extreme thinness.—**Brass-powder**, copper and its various alloys ground to fine powder and used with varnish for decorative purposes. Many of the so called bronze powders are brass powders

II. *a* Made or composed of brass, pertaining to or resembling brass, brazen, brassy

Trumpet, blow loud, Send thy *brass* voice through all these lazy tants *Shak*, I and C, i 3

Brass instrument See *wind instrument*.—**Brass rule** See *rule*

brass¹ (bras), *r t* [*< brass¹, n* (cf *brase¹*) To cover or coat over with brass. Copper is *brassed* by exposing its surface to the fumes of metallic zinc, or by boiling it in diluted hydrochloric acid to which an amalgam of zinc and cream of tartar has been added. Iron is *brassed* by plunging it, after cleaning, into melted brass, and by electro deposition

brass² (bras), *n*. [In def 1, same as *brace¹, q v*, in def 2, < OF *brass*, "a fathom or an arm full, or a measure of five foot" (Cotgrave), F *brass*, *naut*, a fathom (= F *brassa* = Cat *brassa* = Sp *braz* = Pg *braga* (ML *brassa*, *brassa*), a fathom), same as *bruce*, the two arms, < L *brachia*, pl of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm see *brace¹* (of which *brass²* is a doublet) and *brachium*. Cf It *braccio* (> Swiss *brache*), a measure, a 'cubit' or 'fathom,' lit arm, < L *brachium*, arm.] 1† *Naut*, same as *brace*.—2. A continental European measure of length, equal to the extended arms or more, a fathom. The old French *brasse* was 69 English inches, the Spanish *brazo* in Castile, 65 7/8 inches, the Catalan *brazo*, 60 1/2 inches, the *brazado* of the Canary Isles (variety of the Spanish *brazo*), 71 1/2 inches, the *brazo* of Portugal and Brazil, 80 inches, the Norwegian *braz*, commonly used on North German nautical charts, 41 inches. [The word is confused with another derived from the singular *brachium* and signifying an arm's length.]

brassage (bras'ā), *n* [OF *brassage*, *brassage* (ML *braciagium*, *braciagum*), *brassage* (cf ML *braciator*, minter), F *brassage*, coinage, mintage, < *brasser*, stir up (the melted metal). see



Brass of Eleanor Bohun (died 1390) in Westminster Abbey

brasserie *n* A percentage levied to pay for the cost of coining money. See *seigniorage*.
brassart, brassard (bras'ärt, -ärd), *n* [Also *brasset* (Skinner), < F *brassart, brassat, brassal*, now *brassard*, < *bras*, arm see *brac*¹, *n*, and cf *bracer*, 2.] In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that part which covered the arm, superseding the vambrace, bracelet, roie-brace, etc.



Brassart

brass-band (bras'band'), *n* A band or company of musical performers, all or most of whom play upon metal (chiefly brass) wind-instruments, a military band.

brass-bass (bras'bäs), *n* A percoidous fish, *Morone interrupta* so called from its bright brassy color, tinged with blue on the back and marked on the sides with 7 to 9 large interrupted black bands. It attains the size of the common white perch, and inhabits fresh waters of the Mississippi valley.

brasse¹ (bras), *n* [Cf G *brassen*, the bream, ult = *bars*, *hass*¹ Cf *bram*¹] A name of the European bass.

brasse², *n* See *brassy*².

brassent, *a* [Sc *brassan*, < *brass* + -en² see *bracen*] A variant of *bracen*.

brasserie (bras'ri-ö), *n* [F (ML *brasserie*), < *brasser*, brew, mash, stir up, < OF *bracer*, < ML *braciare* (*braciare*, *braxari*, *brassare*), brew, < *bracium* (*bracium*, *bracium*), *brac* (> OF *brac*, *brac*), malt, L (Gallia) *brac* (var *brance*), a kind of corn, cf *brank*²] In France, a brewery, or a beer-garden attached to a brewery, also, any beer-garden or beer-saloon.

To day while Mr B was sitting in a *brasserie*, a lady approached and shot him.

N Y Herald, Dispatches from Paris.

brasset (bras'et), *n* Same as *brassart*.

brass-finisher (bras'fin'ish-ör), *n* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

brass-founder (bras'foun'der), *n* A maker of brass or of articles cast in brass.

brass-furnace (bras'fer'näs), *n* One of two kinds of furnace for the making and founding of brass. (a) A reverberatory furnace for large quantities of the alloy. (b) A crucible furnace for small quantities. In this furnace the crucible is placed within a cast iron cylinder lined with fire brick and set over a fire pit. The mouth of the cylinder is covered with a metal block called a *tile*. Each crucible has its own flue connecting with the chimney. The oven for drying cores is generally placed above the furnace, and connected with the flue to utilize the heat of the latter.

Brassica (bras'ri-kä), *n* [L (> AS *brassica*, ME *brassik*, *brashik*), cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including more than a hundred species, all of which are natives of Europe and northern Asia. Several species have long been in cultivation and are the origin of a large number of varieties of plants used as table vegetables and as fodder. *B. oleracea* has given rise to all the forms of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohlrabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc., cultivated for their leaves or inflorescence, or, in the case of the kohlrabi, for the turnip-like enlargement of the stem. *B. campestris* is the parent of the turnip and of the rutabaga in which the nourishment is stored in the root, and of the colza and rape, which are raised for the oil of the seed. *B. alba* and *B. nigra* are the white and black mustards. The charlock, *B. sinapistrum*, usually a troublesome weed, and some other species in the East, are sometimes cultivated, chiefly for their seeds. See also under *broccoli* and *sprouts*.

brassie, *n* See *brassy*².

brassil (bras'il), *n* [See *brasile*, *brasil*] In mining, a name sometimes applied to the pyritiferous material occurring in metalliferous veins or in connection with coal. [Eng.]

brassily (bras'i-li), *adv* Impudently; with brazen confidence.

brassiness (bras'i-nös), *n* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

brassing (bras'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brass*¹, *v*] The operation of coating objects of metal with a film of brass.

Brassoline (bras-ö-li-nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Brassola* + -ina] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, confined to America, of a brown color with short body and thickened antennae. *Brassola* and *Caligo* are leading genera, the latter containing the owl butterflies.

brassoline (bras'p-lin), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Brassoline*.

Brassolia (bras'ö-lis), *n* [NL] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Brassolina*.

brass-paved (bras'pävd), *a* Paved with brass, hard or firm, as brass. Spenser.

brass-smith (bras'smith), *n*. A smith who works in brass.

brass-visaged (bras'viz'äjd), *a*. Brazen-faced; impudent as, "that brass-visaged monster," B Jonson.

brass-wind (bras'wind), *n* In music, that division of an orchestra which comprises players upon metal wind-instruments contrasted with the wood-wind, the strings, etc.

brassy¹ (bras'i), *a*, and *n* [Cf *brass*¹ + -y¹] I. *a*. 1. Pertaining to or having any of the qualities of brass, brazen, chiefly used in a derogatory sense as, a *brassy* taste, the coloring is *brassy*.

Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms Shak, M of V, iv 1

2. Brazen-faced, impudent [Colloq.]

There's no gallant
So *brassy* impudent durst undertake
The words that shall belong to t.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, III. 1

II. *n* A wooden golf-club shod with brass on the sole. W Park, J.

brassy² (bras'i), *n* [Also *brasse*, *brasse* Cf. *brasse*¹] Fish-names are very unstable.] A Scotch name of the bil, a gadoid fish.

brast (brast), *n* An obsolete form (present, pret-crit, and past participle) of *burst* Spenser, F Q, I v 31.

brastum, *n* A variant of *brasmus*.
brastle (bras'l), *v* : [Cf ME *brasthen*, < AS *brasthan*, *bersthan*, crackle, as burning wood, a falling tree, thunder, etc. (= MHG *brasteln*, *prasteln*, G *prasseln*, crackle), freq of **brastan* (= OHG *braston*, *prastön*, MHG *brasten*, *erackeln*), < *berstan* (pret *berst*, **brast*), burst see *burst*, *brast*, and cf *brustle*], which is a doublet of *brustle*] 1. To crackle, crack with a noise. Layamon, III 141. 2. To boast, brag, crack [North Eng.]

brat¹ (brat), *n* [Cf ME *bratt*, a coarse cloak, < ONorth *bratt*, < Gael *brat*, a cloak, mantle, apron, rag, = I *brat*, a cloak, mantle, veil, *bratog*, a rag, = W *brat*, a rag, pinafore.] 1. A coarse mantle or cloak. Chaucer. 2. A child's bib or apron. [North Eng.]—3. A clout; a rag. Burns [Scotch]—4. The film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cold. [Prov Eng.]

brat² (brat), *n* [First in early mod E; perhaps a particular use of *brat*¹, a child's bib or apron, a rag, etc. see *brat*¹] A child now used only in contempt as, "this *brat* is none of mine," Shak, W T, II 3, "their dirty *brats*," Thackeray.

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham a *brat*! O brood of blessed seed!
Gaucygne, De Profundis

brat³ (brat), *n* [Cf *bret*] A local English name of the turbot.

bratch (brach), *n* [The proper spelling of *brach* in this pronunciation see *brach*, and cf *brachet*] See *brach* *Grose*.

bratchet (brach'et), *n* [See also *bratchart*, < ME *brachet*, < OF *brachet* (= Fr *braguet*, ML *brachetus*), dim of *brache*, a hound see *brach*] A kind of hound, a *brach* applied contemptuously to a child.

The *bratchet* a bay
From the dark covert drove the prey
Scott, Marmion, II, Int

To be plagued with a *bratchet* whelp—Whence come ye, my fair favoured little gossip! Scott, Kenilworth, II xxi

brath, *a* [Sc. also *brath*, < ME *brath*, *broth*, *brath*, < Icel *bráðr* = Sw *bråd* = Dan. *brad*, sudden, hasty.] Hasty, violent, fierce.

For this word was Saul wrath,
For oft sith was he brenni [brimly] *brath*
MS in *Alliterative Poems* (ed Morris), Gloss, p 31

brath, *n* [ME, < Icel *bráðr*, haste, < *bráðr*, hasty. see *brath*, *a*] Violence, fierceness.

In the *brath* of his *breth* that brenner alle thinkes
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), 1 2216

brathly, *adv*. [Sc. also *brathly*, < ME *brathly*, *brothly*, *brathly*, *brathly*, etc., < *brath* + -ly²] Hastily, violently, fiercely.

Beris to ayr Berillo and *brathly* hym litted
Morris Arthur (E E 1 8), 1 1771

brattach (brat'ak), *n* [Cf Gael *bratach*, banner, flag, ensign, < *brat*, mantle, cloak, veil, rag. see *brat*¹] A standard. [Scotch.]

Their forces are assembling on each side, and not a man, claiming in the tenth degree of kindred, but must repair to the *Brattach* of his tribe. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, I xlii

brattice (brat'is), *n* [= E. dial *brattish*, a shelf, < ME *brataus*, *bratause*, *bratus*, *brutage*, *britage*, < OF *brateche*, *bratesche*, *bratesche*, *bratesque* (= Fr *bertresca* = It *bertesca*, *baltresca*, ML reflex *brateschia*, *brateschia*, *bertescha*, *bertesca*, *bertresca*, etc.), perhaps < OHG. MHG. *bret*, G.

brett = AS. *bred*, a plank. see *board*] In mining, a board, plank, or brick lining or partition in a level or shaft, usually designed to form an air-passage or confine the current of air to a certain route. Also written *brethce*, *brethce*, *brattice* (brat'is), *v*, *t*; pret and pp. *bratticed*, ppr. *bratticing*. [Cf *brathce*, *n*.] To separate by a brattice.

The improvement of the circulation by *bratticing*, or separating the upward and downward currents by plates or tubes. R Wilson, Steam Boilers, p 168

brattice-cloth (brat'is-klöth), *n*. In coal-mining, a heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some water-proof material, and used temporarily as a brattice.

bratticing, brattishing (brat'is-ing, -ish-ing), *n* [Also corruptly (in 2d sense) *brandishing*, < ME *bratasynge*, *bratysynge*, an outwork, etc., < *bratasce*, etc., *brattice* See *bartizan*, which is appar a var. of *bratticing*. In 3d sense directly from *brattice* See *brattice*] 1. An ornamental cresting, generally of open-work, as a medieval cresting of foliage, or the like. —2. Any open-work of rich and varied design, especially in metal. —3. A fence of boards in a mine or around dangerous machinery. See *brattice*.

brattish (brat'ish), *n*. [E dial var of *brattice*] 1. A shelf. —2. A seat with a high back. [Prov Eng.]

brattishing, *n* See *bratticing*.

brattle (brat'l), *v* : pret and pp. *brattled*, ppr. *brattling* [Appar an imitative word Cf *brastle* and *rattle*] 1. To make a loud rumbling or rattling noise, thunder. —2. To move rapidly with a clattering noise.

brattle (brat'l), *n* [Cf *brattle*, *v*] 1. A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly. —2. Rapid motion, a short rapid race.

Thou need na start awa see hasty,
Wi bickering *brattle*!

Burns, To a Mouse

3. A violent attack.

brattling (brat'ling), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brattle*, *v*] The act of making a clattering noise, tumult; uproar, quarrel.

Her voice that clove through all the din,
Jarr'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brattling*

Byron, Sardanapalus, III 1

His voice sounded not unlike the *brattling* of a tin trumpet—owing to the number of hard northwesterly which he had swallowed in the course of his sea faring.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p 86

bratty (brat'i), *n*, pl *bratties* (-iz) [Dim of *brat*¹] An apron. [Scotch.]

brach (bräch), *n* [E dial, also *brauche*, *brawche* Cf *brash*¹, *n*, 4.] Rakings of straw to kindle fires. [Prov Eng (Kent).]

brachin (brá'chin), *n* [E dial, appar. < *brach* + -in for -ing¹] A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. [Prov Eng (Cumberland).]

braud, *v* See *broud*, *broud*.

brauderiet, *n* An obsolete variant of *broadery*.
braughwam, *n* [E dial, also *broughwam* and *broughton*, origin uncertain] A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

braul¹, *v*. An obsolete spelling of *brawl*¹.
braul² (brál), *n* [E. Ind.] A blue and white striped cloth made in India.

Braula (brá'lä), *n* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Braulidae*. *Braula caeca* is the common bee-louse.

braulid (brá'lid), *n* A bee-louse of the family *Braulidae*.

Braulidae (brá'li-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Braula* + -idae] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, the bee-lice, represented by the genus *Braula*.

The family *Braulidae* comprises only a single minute species, not two millimeters in length. The head is large, wholly without eyes, the thorax small and without wings, and the legs are short and stout, with strong pectinated claws. These degraded flies are parasitic upon honey bees, especially the drones, living among the hair of the thorax. Stand Nat Hist, II 433

brauna (brá'nä), *n*. [Brazil; also written *brauna* and *garauna*.] 1. A native name for *Melanoxylon Brauna*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil, the wood of which is very durable and beautiful, and is applied to many uses. —2. A species of *Cassia*.

brauncht, *n* and *v*. An obsolete form of *branch*.
Brauneberger (brou-ne-bär'gér), *n* [G.] A white wine made near Trèves on the Mosel.

braunite (brou'nit), *n* [Cf M *Braun*, of Gotha, + -ite²] A native oxid of manganese, containing also 20 per cent. of manganese silicate.

It occurs in tetragonal crystals of a brownish black color in Thuringia, the Harz, Piedmont, and elsewhere

Brauronian (brá-rō'n-ān), *a* [*<* Gr *Βραυρωνία*, of Brauron, an epithet of Artemis, *<* *Βραυρωνία*, an Attic village and deme near Marathon] Of or relating to Brauron, a deme of Attica, or to its inhabitants; specifically, an epithet of Artemis, who was worshiped under this title on the Acropolis of Athens

brava (brá'vā) See remarks under *bravo*, *interj*
bravade (bra-vād'), *n* [*<* F. *bravade* see *bravado*] Same as *bravado*.

The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain

Fanshawe

bravado (bra-vā'dō), *n.* and *a* [Formerly also *bravado* (*<* F. *bravade*) = ODan. *bravat*, *<* Sp. *bravada*, now *bravata* (= It. *bravata*), boast, vain ostentation, *<* *bravo* = F. *brave* = It. *bravo*, brave, bullying see *brave* and *bravo*] *I. n.*, pl *bravados* or *bravadoes* (-dōz). 1 Pretentious boldness or bravery, arrogant or boastful menace, swaggering defiance.

In spite of our host's *bravado*

Irving

No sooner was this mad *bravado* agreed upon than they turned the reins of their horses and made for Seville

Irving, Moorish Chronicle, p. 109

2† One who indulges in boastful and arrogant menaces

The hectors and *bravadoes* of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion

Pepys, Diary, Feb. 28, 1667

II. *a.* Arrogantly bold or menacing; said of done in *bravado* as, "*bravado* bets," *Thersaeh*, Coningsby, v. 5

bravado (bra-vā'dō), *v. i.* [*<* *bravado*, *n.*] To act in a spirit of *bravado*; storm, rage [Rare]

Like winds where *Aeolus* *bravado* d

Lloyd, The Poet

bravalsite (bra-vā'sīt), *n.* [*<* *Bravass*, a French crystallographer, + *-site*]. A hydrous silicate of aluminum with small amounts of iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in crystalline fibrous forms in the coal-measures of Noyant, in Maine-et-Loire, France

brave (brāv), *a* and *n.* [First in early mod E, = G. *brav* (17th century) = MD. *brauwe*, *braui*, fine, gallant (in appearance), *brave*, fierce, also fine, gallant (kilian), mod D. *brav*, *brave*, gallant, courageous (cf MD. *bravwen*, adorn, *bravere*, be fierce, = MLG. *bravēren* = ODan. *bravere*, strut), = Dan. *brav*, *brave*, worthy, = OSw. *brav*, Sw. *bra*, good, > prob. Sc. *brav*, good, also pleasant, fine, handsome, etc., < F. *brave*, brave, fine, gallant, etc., introduced in the 16th century, < It. *bravo*, brave, hardy, Olt. tempestuous (cf *bravo*, *n.*, cutthroat, assassin, *bravo*), = Sp. Pg. *bravo*, brave, etc., = Pr. *brav*, fem. *brava*, brave, hard, wicked, etc. (ML. *bravus*, a brave, cutthroat), perhaps = OF. **brou* in *rabrouer*, check, chide, etc., *brouaz*, *brouhaha*, a bluster, *brouhouz*, storms, blusters, etc., *brouze*, blustering. Origin and relations uncertain. There appear to be at least two words confused, in the sense 'fine, good,' etc., cf Bret. *brav*, *bran*, fine, agreeable, pretty, *braga*, strut, dress in fine clothes (see *brag*), in the sense 'bold, wild,' etc., cf OF. *braou*, *brav*, ML. *bravus*, *bravis*, a young untamed ox, OIt. *bravo*, tempestuous, Sp. *brava*, a heavy swell of the sea, OF. **brou* (above), etc., W. *brav*, terror, fright] *I. a.* 1 Possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance; intrepid, valiant; fearless as, a *brave* warrior, a *brave* act, he was *brave* under calamity

Two braver men

Ne'er spur'd their coursers at the trumpet's sound

Shak, 3 Hen. VI, v. 7

The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear,

But he whose noble mind its fears subdues

J. Baulhe, Basil

The coward sneaks to death, the *brave* live on

Dr. Sewell, The Sulcido, II. 55

2 Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally, having a noble mien said of persons

I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*,

In silks I'll rattle it of every colour

Greene, Tu Quoque, vii

3 Splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy. said of things.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintly

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 32

And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace

Shak, M. of V, III. 4

He had them into the very best room in the house (a very *brave* room it was)

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 252

4. Excellent; capital; fine; admirable [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term

of commendation, often also used ironically, now obsolete except perhaps in irony]

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth

Bacon

I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him

Shak, Much Ado, v. 4

= *Syn.* 1 *Gallant*, *Valiant*, *Courageous*, *Brave*, *Heroic*, valorous, dauntless, chivalrous, doughty, resolute, manly. *Gallant*, splendid in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage which exhibits itself in deeds attracting attention and applause, of the first four words it is that which may have in it most of compliment and least of high commendation, but it is often a strong word, expressing splendid bravery in action as, he was a *gallant* officer. *Valiant* is also brave in action, especially in opposing physical force, as in battle. The word is now elevated and poetic. *Courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one fearlessly and with full presence of mind to face danger. *Brave* is the most comprehensive of the words. It may denote the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger, as well as to go forth to face it. *Courageous* has much of this breadth of meaning, but is applicable rather to doing than to enduring, *brave* is both passive and active. *Heroic* combines the meaning of all the other words in the superlative degree. It indicates a lofty superiority to fear, a noble self forgetfulness, an almost superhuman power to dare, achieve, or suffer. It bears the same relation to the other words that *sublime* bears to *great*, *grand*, or *lofty*.

The Sardinian fleet had been withdrawn from Venice, and the gallant resistance of the Venetians was fast drawing to a close

E. Ducey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 108

Plague on't, an I thought he had been *valiant* and so cunning in fence, I d have seen him damned ere I d have challenged him

Shak, 1 N, III. 4

But he rose upon their decks, and he cried
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a *valiant* man and true"

Tennyson, The Revenge

Only be thou strong and very *courageous*, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee

Josh, I. 7

But, what with pleasure Heaven fits us if survive,
A *brave* man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state

Pope, Præl to Cato, I. 81

II. *n.* [Of. *bravo*, *n.*] 1 A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion. Specifically—2 A North American Indian or other savage warrior as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves*

Two from among them [Indian warriors] advancing, came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present.

Braves of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature

Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii

With three strokes to each, the scalp of the victim heing suddenly taken off, the *brave* flies back with his companions, to hang the trophies in his cabin

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 431

3† A hector, a bully; a *bravo*

Too insolent, too much a *brave*

Dryden

4† [*<* *brave*, *v.*] A boast, a challenge, a defiance

I will not bear these *braves* of thine

Shak, T. of the 8, III. 1

"Is time

To be avenged on you for all your *braves*"

Marlowe, Edward II, III. 3

brave (brāv), *v. t.*; pret and pp *braved*, ppr *braving* [*<* F. *braver*, brave, affront, defy, etc., < *brave*, brave.] 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude; set at defiance, defy, challenge, dare

The ill of love, not those of fate, I fear,
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear

Dryden

Louis the Fifteenth *braved* the hatred and contempt of his subjects during many years of the most odious and imbecile misgovernment.

Macaulay, West Rev. Defence of Mill

2† To wear a boasting appearance of

To *brave* that which they believe not

Bacon, Essays

Another,

Reputed valiant, lives by the sword, and takes up Quarrels, or *braves* them, as the novice likes,

To gild his reputation

Ford, Fancies, I. 3

3† To make fine, showy, or splendid [Rare]

He [the sun] should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago

Shak, Rich. III, v. 3

To *brave* out, to face out, brazen out generally with an indefinite *it* as object.

However we *brave* it out, we men are a little breed

Tennyson, Maud, iv

bravely (brāv'li), *adv.* In a brave manner

(a) Courageously, gallantly, splendidly heroically

Who combats *bravely* is not the reformer

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 115

(b) Finely, gaudily

And decked herself *bravely*, to allure the eyes of all men that should see her

Judith, x. 4

(c) Well, prosperously as, he is getting on *bravely*

The tug was towing *bravely*

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxi

bravennes (brāv'nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery; as, "the *bravennes* of the exploit," *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 306

bravery (brāv'vēr-i), *n.*, pl *braveries* (-iz) [*<* F. *braverie*, gallantry, splendor, etc., < *brave*, brave see *brave* and *-ry*] 1 The quality of being brave, courage, heroism, undaunted spirit, intrepidity, gallantry, fearlessness.

Run like a *brave*, shi, my life,

The natural *bravery* of your life

Shak, Cymbeline, III. 1

Lancelot, the flower of *bravery*

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

2. Showiness, splendor, magnificence

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments

Is. III. 18

Great *bravery* of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm

Camden

No more in the midnight tempest
Will she mock the mounting sea,
Strong in her oak-timbers,
And her white sail a *bravery*

Halleck, Epistles

3† Show; ostentation, parade

Prefaces, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time, and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery*

Bacon

Nor would I you should melt away yourself
In flashing *bravery*

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1

4† Bravado; boast

I commended but their wits, madam, and their *brave*

ries I never looked toward their valours

B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2

There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bld defiance to the oracles of divine revelation

Sir R. L. Estrange

5† A showy person

A man that in the *bravery* of his age

Beau and Fl

He is one of the *braveries*, though he be none of the wits

B. Jonson, Epicoene, I. 1

= *Syn.* 1 Valor, daring, pluck, boldness, mettle, audacity. For comparison, see *brave*

bravi (brāv'vō), *interj* See remarks under *bravo*, *interj*
braving (brāv'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brave*, *v.*] *Bravado*, defiance

With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*

Chapman, Odyssey, xxi

bravingly (brāv'ving-ly), *adv.* In a *braving* or defying manner

Sheldon [Rare]

bravissimo (bra-vis'i-mō), *interj* [It., superl. of *bravo*, *q. v.*] Superlative of *bravo*.

That slight - I mistook - Bravo! - Admiration - *Bravissimo!*

Colman, Jealous Wife, I. 1

bravity, *n.* [*<* *brave* + *-ity*] Bravery

bravo (brāv'vō), *interj* [It. *al!* (pl. *bravi*, fem. *brava*, pl. *brave*), > F. *brave*, > F. *brave*, *q. v.*] Well done! good! sometimes used as a noun as, "with *bravo* and handclapping," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 6

The Italian Prima Donna sweeps a courtesy of careless pity to the over facile pit which unawares her with the *bravo*

Loweell, On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners

[In Italian the word is an adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company, but in French and properly in English the word is a more interjection. Careful persons familiar with the Italian usage do, however, discriminate as to gender.]

bravo (brāv'vō), *n.*, pl *bravos* or *bravoes* (-vōz) [It. (ML. *bravus*), < *bravo*, adj. see *brave*] A daring villain, a bandit, one who sets law at defiance, an assassin or murderer

Stab, like *bravoes*, all who come that way

Churhill, The Apology

Was not this Venice, and is not Venice forever associated with *bravoes* and unexpected dagger thrusts?

Howell, Venetian Life, xi

bravura (bra-vō'ra), *n.* and *a* [It., bravery, spirit, < *bravo* see *brave*] *I. n.* In music, a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation

II. *a.* In music, spirited, florid, brilliant as, a *bravura* air chiefly applied to vocal compositions, but occasionally to instrumental

braw (brā), *a* and *n.* [See *brave*] *I. a.* Brave; fine; gay; handsome, pleasant, agreeable, worthy, excellent, stout as, a *braw* new gown, a *braw* man, *braw* lads and bonny lassies

[Scotch]

There's *braw*, *braw* lads on yarrow braes

Burns, Gala Water

II. *n.* pl. One's best apparel, finery

brawd, *v. t.* See *broud*, *broud*

brawdery, *n.* An obsolete variant of *browdery*

brawet (brō'et), *n.* A young eel. Also written *brawat* [North Eng.]

brawl (brāl), *v.* [Early mod E also *brail*, < ME. *brallen*, cry out, vociferate, = D. *brallen*, boast, = Dan. *bralle*, jabber, chatter, = MHG. *prälēn*, & *prahlēn*, boast, vaunt, flaunt, apparently identical with ME. *bravolen*, *braulen*, quarrel, W. *brawl*, a boast, *brolio*, boast, vaunt, *bragol*, vociferate, etc. Cf also F. *brailleur* (= Fr. *brailar*), cry out, bawl, prob. < *braire*, *bray*. see

bray² The ult. source of all these forms is perhaps the same. See *brag*. 1. *intrans* 1 To speak loudly and complainingly or angrily, be clamorous or noisy, quarrel noisily and indecently

I do the wrong, and first begin to *bray*
Shak, *Rich III*, i, 1

2 To roar, as water flowing over a pebbly or rocky bed, make a loud babbling noise

The brook that *brays* along this wood
Shak, *As you like it*, II, 1

Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brayed* over pebbles and shallow
Longfellow, *Mile a Standish*, III

= *Syn* 1 To wrangle, squabble, dispute (noisily)

II. trans 1 To wrangle about, be noisy or contentious regarding

I care not what the scold may *bray*
Timon, *Value of Art*

2 To drive away or beat down by noise [Rare]

Your deep wit
Reason'd, not *bray'd* her [truth] hence
Sir K. Digby, Preface to *Nature of Man* & *Soul*

brawl¹ (brāl), *n* [*< brawl*, *v*] A noisy quarrel, loud, angry contention, an uproar, row, squabble as, "stout polemic *brawl*," *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*

He is a devil in private *brawl*
Shak, *T. N.*, III, 4

A creature wholly given to *bravels* and wine
Timon, *Gerald*

The whole world knows that this is no accidental *brawl*, but a systematic war to the knife and in defiance of all laws and liberties
Hammon, *Affairs in Kansas*

= *Syn* *Brawl* *Affairs* etc. See *quarrel* *n*

brawl² (brāl), *n* [Early mod. E. also *brall*, a corruption of earlier *brank*, also written *bransel*, *brantle*, *brangle*, etc., *< F. bransle*, now *branle*, a dance, same as *bransle*, *branle*, verbal *n* of *bransle*, *brantle*, *shako*, *move*, etc. see *brandt*, *brantle*, *branle*] A kind of dance, a branle

Good fellows must go learn to dance,
The bray'd is full near it,
There is a *brall* come out of France,
The first ye had it this year

Good Fellows (1600) (*Hall's*, Note to Marston's Plays)

Hence did Venus learn to lead
The Italian *bransle* *B. Jonson*, *Vol of Delight*

My grave lord kept led the *branks*
The seal and maces danced before him

Gray, *Long Story*

brawler (brā'ler), *n* [*ME brawler*] One who brawls, a noisy fellow, a wangler

The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*
Buckle, *Civilization*, I, xii

brawlie, *adv* See *brawly*

brawling (brā'ling), *n* [*ME brawling*, verbal *n* of *brawl*, *v*] The act of quarreling, specifically, in *Eng. law*, the offense of quarreling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard

brawling (brā'ling), *p. a* [*Ppr of brawl*, *v*] 1 Contentious, quarrelsome, noisy

I know she is an irksome, *brawling* wold
Shak, *T. of the S.*, I, 2

The spirit giving sounds of *brawling* commerce
Living, *Knicknocker*, p. 160

From *brawling* parties comends come
Lowell, *To the Muse*

2 Making the noise of rushing water as, "brawling springs," *Collins*

The *brawling* streams shall soon be dumb
O. W. Holmes, *Old Year Song*

brawlingly (brā'ling-ly), *adv* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner

brawlins (brā'linz), *adv* Same as *brawly* [*Scotch*]

brawly (brā'h), *adv* and *a* [*Also brawlic*, = *E. bravely*] Bravely, finely, heartily, very well; in good health or condition [*Scotch*]

I am *brawly* now again—it was no great thing that ailed me
Scott, *Abbot*, II, 82

brawn (brān), *n* [*< ME braun*, *braun*, muscle, boar's flesh, *< OF braon*, a piece of flesh, = *Pr. bradon*, *brazon*, *braon* = (*Sp. brahon*, *< OHG brāto* (acc. *brāton*), a piece of flesh for roasting, *MHG brāt*, *G. braten*, roast meat (= *AS brāde*, roast meat), *< OHG bratan*, *MHG brāten*, *G. braten* = *AS brādan* = *OFries brāda* = *D braden*, roast, broil (cf. *Dan brad*, a joint of meat), cf. *Gr. πρῆξω*, burn, blow into a flame] 1 Boar's flesh, the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled

I am nothing here like Christmas, excepting *brawn* and mincepies in places where I dine
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, Letter 38

2 A boar *Beau*, and *Fl* [Nowonly prov. Eng.]

Bulle nekkyde was that blenne, and brad, in the scholders, Brok nekkyde as a *brawne* with bustils full large
Morte Arthur (*E. E. T. S.*), I, 1006

3. The flesh of a muscular part of the body as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, etc

It was ordained that murderers should be brent on the *brawns* of the left hand
Hall, *Hen VII*, an. 15

4 Well-developed muscles, muscular strength

Brawn without brain is thine
Dryden, *Fables*

Herc, then, is a great stalwart man, in perfect health, all *brawn* and rude muscle, set up before us as the ideal of strength
S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 64

5 Figuratively, the arm from its muscles or strength [Rare]

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanbrace put this wither'd *brawn*
Shak, *I and C*, I, 3

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*,
Or lose my arm for it
Shak, *C. of*, IV, 5

6 Headcheese — *Mock brawn*, the flesh of a pig's head and feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a form

browned (brānd), *a* [*< brawn* + *-ed*] Brawny, strong as, "browned bows," *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, viii, 41

browner (brā'nēr), *n* [*< brawn* + *-er*] A boar

brawn-fallen (brān'fāl'n), *a* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away, wasted, thin, weak

Were not Milo his arms *brawn-fallen* for want of wrestling?
Lyth, *Euphras*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 127

brawniness (brā'nī-nēs), *n* [*< brawn* + *-ness*] The quality of being brawny, strength, hardness

This *brawniness* and masculinity of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life
Locke, *Education*, § 113

brawny (brā'nī), *a* [*< ME brawny*, fleshy (of fruit), *< brawn* + *-y*] 1 Fleshy, muscular, having large strong muscles, bulky; strong

Ox. domage about her roots of that me true
The pome's saddle and *brawny* wool it gave
Palladius, III, 106

The muscles of his *brawny* arms
Arc strong as iron bands
Longfellow, *Village Blacksmith*

2 Figuratively, firm, hardened, having great power of resistance

A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it
J. Mead, *Apost. of the Latter Times*, II

braxy (brāz), *n* *pl* See *braw*, *n*

braxy (brak'sī), *n* and *a* [*E. dial*, See also *braxes*, *braxit*, also *bracks*, *brak* Cf. *brack* and *brash*] 1. *n* 1 A disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the bowels and retention of the urine also called the sickness in some parts of Scotland The name is also given to a variety of other diseases of sheep — 2. *A* sheep having the braxy, hence, the mutton of such a sheep

II. a Affected or tainted with braxy as, *braxy* sheep, *braxy* mutton

Also spelled *braky*

bray¹ (brā), *v* *t* [*< ME brayen*, *< OF brayer*, *brayer*, *brayer*, *F. brayer* = *Pr. Sp. bregar*, pound, *bray*, prob. *< MHG brachen* = *E. break*, *q. v.*] To pound or beat thoroughly, as with a pestle or other instrument, triturate, crush, mix, etc., by beating or any analogous action as, to *bray* drugs, to *bray* printers' ink See *brayer* 1

Recipe the cromys of whyte brad, & swete apyls, & gokkis of eggis, & *bray* them well
Babees Book (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 53

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him
Prov, xxvii, 22

bray² (brā), *v* [*< ME brayen*, *< OF braye*, *< ML brayre*, *bray*, *brayere*, cry, squall, prob. of Celtic origin see *brag* and *brawl* 1.] *I. intrans* 1 To utter a loud and harsh cry, with reference now especially to the ass, but formerly also to the bull, deer, and other animals, as well as to man

When the aqyrys hadde cried and *brayed* for theire lord longe while, thil toke hym vp and bar hym to theire hos tell
Merkn (*E. E. T. S.*), III, 467

When the Sarazin felte hym self so diffouled, he fledde cryinge and *brayng* as a boie (bull)
Merkn (*E. E. T. S.*), III, 562

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*
Dryden, *ti of Juvenal's Satires*

Hence — 2 To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound

Hear ye the din of battle *bray*?
Gray, *The Bard*

And varying notes the war pipes *brayed*
To ever varying clan
Scott, *Marmion*, v, 5

II. trans To utter with a loud, harsh sound, like the ass

The kettle drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge
Shak, *Hamlet*, I, 4

Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*
Horrible discord.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi, 200

bray² (brā), *n* [*< ME bray*, a loud cry, also *brayt*, *< OF brait* = *Pr. bray*, from the verb.] A harsh cry, especially that of an ass, hence, any similar harsh or grating sound.

Several times a day we are stunned and overwhelmed with the cracked *brays* of three discordant trumpets
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 25

bray³ (brā), *n* [*< OF brase*, a kind of bastion, a dike or bank, *< ML. braca*, a dike or bank, same as *OF brase*, *< ML. braga*, part of a river confined between dikes to facilitate the catching of fish] A bank or mound of earth used in fortification, a breastwork; a bulwark, specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress

That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark
Hall, *Hen VIII*, an. 16

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds
Lord Herbert, *Hen VIII*, p. 28

bray⁴ (brā), *n* [= *Se. brae*, *bra*, *< ME braye*, also *bra*, *bro*, etc., *< Gael. bragh*, the upper part of any thing or place (*bragh duthcha*, the higher parts of a district, *bragh Lochabar*, the braes of Lochaber, etc.), also *brash* = *Ir. brad*, upper part, height, cf. *W. brig*, top, summit, *bre*, hill, peak, = *AS beorh*, *F. barrow*, a hill, mound see *barrow* 1.] A piece of sloping ground, an acclivity or declivity

Against a rock or an hye *braye*
Acham, *Toxophilus*, *Works*, p. 170

Push up the *bray*, indignantly they feel
The clanking lash and the retort of steel
Brooks, *The Fox Chase*

bray⁵ (brā), *n* [Also written *brey*, *< F. braye*, "a close linnen breek or under-slop," also a clout," *pl. brayes*, "short and close breeches, drawers, or under-hose of linnen, &c.," also "barnacles for a horse's nose" (*Cotgrave*), mod. *F. brayes*, breeches, *< L. braca*, breeches see *braca*, *brail*, and *breech*] 1 A clout for a young child *Kersey*, 1708 — 2 In *her*. (a) Barnacles or twitches for subduing a horse used as a bearing (b) [Perhaps a corruption of *brake*, *brak*] A bearing similar to the preceding in form, representing a tool used for breaking hemp sometimes called a *hemp-bray*, *hemp-brake*, or *hackle*. One or other of these bearings is frequently used in allusive heraldry for families of the name *Bray* and the like

brayd, *braydet*, *r* and *n* See *brad*

brayer¹ (brā'ēr), *n* [*< bray* + *-er*] In *print-ing*, a small composition-roller used for triturating and spreading the ink on a table or slab and daubing it on a platen or disk

brayer² (brā'ēr), *n* [*< bray* + *-er*] One who or that which brays like an ass

Brayera (brā-yē'rā), *n* [*NL*] See *Hagenia*

brayette (brā-yet'), *n* [*F*] Same as *braguette*

braying (brā'ing), *n* [*< ME brayng*, verbal *n* of *bray*, *v*] 1 The harsh crying of an ass — 2 Vocal or instrumental clamor, harsh utterance

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*, a spectacle to men
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II, v, 2

braylet, *n* and *r* See *brail*

braynet, *n* See *brasn*

braze¹ (brāz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *brazed*, *ppr* *bracing* [*< ME bracen*, *< AS brasan*, cover with brass, *< bræs*, brass see *brass* 1 Cf. *glaze*, *< glass*, *graze*, *< grass*] To cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass as, "a tripod richly *brazed*," *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xv

Show of clouds
That *braze* the horizon's western rim
Lowell, *Under the Willows*

braze² (brāz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *brazed*, *ppr* *bracing* [*< F. braser*, *OF braser*, solder, *< Ice. brasa*, harden by fire. see *brass* 1 and *brasel* 1. Partly confused with *braze* 1, from the same ult. source] 1 To solder, especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.

In the reign of Henry IV it was enacted that all arrow heads should be well *braced* and hardened at the points with steel
Encyc. Brit., II, 372.

2 To harden; make callous.

Let me wring your heart for so I shall,
If damned custom hath not *brad* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense
Shak, *Hamlet*, III, 4

brase³, *n* See *bratze* 2, 2

brased (brāzd), *a* In *her.*, same as *braced*, 1

brazen (brā'zn), *a*. [Early mod. E. also *brasen*, *< ME brasen*, *< AS brasen*, of brass, *< brass*, + *-en*] 1 Made of brass: as, a *brazen* helmet — 2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With *brason* din blast you the city's ear
Shak, A and C, iv 8

3. Extremely strong, impenetrable from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like as, "environed with a *brason* wall," *Shak*, 3 Hen VI, ii 4—4 Impudent, having a front like brass

Such a *brason* dog sure never my eyes beheld
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, II
Talbot appeared daily with *brason* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, vi

Also spelled *brason*

Brasen age See *ages* in *mythology and history*, under *age* — **Brasen dish**, a brass dish made in the time of Henry VIII, and kept chained to a pillar at Warkworth in Derbyshire, England. It is used by the lead miners in the Low Peak as a standard measure. **Brasen horn** Same as *burghmate horn* — **Brasen sea** (2 Ki xxv 13), in *Jewish antiqu*, a large vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple, called a *molten sea* in 1 Ki vii 23-25, where it is described. It stood on 12 brazen oxen, and was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

brason (brā'zn), *v* t [*< brason, a*] To behave with insolence or offrontery in regard to with an indefinite *it* as object

Men would face *it* and *brason* *it* *Latimer*

To *brason out*, to persevere in treating with offrontery with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*, etc.

I'm resolved to *brason the business out*
Sir I. Vainbrugh, *The Relapse*, iv 4

Thornton *brasoned it out* with his usual impudence
Bulwer, *Polham*, lxxvii

brason-browed (brā'zn-broud), *a* Shameless, impudent

Noon day vices and *brason browed* iniquities
Sir T. Browne, *Christ Mor*, i 35

brason-face (brā'zn-fās), *n* An impudent person, one remarkable for offrontery

Well said, *brason face*, hold it out.
Shak, M W of W, iv 2

brason-faced (brā'zn-fāst), *a* Impudent, bold to excess, shameless as, "a *brason-faced* varlet," *Shak*, *Lear*, ii 2

brason-fisted (brā'zn-fis'ted), *a* Having hard fists, as if of brass

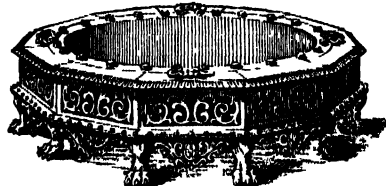
brasonly (brā'zn-lī), *adv* In a *brason* manner, boldly, impudently

brasonness (brā'zn-neas), *n* 1 Appearance like brass, brassiness — 2 Impudence, excess of assurance

He had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of self confidence inclining to *brasonness*
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, ii 1

brazier¹ (brā'zi-er), *n* [Also *brasier*, *< ME brasier, brasere*, a worker in brass, *< bras*, brass, + *-ere, -y-er*, as in *collier*, etc. Cf *brazier*²] An artificer who works in brass

brazier² (brā'zi-er), *n* [Also *branci*, *< F. brasier*, a pan of live coals, formerly *bracur*, "a burning coal, quickfire of coals, hot embers"]



Bronze Brazier made in 1675 by Pedro Cerlanys for the Guildhall of Barcelona (From L. Art pour Tous)

(Cotgrave) (of *brasier*, a camp-kettle), *< brasier*, live coals see *brazier*¹] An open pan for burning charcoal, used especially for heating rooms in southern and eastern countries, such as Italy, China, Japan, etc.

Four nice looking Japanese girls brought us thick cotton quilts to sit upon, and *braziers* full of burning charcoal, to warm ourselves by
Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II xix

brazier³ (brā'zi-er), *n* [Another form of *brazier*², *D. brasem*, etc., *beam* see *bream*¹] A name used on the northern coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*

brazil (bra-zil'), *n* [Early mod E also *brasil* (with accent on the first syllable, of *brasil, brasil-cock*), *< ME brasil, brasyle* = *ODan brasile*, Dan. *brasille* = *Norw brasel, brisel*, *< OF. brasil*, mod. F. *brésil* = *Pr brasil, brisil* = *Sp. OPg. brasil* (*> mod It brasile*, *ML brasilium, brasile, brasilius, brasillum, brasium*), orig. a red dyewood brought from the East. Origin uncertain, perhaps, as Diez suggests, *< Pr brasilhar* (= *F. brésilier*), break into fragments, crumble, *< brisa*, a fragment, little

bit (= *F. bris*, a breaking open, a wreck, formerly fragments, rubbish. see *brise*, *n*, *breeze*), *< brazar* = *F. briser*, break see *bruse* and *debris*. The name would refer to the form in which the dyewood was imported. Now usually in comp. *brazil-wood*, with direct reference to the country Brazil. The country, named *Santa Cruz* by its (second) discoverer, Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500), afterward received the name *Brazil*, it is said, from King Emmanuel of Portugal, on account of its producing red dyewood. The name had been long before applied to a supposed island in the Atlantic, perhaps by association with Pliny's *Insulae Purpurariae* (lit. Purple Islands), sometimes supposed to refer to Madeira and Porto Santo. 1† A heavy dyewood of the genus *Casalpinia* (*C. sappan*), imported from the East, now known as *sappan-wood* (which see)

Him metheth not his colour for to dien
With *brasil* nc with grain of Portingall
Chaucer, C F (ed Tyrwhitt), I 16404

2 A very heavy dyewood, from Brazil and other parts of tropical America. The true *brazil* wood is from the leguminous tree *Casalpinia echinata* but the name is also given to *C. pithecorodes*. Woods known as peach wood and lima wood are said to be from the same species. The wood has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter sweet taste. To extract the coloring matter the wood is finely ground, allowed to ferment in the air and then boiled in copper cylinders with water. The extract produces purple dyes with salts of iron, and red with salts of alumina. Lakes used by decorators are also made from it, and common red ink is prepared by adding a little alum and acid to a decoction of it. Also spelled *brasil*

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke
Quarles, *Emblems*, III 6

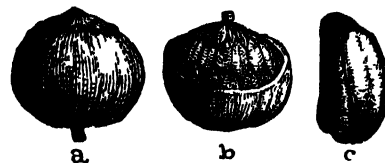
3 Sulphate of iron [North Eng.] **brazil-cock**, *n* [Also written *brasil-cock*, and corruptly *brussel-cock, brussel-cock*, with ref to Brazil, representing America, the place of its origin.] A turkey

brasilletto (bra-zil-let'to), *n* [*Pg. brazilite, brasil-wood*, *Sp. brasileto, F. brésillet*, dim. of *brasil*, etc. see *brazil*] A wood resembling *brazil*-wood, obtained from the West Indies and parts of Central America, from species of *Casalpinia*, *C. crista* and *C. pectinata*, and the nearly allied *Pithecorium lunata*. It is used for dyeing and in cabinet work. The *bastard* or *false brasilletto* of the same region includes a number of different shrubs or trees, as *Parmania Antidemia* natural order *Synarabaceae*, the saxifragaceous *W. cymmanusa pinnata*, and the araliaceous *Sciadophyllum corymbatum*

Brazilian (bra-zil'-ian), *a* and *n* I a [*< Brazil* (*Pg. Brazil*, *Sp. Brasil*, etc. see *brazil*) + *-ian*] Pertaining to Brazil, an empire and the largest country of South America as, *Brazilian* productions, *Brazilian* balsam, *Brazilian* bean, *See bean*¹ *Brazilian* cocoa, *guarana* — *Brazilian* pebbles, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock crystal obtained from Brazil *Brazilian* plait, in England, plait made of dried flag grass which is imported from the West Indies, and perhaps from South America

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil **brasilin**, *brasiline* (bra-zil'-lin), *n* [*< brazil* + *-in*, *-ine*, also written *brasilin*, after *F. brasilin*] A crystallizable coloring principle (C₁₈H₁₄O₅) obtained from *brazil*-wood. Also written *brasilin*, *brasiline*, *brasilme*

Brazil-nut (bra-zil'-nut), *n* The seed of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, a native of Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about 1/2 inch thick, and containing from 18 to 24



a, fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa* b same with portion of shell removed, c a single nut on finger for scale

triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so fitted together within the shell that when once distributed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an ax, and the seeds are taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others is expressed from them. See *Bertholletia*

Brazil-root (bra-zil'-rót), *n* A name sometimes given to the root of *ipsecuanha*

Brazil tea. Same as *maté*

Brazil wax. See *wax*

brazil-wood (bra-zil'-wud), *n*. Same as *brazil*.

brazing-tongs (brā'zing-tóngz), *n* pl Tongs with broad flat jaws, used in brazing. See *brazed*.

breach (brēch), *n* [*< (1) ME brèche*, also, without assimilation, *bricke* (*> mod E brack*, *n*, and dial *breck*², *q v*), also *brakke* (*> mod E dial brack*, *q v*), *< AS *brice*, **gibrice*, found only in the sense of 'a piece' (in comp *bric-målum*, piecemeal, *klaf-gibice*, a piece of bread), = *OFries breke, breke, brece, brisce, briste*, *m*, and *f*, a break, breach, fracture, = *MD breke*, a break, breach, fracture, = *MLat bricke*, a breach, violation, the above forms being mixed with (2) *ME bruche*, **bruche*, also, without assimilation, *bryke, brike*, a breach, violation, injury, ruin (*> E dial brick*¹, a flaw, *See bruck*, a breach, a division of land), *< AS bryc, brice* (= *OHG. bruh*, *MHG. (i bruch)*, *m*, a breaking, breach, fracture, violation, fragment, piece (cf *MD breuck*, *D breuk*, *t*, a breaking, fracture, rupture, crime, fine, = *G bruche*, *f*, a crime, fine), cf (3) *E dual brack*, *AS gibrac*, neut, = *D brok*, *m*, = *OHG. bracco*, *MHG. bracke*, *G bracke*, *brackn*, *m*, = *Goth gabruk*, *f*, a fragment, piece, bit (see *brock*²), and (4) several other closely related noun forms (see *brack*¹, *brak*¹, etc.), *< brean* (pret. *brac*, pp. *bracen*), break. *Breach* is thus a deriv. of *break*, related, in present though not in orig. form, to *brak* as *speech* is to *speak*. Hence (from *ME* or *MLat*) *OF MF breche, brache*, mod *F brèche*, a breach, gap, break, injury, *> Sp. Pg. brecha*, a breach, a gap, a rupture, = *G brèche*, a breach in a wall, etc. The *It. breccia*, gravel, now technically *breccia*, = *F. brèche, breccia*, is closely related, but may be taken from the *G. see breccia*. See *brack*, *n*, *brack*², *breck*, *brack*¹, *brak*¹, *brake*¹, related to and in part identical with *breach*, see also *brick*²] 1 The act of breaking now used only figuratively of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom

A custom
More honoured in the *breach* than the observance
Shak *Hamlet*, I 4

The deadliest sin her mind could reach
Was of monastic rule the *breach*
Scott, *Marmion*, II 3

2 An opening made by breaking down a portion of a solid body, as a wall, a dike, or a river-bank, a rupture, a break, a gap

Could make old Trent
Drunk with my sorrow to start out in *breaches*,
To drown their herds, their cattle, and their corn
B. Jonson *Sad Sh. phur*, I 2

Thou hast made the earth to tremble, thou hast broken it, he that *breaches* thereof
Ps ix. 2
He then led his men to the assault taking charge himself of those who were to storm the *breach*
Prescott, *Conrad and Isa*, II 11

3† A break or interruption in utterance

And all her sister Nymphs with one consent
Supplid her sobbing *breaches* with sad complement
Spenner, F Q, III iv 36

4 A rupture of friendly relations, difference; quarrel

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*
Shak, *Othello*, iv 1

5 Infraction, violation, infringement as, a *breach* of the peace, of a promise, or of a contract

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent
Clarendon

It is no *breach* of charity to call these fools
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II 1

The first steps in the *breach* of a man's integrity are much more important than men are aware of
Steele, *Spectator*, No 448.

6 Injury, wound, bruise

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth
Lat xxiv 20

7 The breaking of waves, the dashing of surf.

Some hour before you took me from the *breach* of the sea was my sister drowned
Shak, I N, II 1

We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear *breaches* over us
Poe, *Tales*, I 164

Breach of arrest, a military offense committed by an officer who leaves his quarters or limits without authority from his superior officer. It is punishable by cashiering — **Breach of arrestment**, in *Scots law* an act of contempt of legal authority committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor — **Breach of close**, in *law*, an unwarrantable entry on another's land — **Breach of covenant**, a violation of a covenant contained in a deed either to do or refrain from doing a direct act — **Breach of duty**, the failure to execute any office, employment, trust, etc., in a proper manner — **Breach of promise**, a violation of one's word or undertaking, non fulfillment of what one has agreed to do — often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage — **Breach of the peace**, a violation of the public

peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law and injurious to the public welfare — **Breach of trust**, a violation of duty by a trustee, an executor, or other person in a fiduciary position — **To batter in breach** See *batter* ¹ = *Syn.* 1-4. *Rupture*, etc. See *fracture* ² Opening (left, chasin, rift, rent, fissure) — 4. Misunderstanding, alienation, disaffection, falling out.

breach (brēch), *v* [*< breach, n*] **I. trans.** To make a breach or opening in

The first bombardment had in no place succeeded in breaching the walls

C. D. Yonge, Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain

Roaring torrents have breach'd

The track M. Arnold, Rugby Chapel

II. intrans. To spring from the water, as a whale

When the watch at the masthead sees the whale spring from the water, he cries, "There she *breaches*!"

Stand Not Hast, V 207

breaching-battery (brē'ching-bat'ēr-i), *n* See *battery*

breachy (brē'chi), *a* [*< breach + -y*] Apt to break fences, unruly applied to cattle. [Colloq.]

bread¹ (bred), *n* [Early mod. E. also *brēd*, *< ME bread, brād*, *< AS brād* (= OFries. *brād* = OS *brād* = D *brōd* = MLG *brōt*, LG *brōd* = OHG *MHG brōt*, G *brōt* = Icel. *bræuh* = Sw. *Dan brød*), *bread*, prob. like *broth*¹, *q. v.*, from the root of *brōcan*, etc., brew see *brew*¹. The AS *brēd* first appears in the comp. *beo-brēd*, bee-bread (see *bee-bread*), it is seldom found alone, the usual word for 'bread' was *hlāf*, E *loaf*¹, *q. v.* | 1. A kind of food made of the flour or meal of some species of grain, by kneading it (with the addition of a little salt, and sometimes sugar) into a dough, yeast being commonly added to cause fermentation or "lightness," and then baking it. The yeast causes alcoholic fermentation and the production of alcohol and carbonic acid, the latter, an expanding gas, pushes the particles of dough asunder, causing the bread to rise, and, with the alcohol, is soon expelled by the heat of the oven. See *yeast*. In salt rising bread the fermentation is said to be carried on by bacteria. Bread is sometimes made partly or wholly from the products of other than cereal plants, as beans, lentils, chestnuts, some kinds of bark, etc.

2. Figuratively, food or sustenance in general

Man shall not live by bread alone. Mat. IV 4

But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed

What then? Is the reward of virtue bread?

Pope, Essay on Man, IV 150

Many officers of the army were arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their bread

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VI

Aërated bread See *aërate* — **Bloody bread** See *bloody* — **Bread Acts**, English statutes of 1822 (3 Geo. IV, c. 106) and 1888 (5 and 7 Wm. IV, c. 47) regulating the making and sale of bread, and prohibiting the adulteration of bread, meal, and flour — **Bread and butter**, one's means of living [Colloq.]

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of bread and butter is the most usual thing in the world

Swift, To Duchess of Queensberry, Aug. 12, 1732

Brown bread. (a) Whiten bread made from unholted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour. In the United States commonly called *Graham bread*. (b) In New England, whiten or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal. A variety of it is called specifically *Boston brown bread* — **Hottentot's bread** See *Hottentot* — **St. John's bread**, a children's name for *crypt. Berkley* — **Statute of bread and ale**, an English statute of 1200, better known as the *assize panis et cervisie*, regulating the sale of those commodities — **Tatar bread**, the root of a cruciferous plant, *Crambe Tatarica*, cultivated for food in Hungary — **To break bread**, See *break* — **To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, See *butter*¹, *v*

bread¹ (bred), *v* *t* [*< bread¹, n*] In *cooking*, to prepare with grated bread, cover with white of eggs and bread-crumbs

bread² (bred), *v* *t* [*< ME breden, < AS brēdan* (= OS *brēdan* = OHG *bretēn*, MHG *G breten* = Icel. *bræðja* = Sw. *brēda* = Dan. *bræde* = Goth. **bræðjan*, in comp. *us-bræðjan*), make bread, *< brād*, broad, see *broad*, *a*, and *cf* *broad*, *v*, and *broaden* | To make bread, spread *Ray, Gloss.* [Prov. Eng.]

bread³, *n* [*< ME bread, < AS brēdu* (= D *brēde* = OHG *brēti*, MHG *G brēte* = Icel. *brēdd* = Sw. *brēdd* = Dan. *brēdle* = Goth. *brædei*), *breadth*, *< brād*, broad, see *broad*] *Breadth* Also *bræde*. [The older word, now displaced by *breadth*.]

Though it be clept the Tour of Babiloyne, yet natheless there were ordeyned with inne many Mansiouns and many gret duellynge Places, in length and brede

Mandeville, Travels, p. 41

On breadet, abroad

Sorwe yblowen on brede

Chaucer, Troilus, I 540

bread³ (brēd), *v* *t* [Var. of *bread*¹; *< ME breden, < AS bredan, bregdan* see *brad*¹] In *net-making*, to form in meshes, net. Also *breathie*, *brēde*.

To bread or breathe a net is to make a net

Encyc. Brit., XVII 359

bread³, *brede* (brēd), *n* [Var. of *brad*¹, *n*.] A piece of embroidery; a braid [Obsolete or poetical]

A curious brede of needlework.

Dryden

She every day came to him in a different dress, of the most beautiful shells, bugles, and breads

Steele, Spectator, No. 11

Of marble men and maidens overwrought

Acats, Ode on a Grecian Urn

The wave that rims the Carib shore

With momentary brede of pearl and gold

Lowell, Sea weed

bread-and-butter (brēd'-and-but'ēr), *a* 1 Seeking bread and butter, or the means of living, controlled by material wants and desires; mercenary. as, the *bread-and-butter* brigade (applied to office-seekers in the United States) — 2 Eating much bread and butter, as young boys or girls; hence, belonging to adolescence, in the stage of growth as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss [Colloq.]

The wisly washy bread-and-butter period of life

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xii.

bread-barge (brēd'barj), *n* The wooden box or tub in which the crew of a merchant vessel keep their daily allowance of biscuit

bread-basket (brēd'bas'ket), *n* 1 A basket for holding or carrying bread, specifically, a tray, generally oval in shape, used for holding bread at table. — 2. The stomach. [Slang]

I made the soup make rumble in his bread basket, and laid him sprawling

Keats, Englishman in Paris, I

breadberry (brēd'ber'ī), *n* An article of diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and seasoning it with sugar, etc.; pap

bread-chipper (brēd'chip'ēr), *n*. One who chips or slices bread

Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and bread-chipper, and I know not what! Shak., 2 Hen. IV, II 4

bread-corn (brēd'kōrn), *n* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, maize, etc.

breaden (brēd'n), *a* [*< bread¹ + -en*] Made of bread [Rare]

breadfruit (brēd'frūt), *n* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*. See below — **Breadfruit-tree** (a) The *Artocarpus incisa*, a native of Java and the neighboring islands, but long in cultivation in all the tropical islands of the Pacific, and more recently introduced in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed. The fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten.



Branch of the Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) with staminate and pistillate inflorescence

and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. Another species of *Artocarpus* (*A. integrifolia*) yields a coarser sort of breadfruit, called *jack fruit*. See *Artocarpus*. Also called *bread tree*. (b) A rubaceous shrub of northern Australia, *Gardenia edulis*, bearing a small edible fruit — **Hottentot breadfruit**, of South Africa, the stem of *Encephalartos Caffr.*, which is stripped of its leaves, buried in the ground for some months, and then pounded, when it furnishes a quantity of farina ceous matter resembling sago. Also called *Kafr bread*

breadingt, *n*. [*< bread³ + -ing*] A windrow or swath. [Prov. Eng.] See *extract*

Breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or rows wherein the mower leaves them.

Kennett (Halliwell)

bread-knife (brēd'nif), *n*. A knife for cutting bread

breadless (brēd'les), *a*. [*ME bridlees, < bread¹ + -less*] Without bread, destitute of food

Plump peers and breadless hards alike are dull

P. Whitehead, State Dunces

breadmeal (brēd'mēl), *n*. The mountain-meal or bergmehl of Sweden and Finland. See *bergmehl*

bread-nut (brēd'nūt), *n*. The fruit of the tree *Brosimum Alcastrum*, natural order *Urticaceae*.

See *Brosimum*. The *bastard bread-nut* of Jamaica is the fruit of a similar species, *Pseudolmedea spuria*.

bread-room (brēd'rōm), *n*. An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, made water-tight, and sometimes lined with tin to keep out rats

bread-root (brēd'rōt), *n*. A plant of the genus *Psoralea*, the *P. esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

bread-sauce (brēd'sās), *n*. A sauce usually made of grated bread, milk, onions, pepper, etc.

breadstuff (brēd'stuf), *n* [*< bread¹ + stuff, n*] Any kind of grain from which bread is made; meal, flour generally used in the plural as a commercial term to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour collectively from which bread is made

breadth (brēdth), *n* [*< late ME bredthe, bredethe* (with suffix *-th* as in *length, width, strength*, etc.), older form *brede*, *< AS brēdu*, *breadth* see *bread², n*] 1. The measure of the second principal diameter of a surface or solid, the first being *length*, and the third (in the case of a solid) *thickness*. Thus, if a rectangular parallelepiped measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, its breadth is 2 feet. The breadth of a surface is, in the common use of the word, the distance between the margins, which are regarded as the *sides*, as distinguished from *length*, or the distance from *end* to *end*

Hence — 2. Figuratively, largeness, freedom from narrowness or restraint, liberality as, *breadth* of culture, *breadth* of view, etc. — 3. That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms, and the strict subordination of details to general effect

Breadth of design, of color, of light and shade, or of surface treatment, gives an impression of mastery, ease, and freedom in the use of material on the part of the artist, which conveys a sense of repose and dignity to the mind

4. In *logic*, extension; the aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated

— 5. Something that has breadth, specifically, a piece of a fabric of the regular width, a width

— **Essential breadth**, the aggregate of real things of which, according to its very meaning, a term is predicable. The term *being*, for example, is from its meaning predicable of everything

Informed breadth, the aggregate of real things of which a term is predicable with logical truth, on the whole, in a supposed state of information

breadthen (brēd'then), *v* *t* [*< breadth + -en*] *cf* *lengthen* | To make broader, extend or stretch transversely [Rare]

To extend the pieces to their utmost width a machine called a *breadthening* machine is employed

Fre, Dict., I 667

breadthless (brēdth'les), *a* [*< breadth + -less*] Without breadth

Dr. H. More

breadthwise, breadthways (brēdth'wīz, -wāz), *adv* [*< breadth + wise, ways*] In the direction of the breadth

bread-tray (brēd'trā), *n*. A tray for holding bread

bread-tree (brēd'trē), *n* Same as *breadfruit-tree*, (a) (which see, under *breadfruit*)

bread-weight, *n* Same as *troy weight*

breadwinner (brēd'win'ēr), *n* 1 One who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him usually restricted to one who is directly dependent upon his earnings from day to day or from week to week

The breadwinner being gone, his goods were seized for an old debt, and his wife was driven into the streets to beg

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii

2 That by means of which one earns one's bread [Rare]

The book making specialist of our generation probably yields to none of his predecessors in the literary roll in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy, but his subject, as a rule, is his business, his *breadwinner*

Quarterly Rev., CLXII 515

breadyt (brēd'ī), *a* [*< bread¹ + -y*] Resembling bread

break (brāk), *v*; pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic), pp. *broken* or *broke* (obsolescent or poetical), ppr. *breaking* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *breck*; *< ME. breken* (pret. *brak*, *brak*, *brake*, pl. *braken*, *breken*, pp. *broken*, *broke*), *< AS brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *bræcon*, pp. *brocen*) = OS *brokan* = OFries. *braka* = D. *breken* = MLG. *breken*, LG. *breken*, *braken* = OHG. *brēhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = Goth. *brēhan*, break (cf. Icel. *braka*, bruise, *braka*, creak, Sw. *braka*, crack, = Dan. *brække*, break — weak verbs), = L. *frangere* (perf. *frāgi*); perhaps = Gr. *ἰσχυρίζω*, break; cf. Skt. *√ bhrāj* (for **bhrāj*), break. Hence (from AS. etc.) *breach*, *break*, *n*, *breck*, *breck²*, *brick¹*, *brake¹*, *brake²*, *brake³*, *brook²*, perhaps *brook¹*, etc.; and (through Rom.) *bray¹*, *broccia*, *brocole*, etc.; and (from L.) *fraction*, *fracture*, *fragile*, *frail¹*, *fragment*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To divide into parts or fragments vio-

lently, as by a blow or strain; part by a rupture of substance; fracture. used primarily of rigid solid materials as, to break a stone or a stick, to break a wall

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib

2 Specifically, in law, to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.) burglariously. A house is said to be broken by a burglar when any part or fastening of it is removed with intent to effect an entrance

3 To destroy the continuity of in any way, destroy the order or formation of, disconnect, interrupt; disorder, specifically, of the skin, lacerate as, to break the center of an army, to break ranks; the stone, falling, broke the surface of the water; to break an electric circuit; to break one's sleep, the blow broke the skin

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession *Swift, Sent of Ch of Eng Man, II*

No other object breaks
The waste, but one dwarf tree
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo

4. To destroy the completeness of; remove a part from, hence, to exchange for a smaller amount, as a bank-note in payment as, to break a set of chessmen, to break a ten-dollar bill

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas I think you should have given them back again to your master, and yet I have broken them *Richardson, Pamela, xvii.*

5 To lessen, impair, or destroy the force, strength, or intensity of; weaken as, a constitution broken by dissipation, to break a child's will; to break the force of a blow

An old man, broken with the storms of state
Shak, Hen VIII, iv 2

I'll rather leap down first and break your fall *Dryden*
Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot
I pray you, use some rough discourtesy
To blunt or break her passion
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine

6. To tame, train to obedience, make tractable as, to break a horse or a hunting-dog for work in the field.

Why, then thou canst not break her to the lute?
Shak, T of the N, II 1

7 To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfillment

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature *Dryden*

8. To make bankrupt, as a bank or a merchant, destroy, as the credit of a bank

The credit of this bank being thus broken did exceedingly disconcert the people *Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672*

9 To reduce in or dismiss from rank or position as a punishment as, to break an officer

It must be allowed, indeed, that to break an English freeborn officer only for blasphemy was, to speak the gentlest of such an action, a very high strain of absolute power *Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity*

The captain has the power to turn his officers off duty, and even to break them and make them do duty as sailors in the forecabin *R II Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 11*

10† To disband

My birthday was ominous The regiment in which
my father served being broke *Stearns*

11 To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project, especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock, also, simply, tell, inform. as, to break unwelcome news to a person

His nerves are so weak, that the sight of a poor relation may be too much for him I should have gone first to break it to him. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, v 1*

12† To cut up, as game Skill in breaking the killed deer was considered as important in venery as boldness in the chase itself

They found him by a water side,
Where he broke the beast that tides,
The hart that was so wild
Sir Trismour, in Ellis Collection

13. To tear [Prov Eng]

In this county [Hampshire] break is used for tear, and tear for break as, I have a torn my best decanter or china dish, I have a broke my fine cambric apron *Grove*

To break a blockade, to render it inoperative by driving off or destroying the blockading force — To break a gun, to open it by the action — To break a jest, to utter a jest, crack a joke *Ottway, Bobsbrooke* — To break a lance, to enter the lists with an opponent, make a trial of skill — To break an electrical circuit. See circuit — To break a path, a road, or a way, to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties — To break bread. (a) To take a meal, share one's hospitality (b) To celebrate the communion — To break bulk. (a) To begin to unload (b) To remove a part from a parcel or quantity of goods.

I heard S R. Howard impeach S W. Pen in the House of Lords, for breaking bulk and taking away rich goods out of the E India prizes formerly taken by Lord Sandwich *Evelyn, Diary, April 9, 1668.*

To break camp, to pack up tents and camp utensils, and resume the march — To break cover or covert, to come forth from a lurking place or concealment, as game when hunted

On this little knoll, if anywhere,
There is good chance that we shall hear the hounds
Here often they break covert at our feet
Tennyson, Geraldine

To break down. (a) To take down by breaking, destroy by breaking as, to break down a fence figuratively, to overcome as, to break down all opposition (b) To pass (the press cake of gunpowder) between the toothed rollers of a granulating machine — To break gates. See gate — To break ground. (a) To upturn the surface of the ground, dig, plow (b) To dig, open trenches, commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like, hence, figuratively, to begin to execute any plan

How happy, could I but, in any measure, make manifest to you the meanings of Hierosolim the divine relation which in all times unites a Great Man to other men, and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as break ground on it
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero Worship, I

(c) *Naut*, to release the anchor from the bottom — To break in, to tame, discipline, make tractable, as a horse — To break jail or prison, to make one's escape from confinement — To break joint, to be so arranged, as stones, bricks, shingles, etc., in building, that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See bond

A wire cable is composed of many threads, and these completely break joint with each other and thus neutralize any defect in the wires *Lucas, Seamanship, p 241*

To break liberty or leave (*naut*) to remain away from a ship after the time specified for returning To break squares. See square — To break of a habit or practice, to cause to abandon it — To break off (a) to sever by breaking as, to break off a twig (b) To put a sudden stop to interrupt, discontinue, leave off, give up as, to break off a marriage engagement

All amazed brake off his late intent
Shak, Venus and Adonis, I 409

She ended here, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest. *Milton, P L, x 1008*

To break one's fast, to take the first food of the day See breakfast

Happy were our forefathers, who broke their fasts with herbs *Taylor*

To break one's head, to cut one's head by a blow, stun or kill one by a blow upon the head

He has broke my head across, and has given Sir Toby a bloody loxcomb too *Shak, T N v 1*

To break one's heart, to become heart broken or grievously afflicted as, he broke his heart over his misfortune — To break one's mind, to reveal one's thoughts with to

Break thy mind to me *Shak, Hen V, v 2*

I, who much desired to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak *Dryden*

To break one's word, to violate a promise or pledge act contrary to an engagement — To break open, to force open unluckily by violence as, to break open a door

To break out, *naut*, to open, of a flag, unfurl, of a sail, shake loose from the stops — To break out a cargo, to unstow it so that it may be easily unloaded — To break Priscian's head, to violate the rules of grammar [Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian]

Fair cousin, for thy glances,
Instead of breaking Priscian's head
I had been breaking lances *Praed*

To break ranks (*milit*), to leave the ranks, fall out

To break step (*milit*), to cease marching in cadence, march at will

To break the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebrae as with too heavy a burden — To break the back of (a) To destroy the force or efficiency of weaken at a vital point as, one mistake broke the back of the enterprise (b) *Naut*, to break the keel and keelson of, as a ship (c) Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of as, to break the back of a heavy piece of business — To break the bank. See bank — To break the grain, to destroy a tendency to crystallize, as in stearic acid by mixture with palmitic acid — To break the heart of, to afflict grievously cause great sorrow or grief to, cause to die of grief

To break the heartstrings of, to inflict great grief or hopeless sorrow upon, afflict overwhelmingly

No time to break jests when the heartstrings are about to be broken *Fuller, Jesting*

To break the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning, especially, to overcome the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship

I have often formed a resolution to break the ice, and rattle away at any rate

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II

To break the neck, to dislocate a joint of the neck — To break the neck of (a) To destroy the main force of, ruin or destroy

Breaks the neck of their own cause *Milton*

(b) To get over the worst part of, get more than half through

He was a capital spinner of a yarn when he had broken the neck of his day's work *Hughes*

To break the pariet, to begin the parley *Shak — To break up* (a) To cut up, as game

Boyet, you can carve,
Break up this capon. *Shak, L L L, iv 1*

(b) To open or lay open as, to break up a floor, to break up fallow ground (c) To discontinue or put an end to as, to break up housekeeping (d) To separate, disintegrate, disband as, to break up a company or an army (e) To impair, exhaust, fatigue greatly

The six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have broken me up body and soul *Poe, Talos, I 161*

To break upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by stretching on a cart wheel, or a wooden frame in the form of a St Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar — a mode of punishment formerly much used in some parts of Europe — To break water, to rise to the surface of the water, as a fish

Numbers of these fish [bluefish] may be seen breaking water at any time on the banks and shoals *Sportsman's Gazetteer, p 258*

To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body by the anus — To break word, to violate a pledge or an obligation

They that break word with Heaven will break again
With all the world, and so doest thou with me
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, III 1

II. *intrans* 1 To be separated into parts or fragments under the action of some force, as a blow or a strain, become fractured as, the rock broke into a thousand pieces, the ice broke under his feet — 2 To become discontinuous, disconnected, disordered, or disintegrated, lose continuity or formation as, at the last charge the line broke, the current broke

The command, charge, was given and was executed with loud cheers and with a run, when the last of the enemy broke *U S Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 361*

3 Specifically—(a) To change suddenly and involuntarily from a natural to a higher and shriller tone or to a whisper said of the voice (b) In music (1) To change from one register to another, as a musical instrument (2) To change from one combination of pipes to another, especially when having more than one pipe to the note said of a compound organ-stops, like the mixture, the cornet, etc — 4 To change from one gait into another said of a horse as, to break into a gallop — 5 To burst, happen or begin to be with suddenness or violence. (a) To discharge itself spontaneously, as a tumor

The same old sore broke out from age to age
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail

(b) To burst forth or begin with violence, as a storm

A second deluge on our heads may break *Dryden*

The whole storm, which had long been gathering, now broke at once on the head of Oliver *Macaulay, Lord Clive*

(c) To burst into speech or action generally followed by out (See phrases below)

I would not have your woman hear me
Break into commendation of you, it were seemly
Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, IV 1

(d) To begin as if with a burst or break

And from our own the glad shout breaks,
Of freedom and fraternity! *Whittier, Poem*

6 To become impaired, weakened, or reduced, especially, to decline in health, strength, or personal appearance

I'm sorry Mopsa breaks so fast
I said her face would never last
Swift, Tatlers and Vanessa

7 To begin to be said specifically of the day, dawn, or morning

Is not that the morning which breaks yonder?
Shak, Hen V, IV 1

The day of wrath, against which Labitiz had warned the monarchs of Europe, was beginning to break *Bancroft, Hist Const, II 306*

8 To force one's way (into, out of, or through something)

Go, break among the press, and find a way out
To let the troop pass fairly *Shak, Hen VIII, v 8*

9 To fail in trade or other occupation, become bankrupt

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes break and come to poverty *Bacon, Riches*

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but break *Shak, M of V, III 1*

The true original chairs were all sold, when the Hungarians broke *Gray Letters, I 217*

10 To lose friendship, become hostile, be in opposition or antagonism commonly with with

To break upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow spirited *Jeremy Collier, Friendship*

11 In pool, to make a break, make the first shot or opening play See break, n, 15 — 12 *Naut*, to hog or sag — 13 In hort (a) To put forth new buds (b) To flower before the proper time

In our turnip and carrot beds a few plants often break — that is, flower too soon

Darwin Var of Animals and Plants p 5

14† To breach a subject, come to an explanation with to or with

The chamber being voyded, he broke with him in these terms
Lilly, Kephucba and his England, p 227

Then, after, to her father will I break

Shak, Much Ado, I 1

To break across, *See across* To break away (a) To disengage one's self abruptly, escape as from a captor, by sudden and violent action, hence to leave suddenly

Far me not man, I will not break away
Shak, C of E, IV 4

(b) To be dissipated or disappear, as fog or clouds.—**To break down.** (a) To come down by breaking, as, the coach *broke down*. (b) To fall in any undertaking through incapacity, miscalculation, emotion, embarrassment, or loss of health.

Some dozen women did double duty, and then were blamed for *breaking down*.

L M Alcott, Hospital Sketches p 68
(c) To lose one's health, become sick. (d) To be overcome by emotion, weep. (e) To granulate, as gunpowder. **To break forth.** (a) To burst out, be suddenly manifested, exhibit sudden activity, as, a cry *broke forth*.

His malice against the lady
Will suddenly *break forth*.

Shak, As you like it, I 2
Break forth, ye hearts that frozen winters bind
In icy chains more strong than close the year!
Jones Very, Poems, p 46

(b) To rush or issue out. (c) To give vent to one's feelings burst out, as, to *break forth* with fury, to *break forth* into singing, *Isa* xlv 25. **To break from.** To disengage one's self from it abruptly or violently.—**To break in.** To leave the point, and start to chase game said of a dog on point.—**To break into.** (a) To enter by force, especially burglariously, as, to *break into* a house. In *law*, opening a latch'd door, or pushing open an unfastened but closed sash, may be a breaking which will constitute burglary. (b) To break forth into.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one excess to *break into* some other.

Giddens, Citizen of the World, lviii
To break in upon. To intrude upon suddenly or violently.—**To break loose.** To get free by force, escape from confinement by violence, shake off restraint.—**To break off.** (a) To part, become separated, as, the branch *broke off*. (b) To desist suddenly.

Do not *break off* so. *Shak*, C of E, I 1
To break off from. To part from with violence.—**To break out.** (a) To issue forth, arise or spring up, as, a fire *broke out*, a rebellion *broke out*, a fever *broke out*. (b) To appear in eruptions, said of certain diseases, to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin, said of a person. (c) To throw off restraint and become dissolute, as, after living quietly he again *broke out*. (d) To give vent to the feelings impetuously by speech.

As soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father *broke out* in this manner.

Sterns, Tristram Shandy, ix 32
To break sheer (*naut*), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so as not to lie well for keeping clear of the anchor, said of a ship at anchor.—**To break shot.** To leave the point, when the gun is discharged, to chase game, said of a dog on point. **To break through.** (a) To disregard or overcome, as, to *break through* all restraint or reserve. (b) To act contrary to violate with impunity, as, to *break through* a law (in such a manner as to avoid the penalty).—**To break up.** (a) To dissolve and separate, as, a company *breaks up*, a meeting *breaks up*, the ice *breaks up*, a fog *breaks up*.

We went into Mrs. Merri's, and there, mighty merry, smutting one another with tangle-grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we *broke up*, and to my house.

Pepys Diary, II 430
(b) In *alg.*, said of an equation or quantity when in consequence of particular relations between its coefficients it reduces to a product of factors of lower degree.—**To break with.** (a) To part in enmity from, cease to be friends with, quarrel with, as, to *break with* a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors. *B. Jonson, Catiline*
He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to *break with* him. *Prescott*

(b) To broach a subject to, make a disclosure to.
But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break with* him then. *Sir P. Sidney*

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And I will *break with* her, and with her father,
And thou shalt have her. *Shak*, Much Ado, I 1

break (brāk), *n* [In most senses of mod origin from the verb *break*, the older noun being *breach* with its variants, see *breach*. In some senses merely a different spelling of the related *break*, *q v*] 1 A forcible disruption or separation of parts, a gap or opening made by breaking, a fracture, rupture, or breach, as, a *break* in a wall, a beam, or a garment.—2 A breaking off, an interruption of continuity, a sudden stoppage or suspension, a gap between parts, specifically, in *printing*, the gap between two paragraphs.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift*

He [Elfred] looked on the pace he had won as a mere *break* in the struggle, and as a *break* that might at any moment come suddenly to an end.

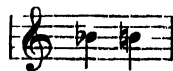
J R Green, Conq of Eng, p 125

3 A breaking or bursting out or away, a sudden or marked transition from one course, place, or state to another, as, a *break* of the voice, the *break* of day; the prisoner made a *break* for freedom.

The several emotions of mind, and *breaks* of passion, in this speech, are admirable. *Steele, Tatler*, No 106

4 In *arch*. (a) A distinct variation in the style of a part of a building from that of other parts, the place where such a change occurs in the design, or the junction in the building of two distinct styles or designs. (b) A recess or projection from the general surface of any architectural part or feature.—5 In *hat-making*, the angle formed by the body and the brim of a hat.—6 In a ship, the part where a deck terminates and the descent to the next deck begins.—7 A contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake. See *brake*, 9.—8 In *telegraph*. (a) A commutator or contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents. (b) An interruption of the continuity of a conductor.—9 In *music*. (a) The point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from tenor to alto or from alto to soprano. (b) The point where the chest-voice changes to the head-voice. (c) The point where a similar change occurs in a musical wind-instrument, thus, in the clarinet such a change occurs between the notes B flat and B natural. (d) The singing, or the sounding on a trumpet or horn, from lack of ability, care, or skill, of a note different from the one intended to be produced. (e) A note which a singer produces more imperfectly or with greater difficulty than the notes above or below it. (f) In an organ-stop, the sudden change in the proper scale-series of pipes to a series lower in pitch. (g) In *organ-building*, the points in the scale of stops having more than one pipe to a note, where for any reason the relative pitch of the pipes is altered, especially applied to mixture-stops having several pipes to each note.—10 In a bakery, a bench on which, or a machine by which, dough is kneaded.—11 In *mining*, a crack or fissure caused by the sinking of strata.—12 In *type-founding*, a piece of metal next the shank of a type which is broken off in finishing.—13 On the stock exchange, a sudden decline in prices.—14 In *pool*, the shot that breaks or scatters the balls as piled together at the beginning of the game, hence, the first shot or play, or the right to the first play, as, it is my *break*.—15 In *fort*, same as *breast*, 1.—16 A large, high-set, four-wheeled vehicle, with a straight body and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for footmen.—17 A regular sale of tobacco at the time when the hog-heads are first opened. [Local, Virginia.]—18 The quantity of hemp prepared in one year.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp of the break of the year 1790. *Mass Mercury*, April 20, 1796
19 Same as *breck*, 4.—**Break of day**, the first appearance of light in the morning, the dawn, daybreak.
He arrived with his guide, a little after *break of day*, at Charing cross. *Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade*
Break of the forecask (*naut*), the after-edge of the topgallant forecask.—**Break of the poop** (*naut*), the forward end of the poop deck.
breakable (brāk'ka-bl), *a*. [*< break + -able*] Capable of being broken.



We shall see what a *breakable* barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly. *Marrin, Gates of Herat*, viii
breakage (brāk'kāj), *n* [*< break + -age*] 1 The act of breaking.—2 The amount or quantity of anything broken, as, the *breakage* was excessive, allowance for *breakage* of goods in transit.—3. *Naut*, the act of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold.
breakax (brāk'aks), *n* 1 A large tree of Jamaica, *Sloanea Jamacensis*, natural order *Tiliaceae*.—2 A species of *Citharexylum* with exceedingly hard wood, found in Mexico.
breakbone fever. See *fever* and *dengue*.
breakbones (brāk'bōnz), *n* An English name of the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from the fragility of its joints.
break-circuit (brāk'sēr'kit), *n* Any device for opening or closing an electrical circuit; a circuit-breaker.
breakdown (brāk'doun), *n* 1 A falling apart, as of a carriage; a downfall, a crash, hence, a failure, a collapse.
Well here is another *breakdown*.
T Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I 1
The complete *breakdown* of the Republican party in the state. *The American*, VII, 180
2 A noisy, lively dance, sometimes accompanied by singing, as in the southern United States. [U S.]
Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with.
New England Tales
Here is a belle Africaine, so exhilarated by her surroundings that she is dancing a *break down*.
New Princeton Rev, II, 86

breaker (brāk'kēr), *n*. [*< ME. brekore, < break + -er*] 1. One who or that which breaks anything, as a machine to crush ores, stones, and other hard substances. Specifically—(a) A coal getter or hewer, one who breaks down the coal so that it can be conveyed away to the place where it is raised to the surface. [Somersetshire, Eng.] (b) A structure in which coal is broken, sized, and prepared for market. [Anthracite region of Penn.] (c) One whose occupation it is to break up old ships, a ship breaker. (d) *Molt*, a cup shaped covering, usually made of lead, which serves to break a tube of glass or plaster of Paris at the proper time for igniting the charge in fuses of a certain construction. *Farrow, Mil Encyc*. (e) In *cotton-manuf*, a breaking engine (which see). (f) In *iron-manuf*, a carding machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected. (g) A light, strong plow for breaking new ground.
2 A violator or transgressor, as, a *breaker* of the law.—3 A wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface, generally in the plural.

The night winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild sea now.

Byron, Child Harold, I 13

4. [In this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp *barrica*, a keg.] A small water-cask used in boats to supply the crew with water and for ballast.—5 A trainer, as of horses or dogs. = *Syn*. 3 See *wave*.

breakfast (brek'fast), *n* [Late ME *brekefaste*, *< break + fast*, *n*. Cf *F déjuneur*, a breakfast, *< déjeuner*, break fast see *déjeuner*] 1 The first meal in the day, the meal by which one breaks the fast lasting from the previous day, the food eaten at the first meal.—2 A meal or food in general.

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden*

Act's breakfast. See *act*.
breakfast (brek'fast), *v* [*< breakfast, n*, orig. two words, *break fast*] 1 *trans* To furnish with the first meal in the day, supply with breakfast.

II. *intrans* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*.
Prison Ep to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1680

breakfast-cap (brek'fast-cap), *n* A small cap, usually made of muslin or lace and ribbons, worn at breakfast by women.

The Mistress, in a pretty little *breakfast-cap*, is moving about the room with a feather duster.
C D Warner, Backlog Studies, p 71

breakfasting (brek'fas-ting), *n* The act of taking breakfast, a party at breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. *Chesterfield*

break-in (brāk'in), *n* In *carp*, a hole made in brickwork with the ripping-chisel, to receive a plug, the end of a beam, or the like.

breaking (brāk'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *break, v*, = *& brechung*] 1 In *worsted-manuf*, the process of uniting the short slivers, as received from the comb, into one continuous rope or sliver, by doubling and running through drawing-webs.—2. [Imitation of *& brechung*] In *philol*, the change of one vowel to two before certain consonants, as, in Anglo-Saxon (where the phenomenon abounds), *earm* for **arm*, *arm*, *eorth* for **erthe*, *earth*, etc.

breaking-diameter (brāk'ing-di-am'e-tēr), *n* The diameter of a test specimen of metal at the point of rupture when subjected to tensile stress. It is measured and used to determine the area of the cross section at that point after rupture. The comparison of this area with the original area of the same cross section gives the degree of constriction or the percentage, technically called the *contraction of area*.

breaking-engine (brāk'ing-en'jin), *n* In *cotton-manuf*, the first carding-machine following the lapper, a breaker.

breaking-frame (brāk'ing-frām), *n* A machine for splicing and stretching slivers of wool.

breaking-weight (brāk'ing-wät), *n* The weight which must be hung from a rod of given cross-section or placed upon any structure in order to break it. It measures the cohesion of the material experimented upon.

The floor was loaded with pig iron to one fourth of its *breaking weight*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p 293.

break-iron (brāk'i'ēr), *n* In carpenters' planes with double irons, the top or front iron, the lower edge of which is in contact with the face of the lower cutting-iron just above its cutting edge. As the shaving is cut, the break-iron turns or breaks it away from the wood.

break-lathe (brāk'lāth), *n*. A lathe having a gap in its bed, in order to increase its swing or capacity for turning objects of large radius; a gap-lathe or gap-bed lathe. *E. H. Knight*.

breakman, *n*. See *brakeman*.

breakneck (brāk'nek), *n.* and *a.* [*< break + obj. neck*] *I. n.* 1. A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business.

To me a breakneck To do't, or no, is certain
Shak., W. T. I. 2

2. A steep place endangering the neck

II. a. Endangering the neck or life, extremely hazardous. as, he rode at a breakneck pace

On chimney tops, over the roofs, on every
lamp iron, signpost, breakneck coln of vantage, sits
patriotic 'courage Carlyle, French Rev

break-off (brāk'ōf), *n.* The part of the action of a breech-loading firearm immediately behind the breech

break-promise (brāk'prom'is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise

I will think you the most pathetic break promise, and
the most hollow lover Shak., As you like it, iv. 1

breakshare (brāk'shūr), *n.* [A perversion of *braxy*, simulating *break*, + *share*] A term sometimes used as an equivalent to *braxy*

breakstaff (brāk'stāf), *n.* The handle of a blacksmith's bellows J. S. Phillips

breakstone (brāk'stōn), *n.* [*< break + obj. stone*, after the L. name *saxifraga*, *< saxum*, *n.* rock, + *frangere*, to break, with special reference to their use as a remedy in cases of calculus] A name given to several different plants, especially to species of the genus *Saxifraga*, to pimpernel (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*), and to the parsley-piert (*Achemilla arvensis*)

break-up (brāk'up), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A disruption, a dissolution of connection, a separation of a mass into parts, a disintegration, a disbandment

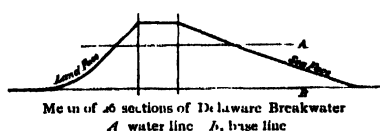
Seldom was there a greater break up among the speculators than in the autumn of that year J. S. Mill

The general break up of parties which took place last decade The American, VIII. 278

II. a. Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, or the like as, a break-up party or ceremony

break-van, *n.* See *brake-van*

breakwater (brāk'wā'tēr), *n.* [*< break + obj. water*] Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, or sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth, England, is 5,100 feet in length, 839 feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet at top and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set off of 66 feet. The sea slope from set off to top is 1 in 5. The largest work of the kind in the United States is the Delaware breakwater, at the southern extremity of Delaware Bay,



2,558 feet long at top, with an ice breaker 1,351 feet long. **Floating breakwater**, a contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of stone in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves

bream (brēm), *n.* [*< ME bream, breme, < OF breme, F brême, < OHG brasma, brama, MHG brasem, brausen, G brassen = OS brissemo = D brasen = OSw brasn, Sw brasen = Dan brasen, a bream, from the same source as barse = bass¹, cf brasse¹*] 1. A fish of the family Cyprinidae, *Abramis brama*, common in the fresh waters of Europe. It has a compressed and rather deep body, a short obtuse snout, small and somewhat inferior mouth, uniserial pharyngeal teeth, the dorsal fin of about 12 rays, and the anal fin with 28 to 31 rays commencing under the last of the dorsal s. It sometimes attains a weight of 12 to 14 pounds. The flesh is in mild and little esteemed. Also called *yellow bream*. See *Abramis*

2. A cyprinoid fish related to the preceding, as for example the white bream or breamlet, or resembling it in having a deep body, as the carp-bream, *Carassius gibelio*, a variety of the crucian-carp — 3. A name given to various *Sparidae*, more fully called *sea-brems* in England, for example, to species of *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, *Pagellus*, and *Cantharus*, and in the United States to *Diplodus holbrooki*, the pinfish, and to *Lagodon rhomboides*, the sailor's-choice. See out under *Lagodon* — 4. A fish of the family *Bramidae*, as Ray's bream, *Brama rays*. — 5. In some parts of the United States, a centrarchoid fish, such as the common sunfish, *Lepomis gibbosus*, and various species of the related genus *Lepomis*, as the blue bream, *Lepomis pallidus*. — Blue bream, the *Lepomis pallidus* — Bream fam-

ily, the sea-brems, or *Sparidae* — **King of the breams**, *Pagellus erythrinus* — **White bream**, a fish of the family *Abramidae*, *Abramis (Bleca) bairdii*, common in European waters. It is much like the bream, but has a shorter anal fin, larger scales, and two rows of pharyngeal teeth

bream² (brēm), *t. t.* [Prob., like the equiv *broom²*, connected with *brōm¹*, *D. brem*, furze, from the materials commonly used] *Naut.*, to clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by applying to it kindled furze, reeds, or other light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent materials, which may then be easily swept off. Also called *broom*

bream³, *n.* [*< ME as if *breme = OHG bremo, MHG brem, n., G bieme, f., the same, without the formative -s, as brumse see brumse and breezel¹*] Same as *breeze¹*

breamflat (brēm'flāt), *n.* A local English (Cambridgeshire) name of the white bream

bream (brēm), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*] To sweat, perspire [*Prov. Eng.*]

brear (brēr), *n.* See *breer¹*

breard (brērd), *v.* Same as *brand*

breast (brēst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brest*, *< ME brest, breast, < AS brēost* (neut., usually pl.) = OS *brōst* = OFries *brīast* = Icel *brjóst* = Sw *bröst* = Dan *bryst*, neut., = (with variation of vowel and gender) OFries. *brust*, *brust*, *brōst*, *NFries brōst* = MLG *borst*, LG *borst* = D *horst* = OHG MHG *brust*, G *brust*, fem., = Goth *brusts*, fem. pl., orig. perhaps a dual form, origin uncertain. Not being found out side of Teut., the origin has been sought in the Teut. verb, AS *berstan*, etc., E *burst* see *burst*] 1. One of two soft protuberant bodies, adhering to the thorax in women, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants, the mammary gland and associated structures — 2. The outer part of the thorax, or the external part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beasts

My Iustace might have sat for Heracles,
So muscular he spread, so broad a breast
Tennyson, Garden of Eden's Daughter

3. In *catom*, the lower or sternal surface of the thorax — 4. Figuratively, the seat of the affections and emotions, the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets, the affections, the heart

Pass by my outside,
My breast I dare compare with any man
Shak., Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1

Each in his breast his secret sorrow kept Rowe

5. The mind, the secret thoughts

The choice and removal of a nation, however war by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the breast of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office Brougham

6. In *music*, the chest; capacity for singing

An excellent song, and a sweet songster, a fine breast of his own B. Jonson

In singing the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs, which are so essential an organ in this respect that to have a good breast was formerly a common periphrasis to denote a good singer

Sir J. Hawkins, Hist. of Music in 1666

7. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front, like the human breast, or below, like the breast in the lower animals. Specifically — (a) In *agri*, the front part of the mold board of a plow (b) In *arch*, (1) The portion of a wall between a window and the floor (2) The portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment (c) In *knights*, the lower surface of a hand rail, rafter, etc. (d) In *mining*, (1) The chamber or room in which coal is being mined (2) The face at which the working is going on (3) In metal mining, a point at which a large quantity of ore is being worked, as a fine breast of ore (c) The front part of a furnace (f) Same as *breast¹*, 1

In order that a wheel may be a breast wheel, it must be provided with the breast or central trough

Rankine, Steam Engine, § 150

(g) The swelling portion of a hub

8. That part of certain machines against which the breast of the operator pushes, as in the breast-drill, breast-plow, etc. — 9. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast, or side by side

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twos and fours in a breast, and the horse by sixes Swift

10. A bush for a small shaft or spindle. **Back and breast**. See *back¹* — **Pillar and breast**. See *pillar¹* — To make a clean breast of, to disclose (secrets which weigh upon one's mind or conscience), make full confession of

breast (brēst), *v.* [*< breast, n.*] *I. trans.* To oppose with the breast, act with the breast upon, bear the breast against, hence, to meet in front boldly or openly, stem

Behold the threaten sails,
Borne with the invisible and creep ing wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.)

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted

II. intrans. To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3

breast-backstay (brēst'bak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay*

breast-band (brēst'band), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a band of canvas or a rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see) — 2. A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar

breast-beam (brēst'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or fore-castle — 2. The cloth-beam of a loom — 3. The forward transverse beam of a locomotive

breast-board (brēst'bōrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand

breast-bone (brēst'bōn), *n.* [*< ME brestbon, < AS brēstbān, < brest, breast, + bān, bone.*] The bone of the breast, the sternum

breast-chains (brēst'chānz), *n. pl.* Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames. Usually called *breast straps* when leather is used instead of chains

breast-cloth, *n.* A stomacher

breast-clout (brēst'klout), *n.* A bib for a child

breast-deep (brēst'dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet, as high as the breast.

Set him breast deep in earth, and furnish him
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1

breast-drill (brēst'dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling

breasted (brēst'ed), *a.* 1. Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition) as, broad-breasted, deep-breasted, etc. — 2. In *music*, having a chest as, "singing men well breasted," *Fiddes*, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128

breast-fast (brēst'fast), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel, as the bow-fast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft

breast-gasket (brēst'gas'ket), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket

breast-harness (brēst'hār'nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar

breast-height (brēst'hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the interior slope of a parapet

breast-high (brēst'hī), *a.* As high as the breast

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast high in sand Dryden, Cuck and Fox

breast-hook (brēst'huk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See out under *stem*

Her huge bows rose up, showing the bright copper and her stem and breast hooks dripping, like old Neptune's locks, with the brine

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10

breasting (brēst'ing), *n.* [*< breast + engl.*] 1. In *mech.*, the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. It follows closely the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. Also called *breast*. See *breast wheel*

2. The bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works — 3. A method of deer-hunting in which several horsemen ride abreast through the cover and shoot from the saddle

Breasting is employed where the deer make their home in very high grass, such as is to be found on some of the prairies of the South west

G. B. Grinnell, Gun and Rod, p. 152

breasting-knife (brēst'ing-nīf), *n.* In *shoe-making*, a knife used in cutting a clean face on the side of the heel of a boot or shoe next to the waist

breast-knee (brēst'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large knee fitted in the bows of a ship against the apron and stemson, to give additional strength

breast-knot (brēst'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast

What may we not hope from the influence of this
breast knot? Addison, Frocholder

breast-line (brĕst'lin), *n.* A rope used to unite the pontoons of a floating bridge

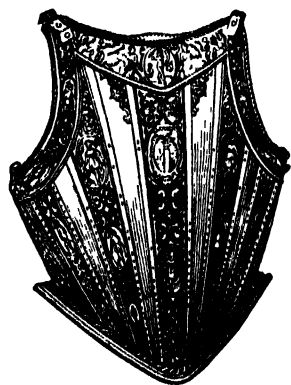
breast-molding (brĕst'mōl'ding), *n.* 1 The molding on a window-sill — 2. Paneling beneath a window

breast-pain (brĕst'pān), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground

breast-pang (brĕst'pang), *n.* Angina pectoris. See *angina* [Rare]

breastpin (brĕst'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening or for ornament, a brooch, a scarf-pin

breastplate (brĕst'plāt), *n.* [ME *brēstplate*, < *brēst* + *plāt*] 1 A square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, consisting of the same textile fabric as the ephod, and bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, set in gold. The breastplate was hung by chains of gold to that part of the ephod which was on the shoulder, and the lower side was secured to the girdle by blue laces, for this purpose four rings of gold were secured to the four corners. It was also called the *breastplate of judgment*, because it contained the Urim and the Thummim. 2 The armor for the front of the body, when made in one piece reaching from the waist to about the collar-bone. It was not introduced until a very late period in the history of armor, and was not common until the early years of the sixteenth century, when armor for the limbs was being abandoned. See *back and breast* (under *back*), *corselet*, and *cuirass*.



Breastplate 16th century, steel ornamented with gilding and bearing a coat of arms on the breast. (From "L'Art pour Tous")

3 A strap that runs across a horse's breast — 4 A plate or piece which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use. Also called *conscience* and *palette* — 5 The sternum or central piece on the lower side of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs — 6 The lower shell or plastron of a tortoise. *Darwin*

breast-plow (brĕst'plou), *n.* A kind of spade with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed to propel it, for cutting and paring turf

breast-pump (brĕst'pump), *n.* A small suction apparatus for drawing milk from the breast

breast-rail (brĕst'rāl), *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of a breastwork on the quarter-deck of a ship

breast-ropes (brĕst'rōp), *n.* *Naut.* an old term for *parrel-ropes*. See *breast-band*, 1

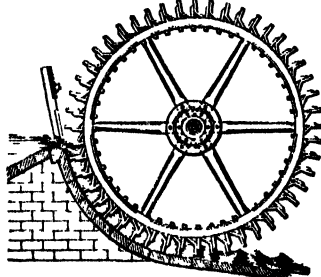
breast-strap (brĕst'strap), *n.* A strap used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames or collar — **Breast-strap slide**, an iron loop sliding on the breast strap and taking the wear of the ring on the end of the neck yoke

breast-summer, *n.* See *breast-summer*

breast-wall (brĕst'wāl), *n.* 1 A retaining wall at the foot of a slope — 2 A wall built breast-high

breastweed (brĕst'wēd), *n.* A name given to the lizard's-tail of the United States, *Saururus cernuus*, from its use as a remedy in mammary inflammation, etc

breast-wheel (brĕst'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel with radial flouts or buckets, upon which the



Breast-wheel

water is admitted at any point from about the plane of the axle to 45° or more above it. The water is confined to the floats by a breasting of planks or masonry, almost touching the periphery of the wheel and extending from the bottom of the sluice to near the lowest point of the wheel. If the water is admitted to the wheel at a point very near its summit and on the same side as the sluice, it is called a *pitch back wheel*

breast-wood (brĕst'wūd), *n.* In *hort.*, the shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls

breastwork (brĕst'wĕrk), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense — 2 *Naut.*, a sort of balustrade of rails or moldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends, and also incloses the fore-castle both before and behind — 3. The parapet of a building.

breath (brĕt), *n.* [Another form of *bret*, *brit*, *q v*] A local English name of the turbot

breath (brĕth), *n.* [Early mod E *breth*, < ME *breth*, *breth*, < AS *brēth*, *breath*, odor, of OHG. *brādam*, MHG. *brādem*, G. *brādem*, *broden*, steam, vapor, exhalation, perhaps connected with AS *brēdan* = OHG. *brātan*, MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten*, roast, broil (see *brawn*), and with Gr. *πνέω*, burn, blow. The vowel in *breath*, originally long, has become short, while remaining long in the verb *breathe*] 1† Vapor, steam, exhalation

Then schalle thou caste
Into the pot and cover in hast,
And loke no brethe ther passe out.

Labour Curs Cocorum, p. 19

That is blode and fire and brethe of smoke
Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 4727

When breimly brended those bestez, & the brethe ryced,
The savour of his sacrafyse sogt to hym euen
That all spedez & spyllez

Adventive Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 509

2. The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration
My breath to heaven like vapor goes
May my soul follow soon!

Tennyson, *St. Agnes Eve*

3. Ability to breathe, life as dependent on respiration
No man has more contempt than I of breath. *Dryden*

4. The state or power of breathing freely, as, to be out of breath, to be in breath
The king shall drink to Hamlet a better breath
Shak, *Hamlet*, v. 2

I lose my colour, I lose my breath. *Tennyson*, *Elaine*

5. A single act of breathing, a respiration as, he swears at every breath, to draw a full breath
Between two breaths what crowded mysteries lie,
The first short gasp, the last and long drawn sigh!

O. W. Holmes, *A Rhymed Lesson*

Hence — 6. The time of a single respiration, a single act, an instant
The historian makes two blunders in a breath
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ll. 14

Sweet and bitter in a breath

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, ll.

7. Respite, pause, time to breathe
Give me some little breath, some pause
Shak, *Rich. III.*, iv. 2

8. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. [Rare]
But, for your health and your digestion sake,
An after dinner's breath. *Shak*, *T. and C.*, ll. 3

9. A respiratory movement, as of free air; a blowing
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface

Addison, *Cato*, l. 4

10. Spoken words, speech. [Rare]
Art thou — thou — the slave that with thy breath hast kill'd
Mine innocent child?

Shak, *Much Ado*, v. 1

I will stand,
Like the earth's center, unmoved — Lords, your breath
Must finish these divisions

Beau and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, v. 1

11. A mere word, a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance, a trifle
A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy
Shak, *Lucresce*, l. 212

A breath can make them, as a breath has made

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 54

12. An odorous exhalation.
The breath
Of the fading edges of box beneath.

Tennyson, *Song*

13. In *philol.*, a breathing; aspiration, aspirate sound
Even in the latest Semitic alphabets the breaths and soul consonants of the primitive Semitic alphabet have retained their original character

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, l. 134.

14. Opinion; sentiments: as, I would fain hear his breath on this matter. *Jamieson*, [Scotch.] — **Breath of the nostrils**, in the Bible, vital breath (see *Gen. ii. 7*), hence, anything essential to the existence of a person or an institution, the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it

No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the breath of their nostrils. *Brougham*.

Out of breath, breathless, short of breath

Too much breathing put him out of breath.

Milton, *Ep. Hobson*, ll.

To gather breath. See *gather* — To get one's second breath, to recover the free use of the lungs after the first exhaustion incident to running, rowing, etc. [Colloq.] — Under the breath, in a whisper — With bated breath. See *bate*

breathable (brĕ'wā-bl), *a* [*< breathe + -able.*] Capable of being breathed, respirable

breathableness (brĕ'wā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being breathable

breathe (brĕth), *v.*, pret. and pp. *breathed*, ppr. *breathing* [*< ME. brethen*, *breathe*, blow, exhale odor, < *breth*, *breath*: see *breath*] 1. *intrans.* 1 To draw air into and expel it from the lungs, respire, figuratively, to live.

When he breathed he was a man. *Shak*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

Where, in the vast world,

Doth that man breathe, that can so much command

His blood and his affection?

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1

I did

God's bidding and man's duty, so, breathe free

Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 253.

2. To make a single respiration
Before you can say, Come, and Go,
And breathe twice. *Shak*, *Tempest*, iv. 1

3. To take breath, rest from action
Breathe awhile, and then to 't again
Shak, *1 Hen. IV.*, ll. 4

Well, let this breathe a while

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, v. 1

4. To pass, as air, blow as, "when winds breathe sweet," *Shak*, *Lover's Compl.*, l. 103.

Oh, breathe upon thy ruined vineyard still,

Though like the dead it long unmoved has lain

Jones Verr, *Poems*, p. 88.

5. To give utterance to disparaging or calumnious remarks, make insinuations with upon.
You must come to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours, or breathed upon her picture. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1

6. To exhale, as an odor, emanate
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, l. 184

7. Figuratively, of inanimate things, to be instinct, be alive
The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill breathed with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Durrail*.

II. *trans.* 1 To inhale and exhale in respiration as, to breathe vitiated air — 2 To inject by breathing, infuse with into as, "to breathe life into a stone," *Shak*, *All's Well*, ll. 1.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. *Gen. ii. 7*

Where faith made whole with deed

Breathes its awakening breath

Into the lifeless creed. *Lowell*, *Comm. Ode*

3. To exhale; send out as breath, express, manifest
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment?

Milton, *Comus*, l. 245

They [the Indians] entered into an agreement to twenty nine rules, all breathing a desire to conform themselves to English customs. *Emerson*, *Historical Discourse at Concord*

4. To exercise, keep in breath
Methinks every man should beat thee, I think
thou wast created for men to breathe themselves upon thee

Shak, *All's Well*, ll. 3.

I'll send for one of these fencers, and he shall breathe you, by my direction

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 4

5. To inspire or blow into; cause to sound by breathing
They breathe the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior*

6. To utter, speak; whisper.
Or let the church, our mother, breathe her curse.

Shak, *K. John*, ll. 1.

Thus breathes she forth her spite. *Shak*, *Lucresce*, l. 762.

That breathe a thousand tender vows

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xx.

7. To suffer to rest or recover breath.
He breath'd his sword, and rested him till day

Spenser, *F. Q.*, vi. xl. 47

A moment now he slack'd his speed,
A moment breathed his panting steed.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, l.

8. To open and bleed (a vein)
Every village barber who breathed a vein

Encyc. Brit., xi. 503.

To breathe one's last, to die

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace, had breath'd his last

breathed (brētht), *a* [*< breath, n, + -ed²*] 1

Endowed with breath, exercised
A man so breath'd, that certain he would fight, you,
From morn till night *Shak, l. l. v. 2*

If I be just, all praises must
Be given to well breath'd Hilian Thrust
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3

2 Out of breath

Mr Talkingshorn arrives in his turret room, a little
breathed by the journey up *Dickens, Bleak House, xli*

3 In *phlōl*, uttered with breath as distinguished from voice, surd or mute — 4. In compounds, having that capacity for breathing indicated by the prefix *as*, *short-breathed*

breather (brē'θiə), *n* 1 One who breathes or lives

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue, than a *breather* *Shak, A and C, iii. 3*

2. One who utters or whispers

For my authority in arts of a credent bulk
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather* *Shak, M for M, iv. 4*

3. One who animates or inspires

The *breather* of all life does now expire,
His mild father summons him away *Norris*

4 Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, etc., that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs [*Colloq*]

So here we are at last — that hill is a *breather*
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 11

breathful (brēth'fūl), *a* [*< breath + -ful*] 1 Full of breath as, "the *breathful* bellows," *Spenser, F. Q., IV v. 38* — 2 Odorous, fragrant

Fresh Costmarie and *breathful* (anemill)
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 105

breathing (brē'θing), *n* [*< ME brethyng, a current of air, verbal n of breathe, v*] 1 Respiration, the act of inhaling and exhaling an as, "a difficulty of *breathing*," *Melmoth, 11 of Pliny, vi. 16*

She sleeps her *breathings* are not heard
In palace chambers far apart *Tennyson, Day Dream*

2 Aspiration, secret prayer or desire

Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state
Tillotson, Sermons, I. xxiv

3 Aerial motion, respiratory action

There's not a *breathing* of the common wind
That will forget thee *Woodworth, To Toussaint l'Ouvrière*

4 Figuratively, a gentle influence or operation, inspiration as, the *breathings* of the Spirit
The air

Is like a *breathing* from a rare world *N. P. Willis*

5† A breathing-place, a vent

The warmth dislodges the clinks and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes
Dryden

6 Physical exercise, from the fact that it calls the lungs into free play as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten

I lack *breathing* and exercise of late *Scott*

7. Utterance, words

I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose
Shak, A and C, i. 3

8. Time taken to recover breath, hence, a stop, a delay

Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing*
Shak, Much Ado, ii. 1

Give me a little *breathing*, till I can
Be able to unfold what I have seen

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3
Thou hast open'd our difficult and sad times, and given us an unexpected *breathing* after our long oppressions
Milton, Def. of Hum. Remonstr.

9. In *gram*, aspiration or its absence, or a sign indicating it. In Greek there are two *breathings*, the aspirate (*spiritus asper*) or the rough *breathing*, indicated by a mark (') equivalent to our letter *h*, and the lenis (*spiritus lenis*) or the smooth *breathing* (') indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus *o* is equal to *h*o, but *o* is to *o* — *Breathing capacity* See *capacity*

breathing-hole (brē'θing-hōl), *n* 1 A vent-hole, as in a cask — 2 One of the spiracles or stigmata through which insects respire. Also called *breathing-pore* — 3 The spiracle or blow-hole of a cetacean — 4 A hole in the ice where an aquatic mammal, as a seal, comes up to breathe.

breathing-mark (brē'θing-mārk), *n* 1 In music, a small mark (*, ' or v) placed above a vocal score, indicating the point at which the singer may properly take breath — 2 Same as *spiritus*

breathing-place (brē'θing-plās), *n* 1 A place where fresh air can be breathed; a vent.

Each bough finding some sufficient *breathing place* among the other branches

Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 194

2 The place for a pause in a sentence or a poetic verse, a cesura

That cesura, or *breathing place*

Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy

breathing-pore (brē'θing-pōr), *n* 1 In *physiol*, a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the cuticle of plants. See *stoma* — 2. Same as *breathing-hole*, 2

breathing-space (brē'θing-spās), *n* A breathing-time, an intermission of exertion

breathing-time (brē'θing-tim), *n* Pause, relaxation

We may have some *breathing time* between our promise and its accomplishment *By Hall, Cases of Conscience*

breathing-tube (brē'θing-tūb), *n* In *entom*, the respiratory tube of certain aquatic larvae and dipterous puparia. It is a slender integumental prolongation bearing at the tip one or both of the anal stigmata through which the insect obtains air at the surface of the water or semifluid film in which it lives. The breathing-tube is also possessed by certain adult heteroptera

breathing-while (brē'θing-hwīl), *n* An intermission of exertion, a breathing-time *Shak*

Except when for a *breathing while* at eve,
Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran

Beside the river bank *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*

breathless (brēth'les), *a* [*< ME brathles, < brath + -less*] 1 Without breath, dead

Denies the rites of funeral fires to those
Whom *breathless* bodies yet he calls his foes

Druiden, Pal and Arc, l. 84

2 Out of breath, spent with labor or exertion

Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But *breathless* all, Fitz James arose

Scott, L. of the L., v. 16

3 That takes away the breath

How I remember that *breathless* flight!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv

4 Marked by an apparent forgetfulness to breathe, absorbed, eager, excited

The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with *breathless* attention to some old cronie of a negro, who was the oracle of the family

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 168

The holy time is quiet as a nun

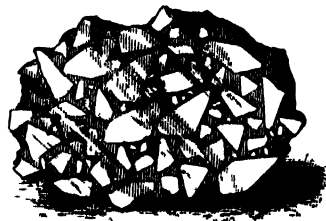
Breathless with adoration

Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, l. 30

breathlessness (brēth'les-nes), *n* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion, difficulty in breathing

breath-sound (brēth'sound), *n* In *physiol*, a sound caused by the movement of the air in the lungs in respiration. Also called *respiratory murmur* — *Cogged breath-sound*, in *pathol*, an interrupted or jerky respiratory sound, most marked in inspiration. Also called *cog wheel respiration*

breccia (brēch'iā), *n* [*It, formerly also breccia, gravel, now technically breccia, = F breche, connected with It breccia = Sp Pg brecha, < F breche, a breach, all of Teut origin see breach, and cf brash¹, n*] A conglomerate in which the fragments, instead of



Breccia — Polished Surface

being rounded or water-worn, are angular. The term is most frequently applied to volcanic masses made up of fragments which have become consolidated into rock before becoming rounded by friction against each other or by the action of water

brecciated (brēch'i-ā-ted), *a* [*< breccia + -ate¹ + -ed²*] Having the character of a breccia

According to Professor Ramsay the *brecciated*, sub-angular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone are of glacial origin

J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 294

brecciation (brēch-i-ā'shon), *n* [*< breccia + -ation*] The condition of being brecciated

See *breccia*

brecht, *n* A Middle English form of *breach*

brecham (brēch'am), *n* [*Se, also brechame, prob of Celtic origin of Gael braghdeach, a horse's collar, braghdean, a cow's or calf's collar, = Ir braghdean, a collar, Gael bradcan, a little collar, dim of brad, a horse-collar, a brecham, = Ir brad, a collar, < Gael Ir braghad, neck, throat, windpipe.*] A collar for a work-horse. [*Scotch.*]

brechan, breckan (brēk'an), *n*. A Scotch form of *brecken*

breche¹, *n* An obsolete spelling of *breach*

breche², *n* An obsolete spelling of *breach*

Brechites (brē-kī'tēs), *n* [*NL, < Gr βρεχίτης, to wet see rain, and cf aspergillum*] Same as *Aspergillum*, 2

breck (brēk), *n* [*< ME bricke, var of breke, a break, breach, etc see break, and cf break, n, brich¹, and brack¹, all ult < brach, q v*] 1† A break, breach, fracture *Tusser*

Swich a fairmess of a necke

Had that swete that bore not bricke

Nas ther noon seen *Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 940*

2† A bruise *Kersey, 1708* — 3† A breach, a gap in a hedge — 4 [Also called *brak*, prop land broken up and allowed to lie fallow.] A piece of unclosed arable land, a sheepwalk, if in grass *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*] — 5 A large new-made inclosure *Gosse* [*Prov Eng*] — 6 A field [*Suffolk, Eng*]

The bird chosen breeding place was in wide fields — *brecks*, as they are locally called of winter corn *Fudge Brit, IV 578*

breckan, *n* See *brechan*

breckins (brēk'ins), *n* A dialectal variant of *brecken*

bred¹ (brēd) Pretent and past participle of *breed*

bred², *n* An obsolete spelling of *bread¹*

brede¹, *n* and *v* See *bread²*

brede², *n* See *bread³*, *brud¹*

brede³, *v* t [*Early mod E, < ME broden, < AS brēdan, roast see brawn*] To roast

bredge¹, *n* An obsolete form of *brudge¹*

bredge², *v* t See *brudge²*

bred-sore¹ (brēd'soi), *n* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Also called *breed*

bre¹ (brē), *n* [*Se, also bruc, bruc, broo, < ME bre, full form breu, < AS brūc, also brūc, a potage of meal, pulse, etc, = Fries big = D brūj = MLG brū, brūj = OItG brūo, MHG brū, brūe, G brū, broth, etc Connection with brew¹, v (AS brēwan, etc), is doubtful*] Broth, soup, juice, sauce, water, moisture of any kind [*Scotch*]

bre² (brē), *n* A dialectal variant of *bray⁴*, *bray*

bre³ (brē), *v* t [*E dial*] To frighten *Hallucell* [*North Eng*]

bre⁴ (brē), *n* A dialectal variant of *brow*

brech (brēch), *n* [*< ME brech, breche, brech, also unassimilated breka, brak, prop pl and meaning "breaches," the covering of the breach (whence the double pl breeches, the now prevalent form in that sense see breeches), < AS brēc, also brēc (pl of the unrecorded sing *brēc), breeches (the additional sense of "breach," given by Bosworth, rests on a doubtful translation of a single passage), = OFries brōk, pl brīk, = D broek = MLG brōk, LAi brook = OHG bruch, MHG bruch, G bruch = Icel brōk, pl brakr, breeches (Sw bracka, breeches, brok, naut, breeching), = ODan brog, breeches, hose, Dan brog, naut, breeching (cf L brāca, pl, breeches) > It braca = Sp Pg braga = Pr braga = OF brac, breeches, F brac, a swaddling-band, > E bray³ and brail, q v), regarded as of Celtic origin, cf Bret bragez, but the Gael Ir brayg, breeches, is perhaps from E*

The relation of the Teut forms to the Celtic is uncertain.] 1† Breeches

Thyn olde *brech* *Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 486*

That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And not have stol'n the *brech* from Lancaster

Shak, 3 Hen VI, v. 5

2 The lower part of the body behind — 3 The hinder part of anything, specifically, the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm back of the barrel, including the rear of the latter in breech-loaders — 4

Naut, the angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*

brech (brēch), *v* [*< brech, n*] 1. *trans* 1.

To put into or clothe with breeches

Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breched* *Macaulay, Hist Eng, xx*

Have I not shaved my people, and *breched* them?
Landor, Peter the Great

2 To cover to the breech or hilt [*Rare*]

Here, the murderers,
Stepped in the colours of their trade, their daggers

Unmanly *brech* d with gore *Shak, Macbeth, ii. 3*

[Various other readings and interpretations, such as *breched* (colled with a dark yellow), *drenched*, *sheathed*, etc, have been proposed by Shakespearean commentators.]

3 To whip on the breech

Had not a courteous serving man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have breeched me.

Robert Taylor (1612), *Hog hath Lost his Pearl*, vi

4 To fit or furnish with a breech as, to breech a gun — 5 To fasten by a breeching

II. *intrans* To suffer whipping on the breech

I am no breeching scholar in the schools
Shak, I of the 4, iii 1

breech-band (brēch'band), *n* Same as *breeching*, 3

breech-barrow (brēch'bar'ō), *n* A large high truck used in moving bricks in a brick-yard

breech-block (brēch'blok), *n* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. See *breech-mechanism*, also cut under *breech-loader*

breech-clout (brēch'klout), *n* The cloth covering the breech, worn by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples

breeches (brīh'ez, formerly and still occasionally brē'chez), *n* pl [*<* ME *briche*, *briches*, pl, usually *briche*, *brich*, also *bricke*, *brēk* (*>* Sc *broeks*, *bruk*, etc.) see *breach*, itself pl] 1 A bifurcated garment worn by men, covering the body from the waist to the knees, or, in some cases, only to mid-thigh — 2 Less properly, trousers or pantaloons. **Breeches Bible** See *Bible* — To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband said of a wife

Children rule, old men go to school, women wear the breeches
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, To the Reader

=Syn. See *trousers*

breeches-buoy (brīh'ez-boi), *n* In the life-saving service, a name given to an apparatus, like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for the purpose of landing persons from the wreck

breeching (brīh'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *breech*, *v*] 1 A whipping on the breech

I view the prince with Aris
tatt his eyes,
Whom looks we as a breech
ing to a boy
Marlowe (and *Shakespeare*?),
[*Edw III*]



Breeches-buoy

2 Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep — 3 That part of a horse's harness which passes round its breech, and which enables it to back the vehicle to which it is harnessed. The breeching is connected by straps to the saddle and shafts. Also called *breech-band*. See cut under *harness* — 4 In naval gun, a strong rope passed through a hole in the cascabel of a gun and fastened to bolts in the ship's side, to check the recoil of the gun when it is fired — 5. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace

breeching-bolt (brīh'ing-bōlt), *n* A bolt in a ship's side to which the breeching is fastened

breeching-hook (brīh'ing-huk), *n* A curved hook on the shafts of a carriage to which the breeching of the harness is secured

breeching-loop (brīh'ing-lōp), *n* *Naut*, a loop of metal formerly cast on the breech of guns, through which the breeching was passed

breechless (brēch'les), *a* Without breeches, hence, naked

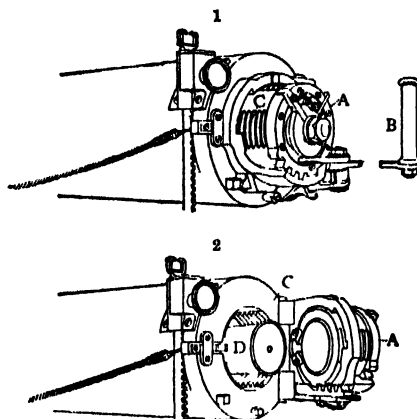
He bekeze by the bale fyre, and *breechless* hym semed
Mort. Arthur (b. 178), l 1048

breech-loader (brēch'lō'der), *n* A firearm loaded at the breech. The term is generally confined to small arms, whether used in hunting or in war, large guns being usually referred to as *breech-loading cannon*. The earliest European firearms were made to load at the breech, but as soon as accuracy of aim and long range were demanded this plan was abandoned, as the mechanical appliances of the day did not allow of accurate fitting and quick working of the breech piece. Since about 1840, however, breech-loading firearms have been made success fully, and have gradually come into general use for all purposes. Rapidity of firing, ease of cleaning, and close adjustment of the missile to the bore, excluding windage, are the advantages of this form of arm. See cuts under *rifle*

breech-loading (brēch'lō'ding), *a* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle applied to firearms as, a *breech-loading rifle*

breech-mechanism (brēch'mek'a-nizm), *n* The parts comprised in the breech of a gun,

specifically, the mechanical device for opening and closing the breech of a gun in loading and firing. See *fermeture*



The Dashiell Breech Mechanism

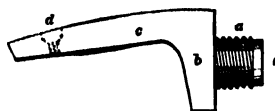
1 Breech block rotated and withdrawn 2 Breech open and empty cartridge case started out by extractor A Breech block, B Handle by means of which breech block is rotated C Interrupted screw D Cartridge

breech-piece (brēch'pēs), *n* 1 The wrought-iron welded coil shunk on the rear end of the steel tubes of the Fraser system of heavy guns

2 A heavy mass of steel which supports the wedge in the Krupp system of guns

breech-pin (brēch'pin), *n* In gun, a mounted plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a firearm

In a breech-loader the plug forms the bottom of the charging chamber or well, in a muzzle-loader it forms the bottom of the bore



breech-screw (brēch'skrō), *n* a plug b tenon c tang d tang screw
Same as *breech-pin*

breech-sight (brēch'sit), *n* That sight of a gun which is placed next the breech, the hind sight

breech-wrench (brēch'rench), *n* A wrench employed in turning out the breech-pin of a muzzle-loading firearm

breed (brēd), *v*, pret and pp *bred*, ppr *breeding* [*<* ME *breiden*, *<* AS *brēdan*, nourish, cherish, keep warm (= D *broeden* = MLG *broden*, LG *brōden* = OHG *bruoten*, MHG *bruten*, G *bruten*, brood, hatch), *<* brōd, brood see *brood*, *n*, and cf *brood*, *v* *Breed* is related to *brood* as *feed* to *food*] I. *trans* 1 To procreate, beget, engender; hatch

Let every mother breeds not sons alike
Shak, Tit And, ii 3

2† To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process

The worms that did breed the silk
Shak, Othello, iii 4

Children would breed their teeth with less danger
Locke

3 To cause, occasion, produce, originate.

I have bestow'd, to breed this present peace
Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 2

I honour philosophical instructions, and bless the wits which bred them
Sir P. Sidney, Apol for Poetrie.

Even when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till assurance breeds a doubt.
Conquer, Conversation

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities
Tillotson

4 To produce, be the native place of as, a pond breeds fish; a northern country breeds a race of stout men

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never breed
Milton, Comus, l 266

Why doth Africa breed so many venomous beasts, Ireland none?
Burton, *Anat. of Mel*, p 298

The barren soil does not breed fevers, crocodiles, tigers, or scorpions.
Emerson, Compensation.

5 To bring up, nurse and foster, take care of during the period of growth as, born and bred.

Young Archas,
A boy as sweet as young, my brother breeds him,
My noble brother Brisky breeds him nobly
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v 7

Ah! wretched me! by fates avers decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed
Dryden

6. To form by education; train: as, to breed a son to an occupation; a man bred at a university: commonly with up

To breed up the son to common sense
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires.

The trade he breeds them up in
Locke

7. To procure by the mating of parents, and rear for use as, to breed canaries; to breed cattle for the market — Bred out, degenerated

The strain of man's bred out

Into baboon and monkey
Shak, T of A, i 1

Well bred, having good manners, well instructed as, his actions show him to be well bred. See *well bred*

A gentleman well bred, and of good name
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 1

I have not seen a cobbler [in Paris] who is not better bred than an English gentleman

Sydney Smith, To Mrs Sydney Smith

=Syn. 1 To generate — 5 To nourish, nurture — 6 To educate, school, discipline — 7 To raise

II. *intrans* 1 To beget or bear offspring, produce young, be fruitful used figuratively of increase generally

That they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful
Gen viii 17

Where they most breed and haunt.

Shak, Macbeth, i 6

I make it [money] breed as fast
Shak, M of V, i 3

The mother had never bred before
Carpenter

2. To have birth, be produced, arise, grow, develop as, maggots breed readily in carrion

As fester'd members rot but by degree,
Till bones, and flesh, and sinews fall away,
So will this base and envious discord breed
Shak, 1 Hen VI, iii 1

3 To procure the birth of young with from as, to breed from a mare of good stock — 4† To be pregnant

Mercy, being a young and breeding woman, longed for something that she saw there, but was ashamed to ask
Thunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii 4th chaps

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related — To breed true, to produce offspring exhibiting the same characteristics of form, color, and general qualities as the parents said of animals, poultry, etc., of pure breed

breed (brēd), *n* [*<* *breed*, *v*] 1 A race or progeny from the same parents or stock, especially, a race of men or other animals having an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common, which are transmitted by heredity, hence, family, extraction as, a breed of men in a particular country, horses or sheep of good breed

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed
Shak, K John, ii 1

The fairer race of Arabs, the most despised by their fellow countrymen, and the most hard favored, morally as well as physically, of all the breed

R P Burton, El Medinah, p 250

Hence — 2. Sort, kind in a general sense

This courtesy is not of the right breed

Shak, Hamlet, iii 2

3† A number produced at once, a hatch, a brood as, "above an hundred at a breed," *N Grew* — 4† Increase of any sort, especially interest on money, usury

For when did friendship take
A breed of barren metal of his friend?
Shak, M of V, i 3

5† Breeding
That country is a very greete soyle of cattell, and verye fitt for breede
Spenser, State of Ireland

breed-bate (brēd'bāt), *n* [*<* *breed*, *v*, + obj *bate*³, *n*] One who breeds or inherits to quarrels as, "no tell-tale nor no breed-bate," *Shak*, M W of W, i 4.

breeder (brē'der), *n* 1 One who or that which breeds, procreates, or produces young. used especially of the female

You love the breeder better than the male
Shak, 3 Hen VI, ii 1

2 One who educates or rears, figuratively, that which rears

Italy and Rome have been the best breeders of the worstest men
Aeschylus, The Scholemaster

3. One who or that which produces, causes, or brings about as, he was a breeder of dissensions

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good
Shak, T G of V, iii 1

4 One who procures the birth of young, one who raises a particular breed, as of animals; technically, in herd- and stud-books, the owner of the dam at the time of the birth of the animal recorded — 5† Same as *bred-sore*.

breeding (brē'ding), *n* [Verbal *n* of *breed*, *v*] 1 The act of generating or producing — 2. The rearing of cattle or live stock of any kind, particularly by mingling or crossing one strain

of a species or variety with another, with a view to improve the breed. See *cross-breeding* and *in-and-in* — 3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge

Shak., All's Well, II 3

4. Deportment or behavior in social life, manners, especially good manners as, good *breeding* (politeness), a man of no *breeding* (that is, a very ill-bred man)

As men of *breeding* sometimes men of wit

T avoid great errors, must the less commit.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I 259

In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him all ways welcome Macaulay, Dramatists of the Restoration

5† Descent, extraction

Hon't gentleman, I know not your *breeding*

Shak., 2 Hen IV, v 3

Breeding in the line, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage = *Syn* 1 Generation, production 2 Raising — 3 Training, discipline

breeding-cage (brē'ding-kāj), *n* 1 A contrivance used by entomologists for rearing insects in captivity, as a box of wire netting, a jar covered with cloth, or any similar arrangement — 2 A large cage, with a box, pan, or compartment for a nest, in which a pair of birds are placed for breeding in captivity

breeding-pen (brē'ding-pen), *n* 1 A pen or enclosure, or a yard with the necessary house for shelter, in which animals or poultry are confined for the purpose of producing pure-bred stock — 2 At exhibitions of poultry, a certain number of females, commonly four, but sometimes five, shown, together with a male, in competition for a prize

breeding† (brē'ding), *n* [*< breed + -ing*] A native, an inhabitant

Over most and fow all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place — which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedings* of the place — do live

Pepys, Diary, Sept 17, 1663

breek¹, *n* Scotch, northern English, and obsolete form of *breck*

breek², *n* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *breck* or *breach*

brecks (brēks), *n pl* Scotch and northern English form of *breches*

I have linen *brecks* on B Jonson, Magnific Lady, v 4

breeme¹, *n* An old spelling of *beem*¹

breeme², *a* See *brim*²

breer¹ **breer** (brēr), *n* [= *brer*, *q v*] A common English name for the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, and the dogrose, *Rosa canina* hence *Brerecuff*, *Brerecraft*, and other names of places

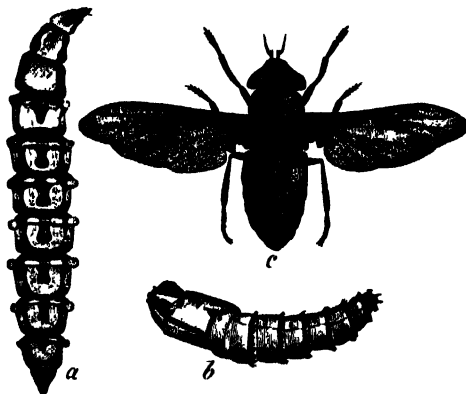
The amorous birds now pair in every brake,

And build their mossy homes in field and brake

Shelley, Adonais, viii

breer² (brēr), *n* and *v* [*< Se*] Same as *bravd*

breese, *n* See *breaze*¹



Black Breeze (*Tabanus atratus*)
a, larva, b, pupa, c, imago (All slightly enlarged)

breaze¹ (brēz), *n*. [Also written *breene*, early mod E *brize*, *brize*, *brise*, *brusc*, < MF. *breue*, < AS *brēōa*, *brīōva* (only in glosses), a gadfly, not found in other tongues, and supposed to be an irreg reduction of **brimsa* (also cited as AS, but not well authorized see *brimsa*, *brimsay*) = MD. *bremsa*, D. *brems* = OHG. *brimsa*, MHG. *brimsa*, G. *bremsa* = ODan. *brimsa*, *bremsa*, Dan. *bremsa* = Sw. *brimsa*, a horse-fly; also (without the formative -s) *bream* = OHG. *brema*, MHG. *brema*, MD. *brema* (see *bream*³); so named, perhaps, from its buzzing cf. AS *breman*, roar, OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, roar, buzz, MHG. *G. brummen*, D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere*, roar. see

*brim*¹ Cf. Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee, perhaps from the same root] A gadfly, a horse-fly; specifically, one of certain strong-bodied dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidae*. There are many species. The larvae live in moist ground, and are subaquatic. The black breeze, *Tabanus atratus* (Fabricius), is one of the largest North American species. Also called *breaze* *fly*

But he them all from him full lightly swept,

As doth a Steare, in heat of summers day

With his long taile the *brizen* brush away

Spenser, F. Q., VI i 24

Runs like a heifer bitten with the brize

About the court B Jonson, New Inn, v 1

breaze¹, *v* [*< breaze*¹, *n*] To buzz

breaze² (brēz), *n* [Early mod E also *brize*, *briss*, = G. *brise* = Dan. *bris*, < F. *brize*, now *brise*, a breeze, = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *brisa*, the northeast wind, cf. It. *brezza*, a cold wind, possibly same as *bise*, *q v*, with intrusive -r] 1 A moderately brisk wind, a movement of air not so strong as a gale as, a refreshing *breaze*, a stiff *breaze* at sea

The heat of Summer [in Virginia] is in June, July and August, but commonly a cool *Brisea* asswages the violence of the heat

S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America

(1670) p. 5

From land a gentle *breaze* arose at night

Dryden

2 A noisy quarrel, a disturbance, a row

[Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order, and then

my, who expected a *breaze*, told his wife to behave quickly

Marryat, Sharpleyow 1 xv

Land-breeze, sea-breeze, breezes blowing respectively from the land to or over the sea, and from the sea over the land. The former is apt to blow especially by night and the latter by day, and in some regions this alternation occurs with great regularity = *Syn*. *Gust* etc. See *wind, n*

breaze² (brēz), *v* [*< pret* and *pp* *breazed*, *ppr* *breazing* [*< breaze*², *n*] To blow gently [Rare] — To *breaze* up (*naut*), to blow with greater strength, freshen

breaze³ (brēz), *n* [= E dial. *briss*² (*q v*), dust, rubbish, < F. *bris*, rubbish, fragments, breakage, etc., < *briser*, break see *bruse* and *brasil*, and of *debris*. But in sense 2 perhaps < OF. *brise*, cinders, orig live coals, F. *braise*, live coals see *brase*¹] 1 House-sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, etc — 2 The material sifted out from house-ashes, extensively used in burning bricks, cinders [Eng.]

breaze-fly (brēz'fī), *n* Same as *breaze*¹

breaze-oven (brēz'uv'n), *n* 1 An oven for the manufacture of small coke — 2 A furnace designed to consume breaze or coal-dust

breazy (brē'zī), *a* [*< breaze*² + -y] 1 Of the nature of a breeze, blowy, windy

The *breazy* call of incense breathing men

Gray, Elegy

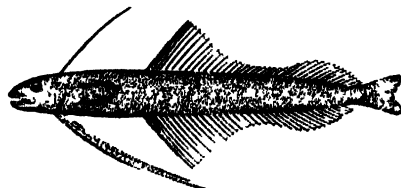
2 Fanned with gentle winds or breezes as, the *breazy* shore — 3 Figuratively, brisk, lively, sprightly as, a *breazy* essay

The chapter on "Value" is particularly fresh and *breazy*

The American, VIII 87

bregma (brég'mā), *n*; *pl.* *bregmata* (-mā-tā) [NL, < Gr. *βρεγμα*, also *βρεγμα*, the front part of the head, sinuiput, prob. < *βρεγχεω*, wet, moisten, perhaps akin to E. *rain*, *q v*] In *anat*, the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull, the anterior fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is soft, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain. Also written *brechma* and *breichma*. See cut under *cranium*.

Bregmaceros (brég-mas'e-ros), *n* [NL, < Gr. *βρεγμα*, the front part of the head, the sinuiput, + *κερας*, horn] A genus of anacanthine fishes,



Bregmaceros atlanticus

containing a few small pelagic species, and representing in some systems a family *Bregmacerotidae*.

bregmacerotid (brég'ma-se-rot'id), *n* A fish of the family *Bregmacerotidae*

Bregmacerotidae (brég'ma-se-rot'id-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Bregmaceros* (-rot-) + -idae] A family of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Bregmaceros*. They have a robust caudal portion truncate or convex behind, almost without procurent caudal rays above or below, with an antemedian anus, moderate sub

orbitals, terminal mouth, jugular ventrals abnormally developed, an occipital ray, a continuous dorsal fin mostly confined to the caudal portion, and an anal nearly similar to the long dorsal. The few known species are of small size, and inhabitants of the high or deep seas, their nearest relatives are supposed to be the codfishes.

bregmata, *n* Plural of *bregma*

bregmatic (brég-mat'ik), *a* [*< bregma* (-t-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the bregma as, *bregmatic* tension

brehon (bré'hon), *n* [*< OIr* *brithem*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < OIr. *breth*, Ir. Gael. *broith*, f, OIr. *bráth*, m, judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period

In the territories of each sept, judges called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with principal simplicity on turf benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies

Hallam, Const. Hist., III 190

Brehon laws, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten and developed by the brehons, were largely embodied in an early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine "pillars of Erin," under the superintendence of St. Patrick, and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous brehons, the "Royal Cormac" and the "Learned Cennfaula." This system of law was not entirely superseded by English laws among the native Irish until about 1650

breithauptite (brít'houp-tít), *n* [After the German mineralogist J. A. F. *Breithaupt* (1791-1873)] An antimonide of nickel occurring in hexagonal crystals and also in massive forms. It has a copper-red color and brilliant metallic luster

breitoline (brít'ō-lín), *n* [Named for the inventor, L. Breit.] A musical instrument of the violin family, having five metal strings and a compass somewhat lower than a viola. It is fastened upon a table, like a zither, and played with a bow

breloque (bré-lok'), *n* [F., origin uncertain] A seal, locket, charm, or other small trinket or article of jewelry attached to a watch-chain

bremet, *a* See *brim*⁴

bremely†, *adv* See *brimly*

Bremen blue, green, etc. See the nouns.

bremly†, *adv* See *brimly*

brén¹ (brén), *v* [*< ME* *brennen*, the usual form of *burn*¹, *q v*] An obsolete or dialectal variant of *burn*¹

Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brén*

Spenser, F. Q., III vii 16

The Romans this Night (Candlemas Day) went about the City of Rome, with torches and candles *brénning* in worship of this Woman *brénna*, for hope to have the more helpe and succour of her *brénne* Mars

J. Brand, in Bournes Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 224

brén², *n* An obsolete variant of *bran*¹

Chaucer

brennage (brén'āj), *n* [*< OF* *brénage* (ML. *brénagium*) = *brén*, ML. *brénnum*, bran see *bran*¹] In *old law*, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds

brénningly†, *adv* Burningly, ardently *Chaucer*

brent¹ (brént), *a* [= *bran*¹, *q v*] 1 Steep; upright, straight, high — 2 Smooth, unwrinkled applied to the brow [*< Scotch*]

Your bonnie brow was *brent* Burns, John Anderson

His fair *brent* brow, smooth as th' uncrinkled deep

When a the winds are in their caves asleep Ramsay

brent² (brént), *n*. Same as *brent-goose*

brenta (brén'tā), *n* [It.] An Italian liquid measure, generally equal to about 18 or 19 gallons. But the *brenta* of Crema was only 10½ United States gallons, and the *brenta* of Rome was 97.8. The last was quite exceptional

brente (brén'tō), *n* [Cf. *brenta*] A Swiss liquid measure, varying in capacity from 10.31 to 17.66 gallons

brent-fox (brént'foks), *n* See *brant-fox*

brent-goose (brént'gōs), *n* [Also *brant-goose* and *brant-goose*, often shortened to *brent*, *brant*, G. *bréntgans* (> prob. It. *branta*), all due to Ice. *brantgās* (= Sw. *brantgās* = Dan. *brantgās*), < *brandr* (= Sw. *brand* = E. *brand* with reference prob. to the color; cf. *brant-fox*) + *gās* = Sw. *gās* = Dan. *gās* = F. *goose*] The *brent* or *brant*, a goose, *Branta* *brenta*, of the family *Anatidae*, inhabiting most of the northern hemisphere. It is smaller than most geese, and has the head neck, and bill black, the neck with patches of small white stripes, the tail coverts white, and the body colors dark. It breeds in high latitudes, migrating south

Brent goose (*Branta benta*)

in the autumn. There are several varieties. Also called *brant* goose and *brant* quon.

brenthian (bren'thi-an), *n* and *a* [*< Brenthus* + *-ian*] *I. n* A beetle of the genus *Brenthus*.

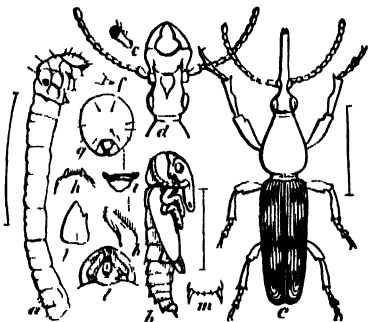
II. a Of or pertaining to the genus *Brenthus*.

brenthid (bren'thid), *n* A beetle of the family *Brenthidae*.

Brenthidae (bren'thi-dē), *n* *pl* [NL, *< Brenthus* + *-ida*] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects, related to the *Cuculionidae*.

They are of an elongate form and have long snouts and moniliform antennae. The genus is numerous.

Brenthus (bren'thus), *n* [NL, *< Gr βρενθος*, an unknown water-bird, also, with var *βρενθος*, applied to a singing bird] *1* A genus of snout-beetles, remarkable for the excessive length and narrowness of the body. The beak in the female is long and filiform. In the male, short, with the mandibles at the tip much more developed and of exceptional form. The numerous species, mostly tropical, constitute now a distinct family of rhynchophorous beetles, and

Northern Brenthian *Brenthus (hupzatus) minutus*

a larva; *b* pupa; *c* female beetle; *d* head of male beetle; *e* first joint of male antenna; *f* leg of larva; *g* head of larva; *h* front view; *i* tubum of larva; *j* tubum of larva; *k* mandible of larva; *l* maxilla of larva; *m* head of larva from beneath; *n* end of body of pupa dorsal view. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the genus *Brenthus* has been separated into numerous genera. Only one species, *Brenthus (hupzatus) minutus* (Drury), inhabits the eastern portion of the United States. The larva bores into the hard wood of oak trees usually after those have been felled. The males are very pugna-cious. Also *Brenthus*.

2 A genus of geese, proposed by Sundevall in 1873 to replace *Branta*. [Not in use.]

brent-new (brent'nū), *a* A Scotch form of *brant-new*.

Cotillon *brent new* frae France. Burns, Tam o' Shanter

Brentus (bren'tus), *n* Same as *Brenthus*, *1*.

brequet-chain (bre-ket'chān), *n* [Said to be named after a celebrated French watchmaker named *Briquet*, but influenced by *F. briquet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the watch-key is sometimes attached, a fob-chain.

brere, *n* See *breer*.

brésillet (brā-zē-lā'), *n* [F, *brasil* see *brasil*] Same as *brasilletto*.

brezomer, bressummer (bros'om-er, -um-er), *n* Corruptions of *breast-summer*.

brest (brest), *n*. *1*† An obsolete spelling of *breast*—*2*. In *arch*, a torus. [Rare or obsolete.]

brest (brest), *r* and *n* An obsolete variant of *burst*.

breast-summer, breast-summer (brest'sum'-er), *n* In *arch*, a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over a shop-window, a lintel. Corruptly written *brezomer, bressummer*.

bret (brel), *n* [F dual, var of *birt, burt*, origin unknown (cf *bret*)] A local English name (in Cornwall) of the brill, and also of the turbot.

breteuse (bre-tē's), *n*. [OF. *breteuse*, F. *breteuse*, *breteuse*, the battlements of a wall, etc. see *breteuse*, *breteuse*, the reg. E form of the word.] In medieval fort. (a) A tower of timber of several stories, crenelated, loopholed, and fitted with other contemporary devices for offense and defense. It differed from the *belfry* in that it was fixed instead of movable. (b) A construction of timber, of a more or less temporary character, projecting from a wall, etc., especially over a gateway or a passage, which by its aid could

Breteuse (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*)

be more readily commanded by the garrison through machicolations, etc. Such breteuses are distinguished from *hoarding* in that the latter forms a continuous gallery crowning a wall or a tower, while the former are isolated on three sides.

breteuse (bre-tē's), *a* [Pp of OF. **breteuse*, *breteuse*, provide with battlements, *< breteuse*, *breteuse*, etc. see *breteuse*] In *her*, battled on both sides, the projections coming opposite each other said of a bend, a fesse, or the like. Also spelled *breteuse*.

breteused (bre-tē'st'), *a* In *her*, same as *breteuse*.

breteused, *a* [ME, also *breteused*, pp, equiv to *breteused*] Furnished with a breteuse.

breteuse, *a* [ME, also *breteuse*, *< AS brete*, *brete*, top, brim see *brat*] + *-ful*] Brimful as, "brimful of pardons," Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. C. T. 1. 687.

brethelt, *n* A variant of *brothelt*.

bretherhede, *n* An old form of *brotherhood* Chaucer.

brethren (brē'thēn), *n* Plural of *brother*. See phrases under *brother*.

breteuse, *n* Same as *breteuse*.

Breton (brē'ton), *a* and *n* [F, *a* and *n*; ult. same as *Briton*, q. v.] *I. a*. Relating to Brittany or Bretagne, a former province in northwestern France, or to the language of its people.

Here on the Breton strand.

Not Briton. Tennyson, Mand. xlv.

II. n. *1*. A native of Brittany—*2*. The native language of Brittany, Armorica (which see).

brett (bret), *n* [Perhaps from the proper name *Brett*] A four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat. E. H. Knight.

breteuse, *a* See *breteuse*.




breteuse (bret'is), *n* Same as *breteuse*.

Bretwalda (bret'wōl-dā), *n* [AS *Bretwalda*, otherwise *Bryten*, *Breten-walda*, *-weald*, a title of uncertain meaning, occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A. D. 827), *< Bret*, otherwise *Bryt*, sing. of *Bretias*, *Bryttas*, Britons, or *Bryten*, Britain (but this is disputed), + *-weald* (in comp), a ruler, *< wealdan*, rule see *wield*] A title sometimes applied to an Anglo-Saxon king whose supremacy over some or all of the other kingdoms was acknowledged. The nature of this supremacy is unknown.

It was to these exploits that Cædwalla owed that dignity of *Bretwalda*, which Ælle before him had gained by the destruction of Anderida.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 382.

breunnerite (brō'nēr-īt), *n* [After Count *Brunner* of Austria] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesium and iron, whitish, and after exposure brownish, in color. It occurs usually in rhombohedral crystals, and is intermediate between the rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium (magnesite) and iron (siderite).

breve (brēv), *n*. [*< It. breve* = F. *brève*, *t. bref*, *m.*, *< L. brevis*, short. see *brief*.] *1*. In music: (a) The third variety of note used by medieval musicians, having one half or one third the value or duration of a long note, or *longa*; its form was . (b) In modern notation, the longest note used, having double the duration of a semibreve. Its form is either  or . It occurs rarely, since the semibreve or whole note is commonly regarded as the longest note necessary, and as the standard to which all other notes are to be referred.

2† In law, a writ, a brief—*3* In writing and printing, a mark (v) used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed is short—*4*† In pros, a short syllable.

Corrector of *breves* and *longes*. Hall, Rich. III., an. 3. *5* [*< F. bref*, fem. *brève*, short, from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the ant-thrushes of the family *Pitidae*. Also called *brachyurus*. See *Brachyurus*, *2*.

breve, *v. t* [*< ME breven* (= MD *brieven* = OHG *brīevan* = Icel *brēfa*), *< ML. brevare*, write down, narrate, prop. note in brief, *< L. brevis*, brief, whence *breve*, E *brev*, a writing, a brief see *breve*, *n*, *brief*, *n*, and *v*, and *bre-viate*] *1* To write down, describe.

As hit is *breved* in the best boke of romaunce. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 2521.

2 To enter in a book, book, brief. The clerk of the coehyn shalle alle thyng *breve*. *Books of Curtesy*, l. 558.

At countyng stuarde schalle ben, Tylle alle be *breved* of wax so grene, Wrytan in to boke, with out let, That be fore in tabulz has ben sett. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

3 To tell, say.

Breve us this name. King Alsaunders, p. 78.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n* and *a* [*< ME brevet*, a letter of indulgence, *< OF. brevete*, F. *brevet* (ML *brevetum*), a commission, license, etc., lit. a short writing, dim of OF *brui*, F. *bref*, a writing see *brief*] *I. n* *1*† A letter of authority; a commission.

I wol go fecche my box with my *brevettes* And a bulle with bishopps letters. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 649.

2 In the British and American armies, a commission to an officer which promotes him to a higher rank, without conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. In Great Britain it does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant colonel and confers the right to a corresponding advance in command. In the United States army it extends from the rank of first lieutenant to that of lieutenant general, but gives no advanced command except by special assignment of the President. *Brevets* are conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for "gallant actions and meritorious services."

They give *brevets* to majors and captains to act as colonels in the army. *Seyt*, Journal to Stella, Letter 61.

3 A patent, a warrant, a license, a commission, an official diploma in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]

II. a Assigned or conferred by brevet, appointed by brevet.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service, and when such nominal rank has been held for a certain number of years, it is usually converted into substantial rank. *A. Pomblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed.

Brevet officer. See *officer*.

brevet (brē-vet'), *v. t*, pret and pp *brevetted*, ppr *brevetthng* [*< brevet*, *n*] To confer brevet rank upon.

brevetcy (brē-vet'si), *n* [*< brevet* + *-cy*] Brevet rank. [Rare.]

brevextensor (brēv-eks-ten'sor), *n* [NL, contr. of *brevus extensor*, short extensor] A short extensor muscle. [Rare.]—*Brevextensor digitorum*, the short extensor of the toes, a muscle lying upon the instep, usually called *extensor brevis digitorum* *Coues*.

breviary (brē-vi-ā-ri or brē-vi-ā-ri), *n*, *pl. breviaries* (-ri-z) [ME *breviar*, *< L. brevarium*, an abridgment (ML specifically in def. 2), noun of *breviarius*, abridged, *< brevis*, short; see *brief*] *1*† An abridgment, a compend; an epitome. *Holland*—*2* In the *Rom. Cath.* Ch., a book containing the daily offices which all who are in major orders are bound to read.

It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which from their great length were exhausting. It is made up largely of the Psalms, passages of the Old and New Testaments and the fathers, hymns, anthems, etc., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. A similar book, known as a *portiforium* or *portase*, was in use in England before the Reformation. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the English Book of Common Prayer is mainly a translation and condensation from the breviary according to the use of Sarum. Besides the Roman breviary, which is in most common use, there are also others of various ar-

rangements, either of certain religious orders or local, often of historical interest.

3. A name given to similar compilations used in the Greek and Oriental churches — *Absolutions in the breviary*. See *absolution*. *Breviary of Alaric*, a compilation of the written and unwritten laws of Rome, made by Alaric II, king of the Visigoths, A. D. 506.

breviate, *v* t [*L. brevatus*, pp. of *brevare*, shorten, < *brevus*, short. Cf. *abbreviate* and *breve*, *v*] To abridge. *Sherwood*. See *abbreviate*.

breviate, *breviat*, *n* [*L. brevatus*, *breviatum*, neut, pp of *breviare*, shorten: see the verb] 1. A short compend, a brief statement, a summary.

I will give you a *breviat* of all that hath been spoken. *Middleton*, *Family of Love*, v 3.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have been published and dispersed with great activity. *By Porteus*, *Charge to Diocese of London*.

2 A lawyer's brief. *S. Butler*.

breviature (brē'vī-ā-tūr), *n* [*L. breviate* + *-ure*] An abbreviation. *Johnson*. [Rare]

brevicaudate (brēv-i-kā'dāt), *a* [*L. brevis*, short, + *cauda*, tail] Having a short tail, brachyurous.

Breviceps (brēv'i-seps), *n*. [*NL*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *caput*, in comp. -*ceps* (-*capit*-), head] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Brevicipitidae*.

brevicipitid (brēv-i-sip'i-tid), *n* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Brevicipitidae*.

Brevicipitidae (brēv'i-sip'i-tī-dē), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Breviceps* (-*ipit*-) + *-idae*] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Breviceps*.

They have dilated sacral diapophyses, precostals, the coracoids directed moderately backward and much dilated forward on the epicoracoid cartilage, and no teeth in the upper jaw. The species are few and are confined to Africa. Also written *Bremicpitidae*.

breviductor (brēv-i-duk'tor), *n* [*NL*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *ductor*, leader] The short adductor muscle of the thigh, the adductor brevis. [Rare]

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n* [So called from being used in printing breviers, < *G. brevier*, < *F. bréviere*, < *L. breviarium*, a breviary: see *breviary*] 1 A size of printing-type measuring 112 lines to the foot, next larger than minion and smaller than bourgeois. The larger type of this Dictionary, as in the present paragraph, is *brevier* — 2 Figuratively, something smaller than another taken as a norm. *Cowen*, *Key to N. A. Birds*.

breviflexor (brēv-i-flek'sor), *n* [*NL*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *NL. flexor*] A short flexor muscle. [Rare] See *flexor* — **Breviflexor digitorum**, the short flexor of the toes. Also called *flexor brevis digitorum* — **Breviflexor hallucis**, the short flexor of the great toe. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis pedis* — **Breviflexor minimi**, the short flexor of the little finger or the little toe. Also called *flexor brevis minimi digiti* — **Breviflexor pollicis**, the short flexor of the thumb. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis*.

brevifoliate (brēv-i-fō'lī-āt), *a* [*L. brevis*, short, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*] In bot., having short leaves.

brevilingual (brēv-i-ling'gwāl), *a* [*L. brevis*, short, + *lingua* = *F. tongue*] Having a short or small tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevilingues* or *Brevilingua*.

Brevilingues (brēv-i-ling'gwēs), *n* pl [*NL*, pl of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued, < *L. brevis*, short, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of birds including the hoopoes and kingfishers, or the *Upupidae* and *Alcedinidae* of modern authors.

Brevilingua (brēv-i-ling'gwī-ā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued: see *Brevilingues*] In some systems of classification, a group of *Lacertidae*, or lizards, comprising those with an elongated and sometimes snake-like body, a short tongue, and generally eyelids contrasted with *Mesilingua*, *Crassilingua*, *Vermilingua*, etc.

breviloquence (brē-vil'ō-kwens), *n* [*L. brevilocus*, < *breviloquen* (-*loc*-), short-speaking, < *brevus*, short, + *loquens*, ppr of *loqui*, speak] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare]

brevi manu (brē'vi mā'nū), [*L*, lit. with a short hand: *brevi*, abl of *brevus*, short, *manu*, abl of *manus*, hand: see *brief* and *manual*.] 1 Offhand, immediately; without delay, at once — 2 At or by one's own hand, without the intervention of another, specifically, in *Scots law*, on one's own authority, or without legal warrant.

breviped (brēv'i-ped), *a* and *n* [*L. brevis*, short, + *pes* (-*ped*-) = *E. foot*] 1. *a*. In ornith., having short feet.

II. *n*. A bird having short feet.

brevipen (brēv'i-pen), *n* [*L. brevipennis*: see *Brevipennes*.] A bird having short wings; specifically, one of the *Brevipennatae* or *Brevipennes*.

Brevipennatae (brēv'i-pē-nā'tē), *n* pl [*NL*, fem. pl. of *brevipennatus*, short-winged: see *brevipennate*.] A group of brachypterous or short-winged web-footed birds, the *Brachypteres* or *Pygopodes*, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, loons, and grebes. [Not in use.]

brevipennate (brēv-i-pen'āt), *a* and *n* [*NL. brevipennatus*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*] 1. *a*. Having short wings; brachypterous, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatae* or *Brevipennes*.

II. *n*. A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (brēv-i-pen'ēr), *n* pl [*NL*, pl of *brevipennis*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *penna*, wing: see *penn*.] In Cuvier's classification of birds, the first family of *Grallae*, comprising the ostriches and cassowaries, emus, dodos, and dindie birds, and the apteryx, an artificial group, but in the main the same as *Struthionis* or *Ratitae*.

brevirostral (brēv-i-ros'tral), *a* Same as *brevirostrate*.

brevirostrate (brēv-i-ros'trāt), *a* [*L. brevis*, short, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak] In ornith., having a short bill.

Brevirostres (brēv-i-ros'trēs), *n* pl [*NL*, < *L. brevis*, short, + *rostrum*, beak] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Cursores*.

brevity (brēv'i-tī), *n* [*L. brevis*, < *brevus*, short] 1 Shortness; especially, surprising or excessive curtailment of the thing spoken of as, the brevity of human life. Specifically — 2 Shortness in speech or writing, conciseness: condensation into few words.

Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak*, *Hamlet* ii 2. This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant brevity and simplicity. *By Porteus*, *Rel. Observance of Good Friday*.

— *Syn* 2 Compression, terseness, pithiness, succinctness, condensation, sententiousness, cutness.

Brevortia (brēv'ōr'tī-ā), *n* [*NL*; named after Mr J. Carson Brevort, of New York.] A North American genus of herrings, family *Clupeidae*,



Menhaden, or Mossbunker (*Brevortia tyrannus*)

characterized by the elongated intestine and carinated scales. *B. tyrannus* is the well known mossbunker or menhaden, formerly included in the genus *Alona* or *Clupea* (A. or C. menhaden). See *menhaden*.

brew (brō), *v* [*ME. brewen* (pret. *brew*, later *browede*, *browed*, pp. *brouen*, later *browed*), < *AS. brecwan* (strong verb, pret. **brecan*, pl. **briuan*, pp. *brocwen*, found only in pp.) = *OFries. briuwa* = *D. brouwen* = *MLG. brouwen*, *brouen*, *bruen*, *l.G. brugen*, *bruen*, *brouen* = *OHG. briuan*, *MLG. briuwen*, *briwen*, *G. brauen* = *Icel. brugga* = *Sw. brugga* = *Dan. brygge*, brew, prob. connected with *L. de-frutum*, new wine boiled down, Gr. *βρωτος* (for **φρωτος*), a kind of beer, the primitive meaning, as indicated by the (probable) derivatives *broth* and *bread*, being prob. more general, 'prepare by fire,' hence 'boil, brew, bake.' See also *brewis*, *brosel*.] I. *trans*. 1. To produce as a beverage by fermentation; prepare (beer, ale, or other similar liquor) from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation — 2 To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; mingle, mix, concoct as, to brew a bowl of punch, "drinks brewed with several herbs." *Bacon*.

Brew me a bottle of sack. *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, iii 6. A witch who brewed the philtre. *Templeton*, *Templeton*.

3 To contrive; plot, prepare as, to brew mischief.

He brew this cursedness and al this synne. *Chaucer*, *Monk's Tale*, l. 386. I found it to be the most malicious and frantic surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been brewed. *Wotton*.

Or brew fierce tempests on the wintry main. *Pope*, *E. of the L.*, ii 85.

II. *intrans*. 1. To conduct the operations or the business of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour. *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, i 4.

2. To be in a state of preparation, be mixing, forming, or collecting, be impending, chiefly

in the present participle as, a storm is brewing in the west.

There is some ill a brewing toward my rest. *Shak*, *M. of V.*, ii 5.

From the appearance of the clouds a gale was evidently brewing. *Harryal*.

brew (brō), *n* [*ME. brew*, < *ME. brewen* (= *D. brouwen* = *G. brauer*), < *brui* + *-en*] The mixture formed by brewing, that which is brewed.

brew¹ (brō), *n* [*ME. brew*, < *ME. brewen* (= *D. brouwen* = *G. brauer*), < *brui* + *-en*] One who brews, specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors — **Brewers' grains**. Same as *draff*.

brew² (brō), *n* [*ME. brew*, < *ME. brewen* (= *D. brouwen* = *G. brauer*), < *brui* + *-en*] A mixed drink, drink brewed or prepared in any way.

I'll no pullet sperm in my *brewage*. *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, iii 5.

Some well spiced *brewage*. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wine. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.* II.

brewer (brō'ēr), *n* [*ME. brewer*, < *ME. brewen* (= *D. brouwen* = *G. brauer*), < *brui* + *-er*] One who brews, specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors — **Brewers' grains**. Same as *draff*.

brewery (brō'ēr-i), *n*, pl *breweries* (-iz) [= *D. brouwerij* = *G. brauerei*, < *brui* + *-ery*]

1 A brew-house, an establishment in which brewing is carried on — 2 **Brewers' grains** collectively, the beer-trade.

If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery*, it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew the maelstrom, which would destroy the dut. *C. Parnant*, *Essays on Trade*, I 79.

brewet, *n* [*ME. brewet*, < *OF. brouet*, pottage (r broth, dim of *brou*, broth, pl *broues*, > *L. brevis*, q. v.)] A kind of pottage.

brew-house (brō'hous), *n* [*ME. brewhouse* (= *OHG. brühūs*, *G. brauhaus*), < *brui* + *-house*.] A house or establishment in which the operations of brewing are carried on.

brewing (brō'ing), *n* [Verbal n of *brew*, *v*.]

1 The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented alcoholic beverage called ale or beer. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, clarifying, racking or vatting, and fining or cleaning.

2 The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3 A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make. *Holland*, *tr. of Pliny*, xiv 6.

brewis (brō'is), *n* [*ME. brewes*, *browes*, *brouwes*, etc., < *OF. broues*, prop. pl. from sing. **brou*, < *ML. brodum*, gravy, broth, < *OHG. brot* = *E. broth*, q. v. Cf. *brew*, *v*.] 1 **Broth**, pottage.

What an ocean of *brewis* I shall swim in! *Fletcher* (and another), *Prophets*, I 3.

Thou for all.

The kitchen *brewis* that was ever sweet. *Shak*, *Not once dare to look him in the face*.

Templeton, *Templeton* and *Lynette*.

2 Bread soaked in broth or the liquor in which beef is being boiled, also, brown bread warmed in milk.

brew-lockit, *n* A brewing.

I don't butt their churning, Their *brew locks*, nor their butts. *Middleton*, *The Witch*, I 2.

brewster (brō'stēr), *n* [*ME. brewster*, *brewstere*, *brewstere*, a female brewer, also a (male) brewer, < *bruiwen*, brew, + *-ster*] One who brews, a brewer, more especially, a woman who brews.

He [the chemist] is not a *brewster* like another but a man who adds new utility and value to every creature in the brewery. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 575.

brewster (brō'stēr), *n* The sweet-bay, *Magnolia glauca*. [New Jersey.]

brewsterite (brō'stēr-īt), *n* [After Sir David Brewster (1781-1868)] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in short prismatic crystals, a hydrous silicate of aluminum, strontium, and barium.

breydt, *v*. and *n*. See *braud*. *Chaucer*.

breziline (brē-zil'īn), *n* [*F. brésiline*] Same as *brasilin*.

brian (brī'an), *v* t [*E. dial*, perhaps for **brine*, < *brine*, orig. a burning. Cf. *brin*, var. of *burn*.] To keep fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or preserve the heat. [North Eng.]

briar, *briary*, etc. See *brier*, *briery*, etc.

briarbot (brī'ār-bot), *n* [*ME. briar*, *brier*, + (app. par.) *bot*, a var. of *but*.] A local Irish name of the fish called the angler. Several brier-like protuberances arm the head.

Briarean (bri-ā-rē-an), *a.* [*< LL. Briareus*, pertaining to the giant Briareus, *< Gr. Βριάρεως*, older (Homeric) form Βριάρεος, *< Βριάρεος*, strong] Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant of Grecian mythology fabled to have a hundred hands, hence, having or seeming to have many hands, reaching or grasping in many directions

Briareids (bri-ā-rē-i-dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Briarum + -ida*] A family of aleyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceae*, having an internal skeleton of calcareous spicules, but no horny axis

Briareum (bri-ā-rē-um), *n* [NL, *< LL. Briareus*, pertaining to Briareus see *Briarian*] The typical genus of aleyonarians of the family *Briareidae*

Briarids (bri-ā-rī-dē), *n pl* Same as *Briareidae*

briarable (bri-ā-n-ā-bəl), *a* [*< bribe + -able*] Capable of being bribed, liable to be bribed as, a bribable class of electors

Wendell had designated him by implication as a person bribed, or *briarable* *The Nation*, Jan. 13, 1870

bribe (bri-bā), *n* [*< bribe + -age*] Bribery

bribe (bri-b), *n* [*< ME. bribe, a gift, < OF. bribe, a gift, prop., as in ML. bribe, Picard bribe, a piece of bread given to a beggar, = Sp. bribe = It. bribe, vagrant y (cf. OF. brihan, also Sp. bribon, It. birbone, birbant, a vagrant), prob. orig. a piece broken off (cf. brick¹, brick²), < Bret. breva = W. breu, break, perhaps akin to E. break, q. v.] 1. A gift begged, a present*

This sompnoist
Rode forth to sompne a wile w. an old ribbo,
Feynling a cause for he wolde han a bribe
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 80

2. A gift or gratuity bestowed for the purpose of influencing the action or conduct of the receiver, especially, money or any valuable consideration given or promised for the betrayal of a trust or the corrupt performance of an allotted duty, as to a fiduciary agent, a judge, legislator, or other public officer, a witness, a voter, etc.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To shrink mine arm up like a wither'd shrub
Shak., i Hen. VI, III. 2

He that took the silver basin and ewer for a bribe,
thinketh that it will never come out
Latimer, 2d Sermon before Edward VI, 1550

His horse was a bribe, and his boots a bribe, and told us he was made up of bribes as an Oxford scholar is set out with other men's goods when he goes out of town, and that he makes every sort of tradesman to bribe him, and invited me home to his house, to taste of his bribe wine
Pope, Diary, III. 211

3. Anything that seduces as, the bribes offered by glory or power

bribe (bri-b), *v.* pret and pp *bribed*, ppr *bribing* [*< ME. briben, only in the sense of 'steal,' < OF. bribe = Sp. bribar, beg, go about begging, from the noun see bribe, n.] I. trans*

1. To steal

For this is no thief without a lonke,
That helpeth him to waschen and to souke
Of that he bribe can or borwe may
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 59

I bribe, I pull, I pill
Divide me like a *brib'd* buck, each a haunch
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5 (fol. 1628)

[Most modern editions read here *brib'd*]

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to for acting contrary to desire or duty, induce to a certain course of action by the gift or offer of something of value, gain over or corrupt by a bribe

How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *bribed* to combat on the English side
Dryden

No, sir, take your pitiful present, and know that I am not to be *bribed* to screen your villainies by influence and corruption
Sheridan, The Camp, l. 1

Bribed with large promises the men who served
About my person
Tennyson, Geraint

II. intrans 1. To steal — 2. To practise bribery; give a bribe to a person

An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful has been held to be criminal, and the defendant may be indicted
Boumer

bribee (bri-bē'), *n* [*< bribe + -ee*] One who receives or agrees to receive a bribe [Rare]

bribeless (bri-b'les), *a* [*< bribe + -less*] Incapable of being bribed, not to be bribed. [Rare]

Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows how to make a false report
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, p. 594 (Ord. MS.)

bribe-pander (bri-b'pan-dér), *n* One who procures bribes *Burke*

briber (bri-bér), *n* [In sense 1, *< ME. bribour, < OF. bribeur, a thief* In sense 2, directly *< bribe, v., + -er*.] 1. A thief, a robber

Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite
Lydgate, Trag., l. 152

2. One who bribes, one who gives or offers a bribe, one who endeavors to influence or corrupt another by a bribe

Nor can I ever believe that he that is a *briber* shall be a good justice
Latimer, 2d Sermon before Edward VI, 1550

briberous (bri-bér-us), *a* [*< briber + -ous*] Pertaining to bribery

bribery (bri-bér-i), *n* [*< ME. briberie, bribery, < OF. briberie, theft, robbery* see *bribe* and *-ery*] 1. Theft; robbery, extortion, rapacity.

By on thee fundlyng,
Thou lyes bot hi *brybe*
Tomeley Mysteries, p. 194

Ye make clean the utter side of the cup and of the plate
but within they are full of bribery
Geneva Bible, Mat. xxiii. 25

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe, or of influencing or being influenced by a bribe or bribes, especially, the act of paying or receiving, or of agreeing to pay or receive, a reward other than legal compensation for the exercise of official or delegated power irrespective of the dictates of duty, or for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust

Bribery is a princely kind of thieving
Latimer, 3d Sermon before Edward VI, 1549

Judicial bribery, the bribing of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice. It is the receiving or offering of any undue reward by or to any person whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice in order to influence his behavior in office, and incline him to act contrary to the known rules of honesty and integrity *Greenleaf*

bribery-oath (bri-bér-i-ōth), *n* In Great Britain, an oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received a bribe for his vote

bric-à-brac (brīk'-a-brak), *n* [F, of uncertain origin, according to Littré, based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook. *OF. de*, from, *bric*, a cage or trap for birds (whence the phrase *prendre au bric* (or *brut*), to take at advantage), *et*, and, *broc*, a jug, flagon, tankard, pot. According to others, a varied reduplication of *bric*, *< MD. brack-good*, damaged goods, waste see *brack*². For the reduplication, cf. the equiv. E. term *knick-knacks*] Objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, and curiosities, articles of vertu, ornaments which may be pretty or curious, but have no intrinsic claim to rank as serious works of art. The term is often used with a sense of depreciation

Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room, there was too much *bric à brac*, and too many flowers
II. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxi

brichet (brōsh), *n* [*OF. (ML. brica) see bricole*] Same as *bricole*, 1

brichette (bri-shet'), *n* A collective name for armor for the hips and thighs *Planché*

brick¹ (brīk), *n* [E. dial. and Sc., *< ME. brike, bryke*, unassimilated form of **bryche, bruche*, *< AS. brice, bryce*, a breach, break, fracture, a piece, fragment see *brack* and *brach*, of which *brick*¹ is a dial. variant see also *brack*¹ Cf. *brick*²] 1. A breach *Jameson* [Scotch] — 2. A rent or flaw *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.] — 3. A portion of land (apparently the same as *brack*, 4) *Jameson* [Scotch]

brick¹ (brīk), *v. t* [E. dial., var. of *break*, cf. *brick*², *n*] To break by pulling back

brick² (brīk), *n* and *a* [Early mod. E. also *bricke, brique*, *< ME. bryke*, later *brique*, after *OF. brique*, a brick, a plate, leaf or wedge of metal, mod. F. *brique* (cf. mod. It. *brico*, Ir. Gael. *brice*, *< E.*), a brick, appar. *< MD. (Flem.) bricke, bryke*, a tile, brick, *bricke*, a disk, plate, = *MLG. bricke*, a disk, plate, piece in checkers, chess, or backgammon, name of a game played on ice, = *G. bricke*, a small board, a round wooden plate, = *Sw. bricka*, a piece in checkers, etc., = *ODan. bricke, brikke*, Dan. *brīk, brikke*, a wooden plate, a blank (coin), a piece in checkers, etc., cf. *ODan. *brīk*, partition, in comp. *bricks-dor*, the door between the choir and the body of a church (*dor* = *E. door*), = *Norw. brīk (brīk)*, a short table or bench near the door or fireplace, a bar, railing, low wall or partition of boards, = *Ice. brīk*, a low wall or partition of boards, a square tablet, a tablet or panel in a bedstead, etc. The F. *brique*, a brick, is usually explained as a particular use of *OF. and F. dial. bryque*, a

piece, fragment, this being referred to the *AS. brice, bryce*, a piece, fragment (cf. F. dial. *brique du pain*, equiv. to *AS. klāfes brice*, a piece of bread), but neither of the two Teut. forms, *Ice. brīk* (with long vowel), a tablet, etc., *MD. bryke* (with long vowel), *MD. MLG. bricke* (with short vowel), a brick, tile, plate, etc., agrees in sense or form with the *AS. brice, bryce*, a piece, fragment, and its cognates, nor can either be brought into connection with the primitive verb of the latter (*Ice. breka* = *MD. MLG. breken* = *AS. brecan*, *E. break*), except perhaps through the medium of the *OF.* But the sense of 'brick,' which does not belong to the *AS.*, *G.*, and *Scand.* forms, is a derived one, of the explanatory synonyms *brickstone, brick-tile*. The *MD.* and *MLG.* cognates of the *AS. brice, bryce* (*E. brack*, dial. *brick*¹, *brack*, *q. v.*) are different. see *breach*. Cf. *MLG. bricke*, *LG. prikke* = *MD. prikk*, *D. prikk* = late *MHG. prycke, prycke*, *G. bricke, prikke* = *ODan. bricke*, a lamprey, appar. a different word] I. *n* 1. A kind of artificial stone made (usually) of moistened and finely kneaded clay molded into rectangular blocks (the length of which is commonly twice the breadth), and hardened by being burned in a kiln, or sometimes, especially in warm countries, by being dried in the sun. Sun-dried bricks are usually now, as in remote antiquity, mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity (see *adobe*). Bricks in the United States and Europe are generally red (see *brick clay*), but some clays produce yellowish bricks, as for example the *Milwaukee brick* much used as an ornamental building material in the United States. The bricks made in China and Japan are invariably of a slaty blue color. *Brick* is used in the singular collectively for bricks in the mass or as a material.

Also, that no chimney of Tynber be sufficed, ne thacched houses wryn the C'yle, but that the owners do hem away, and make thim hymnyys of Stone or *Brake* by mysdomer day next comynge, and tyle the thacched houses by the said day, in p'yn of l'aynge of a noble
Ordinances of Worcester (1407), in Eng. Glids, p. 386

2. A mass or object resembling a brick, as, a *brick* of tea, a silver *brick*. Specifically — 3. A loaf of bread [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In *her.*, a charge similar to a bullet, but depicted so as to show the thickness, that is, in perspective — *Bath brick*, a substance used for polishing or cleaning metallic utensils, consisting of the fine silicious sand deposited in the river Parret, in Somersetshire, England, of which Bath is the capital. This material is made into bricks at Bridge water, and is extensively used in both England and America. *Blue brick*, brick with a blue surface obtained in burning. They contain iron and lime, are exceedingly hard, and highly esteemed for durability — *Bristol brick*, a name by which Bath brick is sometimes known in the United States — *Carving-brick*. Same as *cutlery brick* — *Concave brick*, a brick used in making arches or curves, a compass brick — *Dutch bricks*, bricks of a dirty bluish color, used for paving yards, stables, etc. — *Feather-edged brick*, a brick of a prismatic form used for arches, vaults, etc. — *Flanders brick*, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, and for similar purposes. The name is little if at all used in the United States — *Flemish brick*, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving — *Floating bricks*, bricks made of light silicious earth called *foam meal*, capable of floating on water, and also remarkable for their insubstibility and as non-conductors of heat. They were made by the ancients and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. Powder magazines have been experimentally made of them with success — *Gaged brick*, a brick made in the shape of a wedge, to conform to the radius of the soffit of an arch — *Green brick*, a brick not yet burned unfinished brick — *Hollow brick*, a brick made with perforations through it for heating or ventilating purposes, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall — *Place-brick*, common rough brick, for walks, cellars, etc. — *Pressed brick*, brick which has been pressed in a machine or clamp, and is thus more compact and smoother than ordinary brick. It is used for fronts and the finest work — *Salmon brick*, a light, soft brick, of inferior quality, and of a light saffron color, due to incomplete burning — *Stone brick*, a very hard kind of brick made at Neath, in Wales, much used in the construction of furnaces, from its power of resisting heat — *To have a brick in one's hat*, to be intoxicated [Colloq.] — *Washed brick*, a brick that has been exposed to the rain before being burned, and hence of inferior grade

II. a Made of brick, resembling brick as, a *brick wall*, a *brick-red color*

brick² (brīk), *v. t* [*< brick*², *n.*] 1. To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks

A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb
Dickens

2. To build in with bricks; place in brickwork

Brick me into that wall there for a chimney piece,
And say I was one o' the (resars, done by a seal cutter
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3

3. To give the appearance of brick to said of a plastered wall when it is smeared with red ochre and joints are made in it with an edge-tool, and then filled with fine plaster to resemble brickwork

brick³ (brīk), *n.* [The origin is uncertain. Usually referred to *brick*², various stories being invented in explanation. According to one ac-

count, the expression arose in the English universities as a humorous translation of Aristotle's *τετραγωνος ανθρωπος*, a perfect (lit 'square' or rectangular) man see *tetragon* and *square*] A good fellow, in an emphatic sense a term of admiration bestowed on one who on occasion or habitually shows in a modest way great or unexpected courage, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or other admirable qualities [Colloq.]

"In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick, So they called him for short, was a regular brick, A metaphor taken, I have not the page aright, Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrte."

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, Brothers of Birchington School fellows of Heriot's Hospital, like bricks of boys, supplied him with food for six weeks

The Century, XXVII 331

brick-ax (brík'aks), *n* A two-edged ax used in shaping bricks

brick-barrow (brík'bar'ō), *n* In *brickmaking*, a wheelbarrow used for carrying bricks, differing from the ordinary form in having the wheel in the middle, the bricks being piled upon slats running lengthwise at each side

brickbat (brík'bat), *n* A piece or fragment of a brick, especially, a piece of a brick used as a missile. See *bat*, 8 — **Brickbat cheese** See *cheese* 1

brickbat (brík'bat), *v t*, pret. and pp *brick-batted*, ppr *brickbating* To assault with pieces of brick as, the mob *brickbatted* the police

brick-built (brík'bult), *a* Built with brick as, "the brick-built town," Dryden

brick-clamp (brík'klamp), *n* A stack of bricks in order for burning *E H Knight*

brick-clay (brík'klā), *n* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles, a tolerably pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with not more than 2 per cent of lime and other alkaline earths. The red color of common bricks depends on the presence of a little iron peroxid

brick-dust (brík'dust), *n* Dust from disintegrated bricks, specifically, the dust of pounded Bath brick (which see, under *brick* 2, *n*), or the earth from which Bath brick is made

brick-earth (brík'érth), *n* Any kind of material which is suitable for making bricks, or which, with or without the addition of other materials, can be used for that purpose. In and near London the alluvial deposits resting upon the London clay are known as *brick earth*, and they may be described as being a sandy loam, passing by fine gradations into clay or marl. Near London that kind of earth which without any addition makes the best kind of brick is called by the brickmakers *maim*, it is a clayey material, containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles. In the United States this material used for making bricks is almost always called *brick clay*, or simply *clay*

The collection of Sir Antonio Brady contains portions of no fewer than a hundred elephants, all collected from the brick earth of Ilford *Huxley, Physiography*, p 284

bricken (brík'n), *v t* [Appar < *brick* 1 + *-en* 1] To hold (the head) up and back, *bridle* [Prov Eng]

bricken (brík'n), *a* [Appar < *brick* 2 + *-en* 2] Made of brick [Prov Eng]

brick-field (brík'fēld), *n* A field or yard where bricks are made

brickfielder (brík'fēld'ēr), *n* [Appar in allusion to the heat of a brick-field] A hot north wind prevalent in southern Australia [Local slang]

bricking (brík'ing), *n* [Appar < *brick* 2 + *-ing* 1] 1 Brickwork — 2 An imitation of brickwork made on a plastered surface

brick-kiln (brík'kil), *n* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

bricklayer (brík'lā'ēr), *n* One whose occupation is to build with bricks — **Bricklayers' itch**, a species of eczema produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime

bricklaying (brík'lā'ing), *n* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar in various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks

brickle (brík'l), *a*. [Early mod E. also *briske*, and dial *brockle*, *bruckle*, < ME *brokel*, *brukel*, *brokel*, also *bruchel*, Sc. *brokyll*, *brukyl*, etc., appar < AS. **brocol*, **brycol* (= MD *brokel* = MLG *brokel*, cf D. *brokkels*, G. *brockel*), with suffix *-ol*, *-el*, forming adjectives from verbs, < *brocan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break* Now superseded by the equiv. but etymologically diff. *brittle*, q. v.] Brittle; easily broken [Obsolete or prov. Eng]

But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid, Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay *Spenser, Ruines of Time*, l. 409

The purest glasse is the most *brickle*, and the quick set wit the more easily woone to folly *Greene, Repentance, To the Reader*

brickleness (brík'l-nes), *n* Brittleness [Obsolete or prov Eng]

bricklow (brík'lō), *n* [Appar of native origin] A species of acacia, native in Australia

brick-machine (brík'mā-shēn'), *n* An apparatus for molding bricks. Some brick machines use wet clay from a pug mill, others dry clay. In the former the clay is discharged from the pug mill in a solid stream, which is cut by the brick machine into brick shaped pieces, in the latter the dry clay is delivered to molds placed on a horizontal revolving table, while pistons press the clay into them, and then eject the molded brick. Also called *brick-press*

brickmaker (brík'mā'kēr), *n* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks

brickmaking (brík'mā'king), *n* The art of making bricks

brick-mason (brík'mā'sn), *n* A bricklayer

bricknog (brík'nog), *a* Composed of timber framing filled in with brickwork as, a *bricknog* partition

bricknogging (brík'nog-ing), *n* Brickwork carried up as a filling in timber framing

brick-press (brík'pres), *n* Same as *brick-machine*

brickstone (brík'stōn), *n* A brick [Prov Eng]

brick-tea (brík'tē), *n* A kind of tea formed by softening the larger leaves and refuse twigs and dust of the tea-plant with steam or boiling water and molding them into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland from China to Russia. It is consumed largely in Siberia and Mongolia, where it serves also as a medium of exchange

brick-tile (brík'til), *n* A brick [Prov Eng]

brick-trimmer (brík'trim'ēr), *n* In arch, a brick-karch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace, as a safeguard against fire

brickwall, *n* [An accoin form of *bricol*, *bricole*] Same as *bricole*, 3

brickwise (brík'wis), *a* and *adv* Arranged like bricks in a wall, with the ends in each row over the middle parts of the row below

brickwork (brík'wérk), *n* Work done or constructed with bricks, bricklayers' work

bricky (brík'i), *a* [Appar < *brick* 2 + *-y* 1] 1 Full of bricks, or formed of brick — 2 Of the color of common brick as, a *bricky* red

brick-yard (brík'yārd), *n* A place where bricks are made

bricolit, *n* Same as *bricole*, 3

bricole (brí-kōl'), *n* [In sense 3, also formerly *bricol*, *bricol*, and by popular etym *brickwall*, < F *bricole*, also *bricolle*, mod F *bricole*, back-stroke, toils, breast-band, strap, = It *brucola* = Sp *brigula* (ML *brucola*, cf ML *brica*, OF *briche*), a catapult, perhaps < MHG *brechel*, a breaker, < *brechen* = E *break*] 1 A military engine for throwing darts or quarrels, a kind of catapult. Also *briche* — 2 Harness worn by men who have loads to carry or to drag — 3 A side-stroke at tennis

brid, *n* An obsolete form of *brid* 1

brid, *n* An obsolete form of *bride*

bridal (brí'dal), *n* and *a* [Formerly also *bridall*, prop. as in early mod E, *bridale*, *bride-ale*, < ME *bridale*, *brudale*, < AS *brýðcalo* (also *brýð-caloth*, dat), *bridal*, lit *bride-ale*, i e, *bride-feast*, < *brýð*, *bride*, + *calo* (gen and dat *caloth*), ale, in comp a feast see *ale*. Cf *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc. In mod use the terminal element has been assimilated to the suffix *-al*, and the word accordingly used also as an adj., like *nuptial*, etc.] I. *n* 1 A feast at a marriage; a wedding-feast

We see no ensigns of a wedding here, no character of a *bride-ale* where be our scarves and our gloves! *B Jonson, Epicharmus*, III 2

2 A marriage, nuptials

Did her honor as the Prince's bride, And clothed her for her *bridals* like the sun *Tennyson, Cicely*

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The *bridal* of the earth and sky *G Herbert, Virtue*

II. *a* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding as, a *bridal* wreath

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber *Shak, 1 of the 8, iv 1*

bridaltty (brí'dal-ti), *n* [Appar < *bridal* + *-ty*] Celebration of a nuptial feast

At Quintain he, In honour of this *bridee*, Hath challenged either wide countess *B Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck*

bridal-wreath (brí'dal-rēth), *n* 1. The common name of a cultivated species of *Spiraea*

S. hypericifolia, with long recurved branches and numerous small white double flowers in the axils of the leaves — 2 The *Francoa ramosa*, a somewhat shrubby saxifragaceous plant of Chili, with long crowded racemes of white flowers. It is cultivated in England

bride 1 (bríd), *n* [Appar < ME *bride*, *brýde*, *brude*, nom prop without the final *e*, *bríd*, *bryd*, *brud*, often transposed *bríd*, *brud*, etc. (see *bird* 2), a bride, a young lady, < AS *brýð*, a bride, = OS *brūd* = OFries *brud* = MD *brūd*, D *brud* = MLG *brut*, LG *brud* = OHG *MIIG brūt*, G *bräut*, *bride* (i e, betrothed woman), = Icel *brúður* = Sw *Dan brud*, a bride, = Goth *brúths*, daughter-in-law (> ult F *bru*, earlier *bruy*, **but*, ML *brut*, *bruta*, daughter-in-law), cf comp *brúth-faths*, bridegroom (see *bridegroom*), root unknown] 1 A woman newly married, or about to be married

He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me, Has by his own experience tried How much the wife is dearer than the *bride* *Lord Lyttelton, An Irregular Ode*

2 A name of the American wood or summer duck, *Anas sponsa* *Coues*

bride 2 (bríd), *n* [Appar < *bride* 1, *n*] I trans To make a bride of, marry [Rare]

I know a man Of eighty winters, this I told them, who A lass of fourteen *brided* *Pletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, v 2

II. *intrans*. (with indefinite *it*) To act like a bride, assume the air of a bride

Maidens commonly now a dayes are no sooner borne, but they beginne to *bride it* *Lilly, Euphues, Anat of Wit*, p 83

bride 2 (bríd), *n* [Appar < ME *bride*, a bride, < OF *bride*, a bride, sting, strap, button-loop, etc., = Pr *brp* Pg *brida*, a bridele see *bridle*] 1 A bridele

The lady's strength of dyde and Fnyas, How love heom laide by strong *bride* *King Alsaunders*, l 7625

2 In *needlework*, *lacemaking*, etc., a loop, link, or tie

bride-ale (bríd'āl), *n* An old and etymologically form of *brudal*

bride-bed (bríd'bed), *n* [Appar < ME (not found), < AS *brýð-bed* = MLG *brübedde* = D *brütsbed* = MHG *brütsbette*, G *bräutbett*] The marriage-bed *Shak* [Rare]

bride-bowl (bríd'bōl), *n* Same as *bride-cup*

bride-branch (bríd'brānch), *n* A sprig of rosemary formerly carried at weddings as a token of remembrance

I did ride forty miles to follow such a fellow to church, and would make more of a sprig of rosemary at his burial than of a gilded *bride branch* at mine own wedding *Middletown, Blurt, Master Constable*, l 1

bride-cake (bríd'kāk), *n* Same as *wedding-cake*

In the North, slices of the *bride cake* are put through the Wedding Ring, they are afterwards laid under Pillows at Night to cause young Persons to dream of their Lovers *J Brand, in Bourne's Pop Antiq* (1777), p 345

bride-chamber (bríd'chām'bér), *n* A nuptial apartment

Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them? *Mat ix 15*

bride-cup (bríd'kup), *n* A bowl or cup of spiced wine and other ingredients formerly served with *bride-cake* at wedding-feasts. Also called *bride-bowl*

Get out bed ready, chambrlain, Host, a *bride cup* you have iare conceits, And good ingredients *B Jonson, New Inn*, v 1

bride-day (bríd'dā), *n* The marriage-day. *Scott*

bridegroom (bríd'grōm), *n* [Early mod E *bridegrome* (Tyndale, A D 1525), with inserted *r* as in the simple *groom* (q v), < ME *bridegome*, *brudgume*, *brudegome*, *brudgume*, < AS *brýðguma*, also *brýðguma* (brýð for brýð, gen of brýð) (= OS *brūdugomo* = OFries *brudugoma* = D *brudegom*, *brugom* = MLG *brudegam*, LG *brudegam*, *brodegam*, *brogam* = OHG *brūtugomo*, MHG *brutegome*, G *bräutigam* = Icel *brúðgumi* = Sw *brudgum*, -gumme, = ODan *brudgomme*, *brudgomme*, Dan *brudgom*), lit *bride's man*, < brýð, gen brýðe, etc., *bride*, + *guma*, man see *bride* 1 and *groom* Cf Goth *brúthfaths*, bridegroom, < brúths, daughter-in-law (bride), + faths = Gr *νόος* = Skt *pati*, husband, lord, see *despot*, *potent*, etc.] 1 A man newly married, or about to be married

He that hath the bride is the *bridegroom* *John iii 29*

Those dulcet sounds in break of day That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear, And summon him to marriage *Shak, M of V*, III 2

2. [Perhaps in allusion to its sparkling appearance] A local name in Banffshire, Scotland, of the gnomous dragonet, *Calhonymus tyra*
bride-house (brīd'hous), *n* A public hall for celebrating marriages

A *bride house*, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keep the bridal in
Nomenclator (1685)

bride-knot (brīd'not), *n* A breast-knot, a knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding, a wedding-favor

bride-lace (brīd'lās), *n* Fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted, formerly given at a wedding to the friends of the bride and groom to tie up the rosemary-sprigs they carried (see *bride-branch*) After the ceremony they were twisted into the hats or in the hair, and worn as streamers

Nosegays and *bride laces* in their hats
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness

brideley (brīd'li), *a* [*< bride + ley*] Of or pertaining to a bride, nuptial

She, having as a heinous crime the bond of *brideley* bed,
 Did fold about her father's neck with fawling arms
Golding

bride-maid, *n* See *bridesmaid*

bride-man, *n* See *bridesman*

bridescake (brīdz'kāk), *n* Bride-cake See *wedding-cake*

bride's-laces (brīd'li'seiz), *n* An English name of the doddle

bridesmaid, **bride-maid** (brīdz'-, brīd'mād), *n* A young girl or an unmarried woman who attends on a bride at her marriage during the ceremony

bridesmaiding (brīdz'mū-ding), *n* The state of being a bridesmaid [Rare]

I'll bid my time for *bridesmaiding*
Trollope

bridesman, **bride-man** (brīdz'-, brīd'man), *n*, *pl* *bridesmen*, *bride-men* (-men) [*< bride's*, poss of *bride*, + *man* Cf *MLG* *brutman* = *Icel* *brudhmadhr* = *ODan* *brudmand*, cf *OF* *brumen*, a flunec] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage

bride's-stake (brīdz'stak), *n* [Also *bride-stake*, *< bride + stake*, with reference to wedding festivities] A stake or post set in the ground to dance round, especially at a wedding
B. Jonson

bridewell (brīd'wel), *n* [So called from a palace built in 1522 near St. Bride's or Bridget's Well, in London, which in 1553 was turned into a penal workhouse, officially called *Bridewell Hospital*] A house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons The name is now generally given to a prison in connection with a police station, for the temporary detention of those who have been arrested by the police

bridewort (brīd'wört), *n* Species of *Spiraea*, *S. Ulmaria* and *S. salicifolia*, named from the feathery appearance of their panicles of white flowers

bridge (brīj), *n* [Early mod E also *brēdge*, *< ME.* *brigg*, *bregge*, *brugg* (unassimilated *brüg*, *brugg*, *Se* *brüg*), *< AS* *brycg*, *bricg* = *OFries* *brigge*, *bregge* = *D* *brug* = *MLG* *brugge*, *LG* *brugge* = *OIHG* *bruoca*, *MHG* *brucke*, *brücke*, *G* *brücke*, a bridge, = *Icel* *brugga* = *Sw* *brugga* = *Dan* *brügge*, a pier, landing-stage, gangway, rarely a bridge, connected with *Icel* *brú* = *Sw* *bro* = *Dan* *bro*, a bridge, a paved way Perhaps akin to *brow*, cf *(O)ulg* *bruc*, a bridge, also *brow* see *brou*] 1 Any structure which spans a body of water, or a valley, road, or the like, and affords passage or conveyance Bridges are made of various materials, principally stone, iron, and wood and in a great variety of forms In an *arch* or *arched bridge* the passage or roadway is carried by an arch or arches which are supported by abutments or by piers Such bridges are constructed of brick, stone, iron, steel or wood Brick is seldom used alone, except

for comparatively small spans, and for unimportant work when stone cannot readily be obtained In more important works it is often combined with stone which is introduced to bind to distribute pressure, to protect the more exposed portions and for architectural effect Stone, wherever it can be used, is the most valuable material, on account of its massiveness, stability of form, and resistance to the elements, but it is inferior to iron in economy of construction, and ready adaptability to various situations Among the finest monuments of antiquity are ranked the remains of Roman arch stone bridges The largest stone

arch known is that of the bridge of the Washington aqueduct over the Cabin John Creek (span 220 feet, rise 57 25 feet), the next is that over the river Dee at Chester (span 200 feet, rise 42 feet). The first arched bridge built of iron was erected over the river Severn, in England, and consists of 5 parallel ribs of cast iron, with a span of 100 and a rise of 40 feet. The Southwark bridge over the Thames at London, the central one of the three arches of which has a span of 240 with a rise of 24 feet, formerly ranked as the largest iron arched bridge, but this span has since been more than doubled, as notably in the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Washington bridge over the Harlem river in New York city In an *arched beam bridge* arched beams in compression constitute the

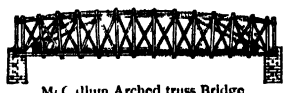


Pink truss Bridge



Arched-beam Bridge

principal members and sustain the load The beams are sometimes built of parallel layers of planks, which are made to break joint In the most important constructions the arches are often compound They have been employed in modern bridges of considerable magnitude An *arched truss bridge* is a form in which the compression member is an arched beam, as in the McCallum truss In a *beam-truss bridge* the load is supported by beam trusses or open-work beams A compression chord and a tension chord are essential, and the stresses are transferred from one to the other on the way to the points of support by means of struts and tension bars, which together are called web members See phrases below for other forms



McCallum Arched truss Bridge

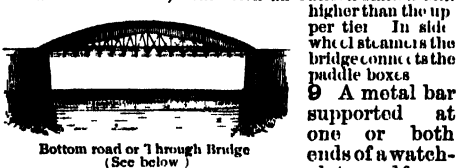
2 The upper line or ridge of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones — 3 In *engraving*, a board resting on end-cleats, on which the engraver rests his hand in working In *cooking* two bridges are used one with low feet or cleats to serve for work on the unblitten plate the other with higher feet to raise it above the boiling wax after it has been applied

4 A wall, generally made of fire-brick, which is built at both ends of a reverberatory furnace, to a certain height, in order to isolate the space in which the metallurgical operation is conducted The wall nearest the fireplace is called the *fire bridge*, the other, at the opposite end, the *flue bridge*

5 In *gun*, the two pieces of timber which connect the two transoms of a gun-carriage [Eng]

— 6 In *metal*, the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, etc., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace — 7 That part of a stringed musical instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board In low instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched, in order to allow the bow to strike any one string alone

8 *Naut* A raised platform extending from side to side of a steamship above the rail, forward of amidships, for the use and convenience of the officer in charge It affords him an unimpeded view, and is furnished with means for communicating, by automatic signals with the engine room and the wheel house Many large vessels have two bridges, one forward of and one abaft the mainmast, and it is now very common for the bridge to be made in two tiers, one above the other, with often an outlook station still higher than the upper tier In side-wheel steamers the bridge connects the paddle boxes



Bottom road or Through Bridge (See below)

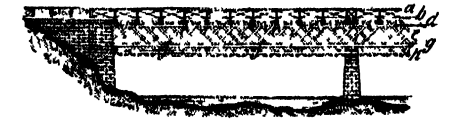
ing a bearing for a part of the works — 10 The balance-rod of a millstone — 11 In *car-building*, a timber, bar, or beam which is supported at each end — 12 In *echre*, a position where one side has scored four points and the other only one — 13 In *elect*, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, the arrangement of whose parts bears some resemblance to a bridge A common form is called *Wheatstone's bridge*, from the inventor See *resistance* — 14. In *billiards*, a notched piece of wood, attached to a long handle, used as a support for the cue when the ball is in such a position that the hand cannot conveniently be used as a rest — *Archivolt of a bridge* See *archivolt* — *Asses' bridge* See *pons asinus* — *Bottom-road bridge*, a bridge whose roadway is supported upon the lower chord in a truss bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge Also called *through bridge* See cut under definition 8 Op-

posed to *deck-bridge* or *top road bridge* — *Box-girder bridge* More commonly called *tubular bridge* (which see) — *Cantilever bridge*, a bridge in which the span is formed by bracket shaped beam trusses, extending inward from their supports and connected at the middle of the span either directly or by an intermediate truss of ordinary construction When piers are used to support the beam trusses, they are placed near the center of each truss, and not, as in ordinary truss bridges, at its ends The strains due to a load upon the span are carried outward toward the ends of the bridge and beyond the piers by bracket arms similar to those forming the central span, the extremities of which may be secured to other piers to serve the twofold purpose of reacting by their weight the



Cantilever Bridge Niagara Falls New York

uplift caused by the load when upon the central span and of themselves supporting vertical pressure, or they may form part of other spans similar to the central one This form of bridge presents the great advantage of permitting the construction of the main span without scaffolding beneath A fine example is the cantilever bridge below Niagara Falls, built for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways — *Check-bridge of a furnace*, a fire bridge so called because it was supposed to check the draft — *Counterpoise bridge*, a bascule bridge in which counter weights help to raise the platform — *Electric bridge*, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an electric circuit, all essentially identical with Wheatstone's bridge (which see, under *resistance*) — *Floating bridge* (a) A boat raft, or pontoon bridge (b) A part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway (c) *Milit*, a kind of double bridge, of which the upper member projects beyond the lower, and is capable of being moved forward by pulleys used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort — *Flying bridge*, a suspension bridge, or a bridge built for temporary use, as a pontoon bridge — *Hanging bridge*, a suspension bridge The term is generally applied to the more primitive forms of suspension bridge — *Hoist-bridge* Same as *lifting bridge* — *Induction-bridge* See *induction* — *Lattice-bridge*, a bridge in which the web between the chords or the main compression



Lattice bridge (side elevation)
 a roadway, b sleepers c transverse beams d g h stringers
 e lattice ribs f cross beams

and tension members is formed by lattice work — *Leaf-bridge*, a hinged lifting bridge — *Lifting bridge*, a drawbridge the span of which moves in a vertical plane instead of horizontally Also called *hoist bridge* — *Pivot-bridge*, a swinging bridge balanced upon a pivot It is



Pivot or Swing bridge

often formed by two equal spans, covering a channel on each side of the pivot pier — *Pontoon bridge*, a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons Bridges of this kind are largely used in military operations, the pontoons being formed of air tight bags or hollow metallic vessels — *Rope bridge*, a hanging bridge consisting of a platform supported by ropes, or simply of a rope carried across the stream or channel, and supporting a basket or car which is drawn backward and forward Such bridges are used in mountainous districts, especially in India and South America, and are sometimes made of sufficient strength to afford passage to droves of loaded mules The ropes are often made of plaited thongs of hide, or even of rushes — *Suspension-bridge*, a roadway suspended from ropes, chains, or wire cables, usually hung between massive towers of masonry, and securely anchored at the extremities The most notable of suspension bridges is that between New York and Brooklyn, over the East River The main span is 1,595 feet long, the altitude at the center 135 feet above mean high water, the height of the towers 276 feet, and the total length 5,989 feet The roadway is suspended from four cables of steel wire, each 15 1/2 inches in



Panel truss Bridge.

for comparatively small spans, and for unimportant work when stone cannot readily be obtained In more important works it is often combined with stone which is introduced to bind to distribute pressure, to protect the more exposed portions and for architectural effect Stone, wherever it can be used, is the most valuable material, on account of its massiveness, stability of form, and resistance to the elements, but it is inferior to iron in economy of construction, and ready adaptability to various situations Among the finest monuments of antiquity are ranked the remains of Roman arch stone bridges The largest stone



Common Truss Bridge



East River Suspension bridge, New York.

diameter — **Through bridge** Same as **bottom road bridge** opposed to **deck bridge** or **top-road bridge** — **Top-road bridge**, a bridge in which the roadway is upon or above the upper chord of the truss. Also called **deck bridge** — **Trussed-arch bridge**, an arched beam bridge with which a truss has been combined to stiffen or strengthen it — **Tubular-arch bridge**, a bridge in which the primary



Tubular arch bridge St. Louis Missouri

supporting members are arched tubes. **Tubular bridge**, a bridge forming, as a whole, a great hollow beam. It is a box beam, sufficiently large to admit of the passage of vehicles through it. The first works of this kind were the Conway and Britannia railway bridges in Wales. The latter, over the Milnford strait, opened in 1850, consists of two independent rectangular tubular beams of wrought iron 1,511 feet long, with a single span of 459 feet. The Victoria tubular bridge, about two miles long, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal has been replaced by one of a different type. Also called **box girder bridge** — **Wheatstone's bridge** See **resistance bridge** (brij'), *v. t.*, pret and pp **bridged**, pp **bridging** [*< ME "byrgan" (not found), < AS byrgan (also in comp. ofer-byrgan, bridge over) = MLG byrgan = OHG bruccōn, MHG brucken, brucken, G brücken, bridge, cf. Lecl. brua, bridge over, from the noun*] 1 To build a bridge or bridges on or over, span with a bridge as, to bridge a river — 2 To make a bridge or bridges for

XCIV, OVER Hellsport
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd
Milton P. L., v. 310

3 Figuratively, to span or get over, serve as or make a way of passing or overcoming as, conversation bridged the intervals of the play, to bridge over a difficulty

Every man's work pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to bridge over the less charming of life. George Eliot

I cannot but think that there is room for all of us to work in helping to bridge over the great abyss of ignorance which lies at our feet. Hazen, Lay Sermons, p. 71

bridge², *v. t.* [*Also bridge, < ME byrgan, byrgan, by apocryphal for abrgan, abrgan, mod. E. abridge, q. v.*] To shorten, abridge

By even man his health and his welfare,
And his dyes become and shorts his life
Odeon, MS Soc. Antiq., 191, fol. 21 (Hathwell)

bridge-bar (brij'bar), *n.* In a car-coupling, the bar carrying the load

bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* One of the notched boards of a stair to which the ends of wooden steps and risers are fastened. Also called **notch-board**

bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* A bridge of spacious dimensions, forming a partial deck, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships

bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* In fort, a work covering that end of a bridge which is most exposed to an enemy; a tête-de-pont

bridge-islet (brij'islet), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high water, as the isle of Lindisfarne in England

bridge-pit (brij'pit), *n.* 1 That part of the moat of a fortified place which is beneath the drawbridge when it is lowered — 2 A pit provided to receive the counterpoise of a bascule-bridge

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges. *E. H. Knight*

bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A flat stone bridging over a gutter or narrow span

bridge-tower (brij'tou'ēr), *n.* 1 A tower for the defense of a bridge, usually erected upon the bridge itself, the road passing through archways in its lower story, which could be closed by gates. Bridges were commonly defended in this way in the middle ages, and many such towers remain as at Chahors in France, and notably at Prague in Bohemia. 2 Less properly, a tower defending the approach to a bridge in the manner of a tête-de-pont. A notable instance of such a tower is that at Villeneuve, opposite Avignon, on the Rhone.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n.* *Milit.*, a division of an army carrying the materials and implements required for the passage of troops across a river, a pontoon-train

bridge-tree (brij'trē), *n.* A beam by which the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill is supported. It can be adjusted so as to vary the relative distances of the grinding surfaces.



Bridge tower — Moldau Bridge Prague Bohemia

Bridgettine (brij'e-tin), *n.* See **Brigittine** **bridge-ward**¹ (brij'wārd), *n.* [*< ME byrganward, < AS byrganward, < byrgan, byrgan, bridge + ward, ward, keeper*] The warden or keeper of a bridge

Those whose route lay along the river summoned the bridge-ward, and demanded a free passage. Scott, Abbot, I, 17

bridge-ward² (brij'wārd), *n.* [*< bridge + ward (of a key)*] In locksmithing, the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation **bridgewater** (brij'wā-ter), *n.* A kind of broad-cloth manufactured in Bridgewater, England *Planché*

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of bridge¹, v. t.*] In arch, a piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent them from approaching each other. *Snodgrass* *bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the middle of the joists. In double bracing there are two pairs of cross-braces dividing the joists into three lengths. More generally called a *strutting* or *straining piece*. *E. H. Knight*

bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In arch, a floor in which bridging-joists are used

bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In arch, a joist which is sustained below by transverse beams called *bridging-joists*, also, a joist which is nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards

Bridgettine (brij'-tin), *n.* See **Brigittine**

bridgy (brij'gi), *a.* [*< bridge¹ + -y¹*] Full of bridges, resembling a bridge *Sherwood [Rare]*

bridle (brij'dl), *n.* [*< ME bridel, < AS bridel, also bridel = OFries bridel = MD bicydel, D bicydel = MLG bicydel = OHG bridel brith, brith, maddel, prathel, MHG bridel, brith (> OF bridel = lt. predella, a bridle, also in short form, Pr Sp Pg brida = OF and F bride, a bridle, > E brude², q. v.), G bridel, also brith, brithel, root unknown*] 1 That portion of the gear or harness of a horse (or other animal similarly used) which is fitted to its head, and by which it is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses. See cut under *harness*

Many of his fete men ther ben,
That rennen by the byrdele of lutylys shen
Babees Book (E. L. 1, 1, 4), p. 220
And Mænas, when with ivy bridle's bound,
She led the spotted lynx
Dryden, tr. of Persius Satires, l. 603

2 An old instrument of punishment and restraint for scolds a simpler form of the branks — 3 Figuratively, a restraint, a curb, a check

A continual bridle on the tongue Watts
This fort is the bridle of the whole city, and was well stor'd and garrison'd with native Spaniards
Folyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645

4 The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See cut under *gun-lock*. — 5 The piece

on the end of a plow-beam to which the draft-shackle is attached, the clevis. Also called *muzzle* or *plow-head* — 6 In *mach.*, a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine — 7 *Naut.*, a chain or rope span both ends of which are made fast, the strain or power being applied to the bight — 8 In *pathol.*, a small band attaching two parts to each other, as two scrofulous surfaces after inflammation, or the sides of the urethra after urethritis, or stretched across a pustule or vesicle, modifying its shape — 9 In *anat.*, a fionum (which see) Branches of a bridle See *branch* — **Mooring-bridle** (*moor*) the chain cable attached to permanent moorings To bite on the bridle, to suffer great hardships *Bacon*

bridle (brij'dl), *v.*, pret and pp **bridled**, pp **bridling** [*< ME briddlen, briddelen, < AS gebriddhan (= MD begedelen, D briddelen = OHG brithlon, MHG brithen, prithen, G bridelen, brithen, brithen), bridle, restrain, < brithel, bridle*] 1 *trans.* 1 To put a bridle on as, to bridle a horse

Where steeds run slow,
I have seen from their bridled lips
Foam blown in the snow
Southey, A Lamentation

2 To restrain, guide, or govern, a check, curb, or control as, to bridle the passions

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to bridle Switzerland. Burke

Off his smooth and bridled tongue
Would give this lie to his flushing cheek
Shelton, Rosalind and Helen

-Syn 2 To repress master subdue

II intrans. To hold the head up, in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment, assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation; toss the head, strut generally with up

Gave a creak with his fan like a coach whip and briddled out of the room with the air and complexion of an incensed Turkey cock. (Cobb), Charles Husband, II, 2

Assure a lady that she looks killing to day, she instantly bristles up, and feels the force of the well timed flattery the whole day after. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5

How would she have bridled had she known that she only shared his meditations! *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 22*

If you charge them with any particular sin, they bridle up and deny that sin fiercely enough. Kennedy

bridle-chains (brij'dl-chānz), *n. pl.* In mining, short chains by which the cage is attached to the hoisting-rope

bridle-hand (brij'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding, the left hand. Scott

bridle-path (brij'dl-pāth), *n.* A path which is wide enough to be traveled on horseback, but not in a carriage. Also *bridleway*

bridle-port (brij'dl-pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward port on the gun-deck of a frigate

bridler (brij'dler), *n.* One who bridle, one who restrains or governs

The prelates boast the musk but the only bridle of such sin
Milton, Church Government, l. 7

bridle-rein (brij'dl-rēn), *n.* [*< ME bridheque (equiv. to AS bridel-thweng, lit. bridle-thong), < bridle + rein*] A rein uniting a bit with some other part of the harness, or leading to the hand of the rider or driver

bridle-road (brij'dl-rōd), *n.* A bridle-path

bridle-rod (brij'dl-rōd), *n.* One of the elements of a parallel motion, as on the steam-engine

bridle-structure (brij'dl-strīk'tūr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a structure formed by a band crossing the urethral passage

bridleway (brij'dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path

bridle-wise (brij'dl-wīz), *a.* Trained to obey the bridle applied to a horse which is guided by pressure of the bridle against his neck instead of by pulling on the bit

bridoon (bri-don'), *n.* [*< F bridon, < bride, a bridle see bridle*] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle used in addition to the principal bit, and with a separate rein. Also spelled *bradoon*

brief (brēf), *a.* and *n.* [*1 a < ME brief, bref, < OF brev, bruf, F brev = Pr breu = Sp Pg It breve, < L brevis = Gk βρεῖς, short, cf. abbreviate, abridge, brevity, brevity, etc., brachygraphy, etc. 2 n < ME brief, brufe, bref, a commission, writing, etc., < OF brif, bruf, F brev = Pr breu, bran = Sp Pg It breu = OS brev = D brev = LG brif = OHG bruf, bruf, MHG G bruf = Sw brif = Dan brif, a letter, etc., < L brevis (sc. libellus, a little writing), or neut. brevis, a short writing (see also brief and brevity), < brevis, neut. brevis, short see above*] 1. a. 1 Small with respect to length, short

Brigandine from Musée d'Artillerie Paris (From Viollet le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Give up the promise of *bright* days that cast
A glory on your nation from afar *Bryant, Spain*

Ver'd with the present moment's heavy gloom
Why seek ye brightness from the years to come ?
Prior, Solomon, iii

=Syn. 1 Brillancy, effulgence — 2 Acumen, mother wit,
ingenuity

Bright's clause, disease. See clause, disease.
brightsome (brít'sum), a [brigh^t + -some]
Very bright, brilliant

=**Syn.** *Effulgence, Luster, etc.* See *radiance*

brilliant (bril'yant), *a* and *n* [*< F brilliant* (*E -ll- = -ly-*, repr the former sound of *F -ll-*), ppr of *briller* = *Pr Sp brillar* = *Pg brillhar* = *It brillare*, glitter, sparkle, *< ML* as if **beril-lare*, sparkle like a beryl or other precious stone, *< L berillus, beryllus*, a beryl, gem, eye-glass, *< It dial brill*, a beryl, *ML brillum*, an eyeglass, *> G brille, D bril*, spectacles see *beryl*] **1** *a* Sparkling with light or luster, glittering, bright as, a brilliant gem, a brilliant dress

A current of electricity is capable of stimulating the optic nerve in such a way that brilliant colours are perceived although the experiment is made in perfect darkness *Ibid Modern Chromatics* p 95

2 Figuratively, distinguished by admirable qualities, splendid, shining as, a brilliant wit, a brilliant achievement

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform brilliant exploits *Ames*

The Austrians were driven back [it coincided with heavy loss, the issue of the battle being decided by a brilliant charge of the Cuirass Brigade commanded by the Crown Prince in person] *L. Dorn, Victor Emmanuel*, p 83

= **Syn** 1 Lustrous radiant, brilliant resplendent, showy, conspicuous 2 Illustrations notable

II *n* [*< F brilliant*, a diamond] **1** The form in which the diamond and other precious stones are cut when intended to be used as ornaments, whenever the shape and cleavage of the uncut stone allow this to be done without too much loss of material. The brilliant is susceptible of many small modifications as regards the size, proportions and even the number of the facets, but in the most perfect cut there are 58 facets. The general shape of all brilliants is that of two pyramids united at their bases, the upper one being so truncated as to give a large plane

and is formed by removing one third of the thickness of the stone, the opposite small end, called the *culet* or *coilet*, is formed by removing one eighth of the thickness of the stone. The *girdle* is the widest part, and forms the junction line between the upper part, called the *crown*, and the lower part called the *pavilion*. Fig 2 shows the top (a), side (b) and back (c) views of a modern brilliant cut with 58 facets. T is the table, C, the culet, G, the girdle. A, the temples or bezels (of which there are 4 in all), B, the upper quoins or lorengs (of which there are 4), S, star facets (of which there are 8 in the crown), E, skill or half facets (8 in the crown and the same number in the pavilion), D, cross or skew facets (8 in each part), P, pavilion facets (4 in number), Q, lower or under side quoins (of which there are 4) — making 58 facets in all. Sometimes extra facets are cut around the culet, making 66 in all. In fig 3 a and b show top and side views of the single cut, or half brilliant, c is a top view of the old English single cut. In fig 4, a, b, and c show top, side, and back views of a brilliant with 42 facets. In fig 5, a, b, and c show top, side, and back views of the split or double brilliant, with 74 facets. In fig 6, a, b, and c show top, side, and back views of the Portuguese cut, which has two rows of rhomboidal and three rows of triangular facets above and below the girdle. In fig 7, a, gives a side view of the double rose sometimes called the *brillotte* when several more rows of triangular facets are added. Fig 8 shows

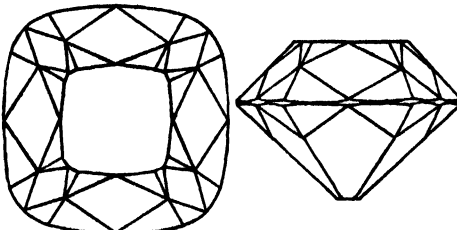


Fig 8 - Regent Diamond (Size of the original)

the form and size of the famous Regent diamond, belonging to the government of France. It weighs 130 1/2 carats, and is generally considered the most valuable diamond known, having been estimated by experts at twelve million francs. It comes very near being a perfect brilliant in form but is a little too thick or deep for its breadth, while the Koh-i-noor, as cut since it came into the possession of the Queen of England, is too thin or spread. Any gem may be cut in brilliant form but when the word *brilliant* is used by itself, it is always understood to mean a diamond

2 The smallest regular size of printing-type, about 20 lines to the inch, very rarely used

This line is set in brilliant

3 In the *mange*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with stately action — **4** A bright light used in fireworks — **5** A cotton fabric with a raised pattern figured in the loom, and with or without a design in colors. **Double brilliant**, or **Lisbon cut**, a form with two rows of large shaped squares and three rows of triangular facets — **Half-brilliant cut**, the most simple form of the brilliant cut (see above) very generally employed for stones which are too small to admit of numerous facets. **Trap-brilliant**, or **split-brilliant**, a form differing from the full brilliant in having the foundation square divided horizontally into two triangular facets, forming an obtuse angle when viewed in elevation (see above)

brilliantly (bril'yant-ly), *adv* In a brilliant manner, splendidly

One of these [banners] is most brilliantly displayed *T. Warton, Hist Eng Poetry*, II 56

brilliantness (bril'yant-ness), *n* The state or quality of being brilliant, brilliancy, splendor, glitter

brilliolette, brillolette (bril-yo-let', -ô-let'), *n* [*< F brillolette*, *< brill-ant*, brilliant, + *-olette* see *brillette*] Same as *brillette*

brills (brilz), *n, pl* [*< G brille, D bril*, spectacles see *brilliant*] The hair on the eyelids of a horse

brim¹, *n* [*ME brim*, *< AS brim*, the sea, ocean, flood (= *ieel brim*, sea, surf), orig perhaps the (roaring) surf, *< *brimman*, strong verb, *> bremman*, weak verb, roar (see *brim*³), = *MHG brimmen*, strong verb (*> brummen*, weak verb, *G brummen* = *D brommen*, hum, buzz, growl, grumble), cf *OHG bremen*, *MHG bremen*, strong verb, roar, buzz, = *L fremere*, roar, rage, = *Gr. βρέμω*, roar, *> βρόμος*, a roaring, esp of waves, = *Skt. bhrām*, wander, whirl, flutter, be agitated. Hence comp *brimsund*] The sea, ocean, water, flood

In mides the brig was over the brim *Legends of the Holy Rood* (ed Morris), p 125

He leph dune into the brim *Early Eng Poems* (ed Furnivall), p 156

brim² (brim), *n* [*< ME brim, brem, brym, bryme, brymme*, margin, esp of a river, lake, or sea (= *MHG brem*, border, brim, *G dial* (Bav) *bram*, border, stripe, *G brame, brame*, border, edge, *> F herme*, *E berm*, *q v*, cf *ieel barm* = *Sw bram* = *Dan bræmme*, border, edge, *brim*), usually explained as a particular use of *ME brim*, *< AS brim*, the sea, ocean, the sea as surf (hence *brink*, *brim*): see *brim*¹.] **1.**

A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the line of junction between a body of water and its bank, or between the bank and the adjoining level as, to descend to the brim of a lake, the river is full to the brim.

There is a cliff [at Dover]
Bring me but to the very brim of it
Shak, Lear, iv 1

By dimpled brook and fountain brim
Milton, Comus, l. 119

New stars all night above the brim
Of waters lighten d into view.
They climb'd as quickly, for the rim
Changed every moment as we flew
Tennyson, Voyage, at 4

2. The upper edge of anything hollow as, the brim of a cup

He froth'd his bumpers to the brim
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year

3 A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow as, the brim of a hat

And therefore would he put his bonnet on,
Under whose brim the gaudy sun would peep
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l. 1068

Should the heart closer shut as the bonnet grows prim,
And the face grow in length as the hat grows in brim?
Whittier, The Quaker Alumn

Brim of the pelvis, in anat the upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis, formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the iliopectineal line of each ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum = **Syn** See *rim*

brim² (brim), *v*, pret and pp *brimmed*, ppr *brimming* [*< brim*², *n*] **I. trans**. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top

One brave June morning, when the bluff north west
Brimmed the great cup of heaven with sparkling cheer
Lowell, Under the Willows

I drink the cup of a costly death,
Brim'd with delirious draughts of warm life
Tennyson, Flouret, at 8

II. intrans **1** To be full to the brim as, a brimming glass — **2** To coast along near, skirt [*Rare*]

Where I brim round flow'ry islands *Keats*

To brim over, to run over the brim, overflow often used in a figurative sense

It was also absolutely brimming over with humour
Edinburgh Rev

brim³ (brim), *v*, pret and pp *brimmed*, ppr *brimming* [*Early mod E brimne*, *< ME brymnen*, be in heat, oing roar (cf *cut*² for a similar development of sense) see *brim*¹] To be in heat, as a boar or sow [*Prov Eng*]

Now horses gladly brimmeth
Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T S), p 98

brim⁴ (brim), *n* [*Early mod E also brime, brime*, *< ME brim, brym, brem, brimme, brymme*, and with orig long vowel, *bryme, brime*, *< AS brīme, brīme*, ONorth *brime*, celebrated, famous] **1** Famous, celebrated, well known, notorious *Warner* — **2** Violent, fierce, terrible, sharp

The noise of people up starts thanne at ones
As brime as blast of stow bet on fyre
Chaucer, Troilus, iv 155

And breces brymme for to pricke
Rom of the Rose, l. 1835

And now with these tidings have come hither so brim of
y^e great lunka enterprise into these parties here, we can
almost neither talke nor thinke of any other thing els
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 3

I also heard a violent storm described as very brim, a word which I had supposed to be obsolete in this sense
N and Q, 7th ser., II 268.

3. Strong, powerful
The child was a big bairn, & brime of his age
William of Palerne, l. 18

4 Sharp, acute
And of the stones and of the sturcs thow studyest, as I
leue
How eueri beate or brydle hath so brime wittes
Piers Plowman (B), xli 224

brim⁵ (brim), *n*. [*Appar a var of brim*¹] A fish of the family *Centrarchidae*, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*

brim⁶ (brim), *n* [*Appar a var of brim*², *q v* Cf *Se brime* = *E brim*¹] The forehead [*North Eng*]

brime (brim), *n* A Scotch form of *brim*¹
brimfall (brim'fal), *v*, *t*. [*< brim*² + *fall*¹] To fill to the top [*Crashaw*]

brimfire, *n* [*ME brimfir, brymfire*, *< brin-* (*< brinnen, brennen*, burn) + *fire*, fire. Cf *brimstone*] Sulphur

Towards Sodome he sag the roke
And the brimfres stinken smoke
Genesis and Exodus, l. 1163

brimful (brim'ful'), *a* [*< brim*² + *full*] Full to the brim or top; completely full. rarely used attributively as, a glass brimful of wine; "brimful of sorrow," *Shak*, *Tempest*, v. 1; "her

surface, the lower one terminating almost in a point. The manner in which the brilliant is derived from the fundamental octahedral form (a in fig 1) is shown in fig 1 b and c. The uppermost large flat surface is called the table,

brimful eyes, Dryden, Sigismunda and Guiscardo.

My heart
Brimful of those wild tales
Tennyson, Fair Women

brimfulness (brim'fūl'nes), *n* The state of being brimful, fullness to the top [Rare]

brimless (brim'les), *a*. [*< brim² + -less*] Having no brim as, a *brimless* hat

brimly, *adv* [Early mod E also *bremely*, *bremely*, *< ME brymly*, *bremly*, *bremely*, *< brim⁴ + -ly²*] 1 Violently, fiercely, terribly

The kynghe blyschit [looked] one the beryne with his brode eyne [eyes]

That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledys
Morte Arthure, l 116

2. Hastily, quickly

Brymly before us be that brought,
Our dedes that shalle dam us hiden
Towmely Myntes, p 106

3 Loudly

Briden ful *bremely* on the bowes slinge
William of Palerne, l 23

Thou hast blown thy blast *bremely* n'round
Percy Fol MS, iii 71

brimmet, **brimmet** See *brim¹*, *brim²*, etc

brimmed (brim'd), *p a* [*< brim² + -ed²*] 1

Having a brim, in composition, having a brim of the kind specified as, a broad-brimmed hat

—2 Filled to the brim, level with the brim

May thy *brimmed* waves for this

Their full tribute never miss
Milton, Comus, l 924

brimmer (brim'er), *n* [*< brim², n, + -er¹*]

1 A bowl full to the top

Dear *brimmer* that makes our husbands short sighted
Wycheley, Country Wife, v 1

When healths go round and kindly *brimmers* flow
Dryden, tr of Lucetius, iii 99

2. A broad-brimmed hat [Rare]

Now takes his *brimmer* off
A Brome, Songs

brimming (brim'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brim²*, *v*, the allusion is to the foaming and sparkling of water when it brims over] An English name for the gleam exhibited at night by a school of herrings

brimble (brim'bl), *n* A dialectal variant of *bramble*

brimness (brim'nos), *n* [ME *bremnes*, *< brim + -ness*] Fierceness, rage

At Mid Aprille, the monie when mythes begyn,
The newson full softe of the salt water,
And the *bremnes* abate d of the brode ythes [waves]
Destinyon of Troy (E E 1 S), l 1066

brim-sand (brim'sand), *n*. [*< brim¹ + sand*] Sea-sand [Prov Eng]

brimse (brimz), *n* [E dial, also written *brims*, formerly *brimsey*, not found in ME or AS, though an AS form **brimsa* is generally cited, and was possibly existent as the orig form of *breeze¹*, AS *briosa*, *breōsa* see *breeze¹*, where forms cognate with *brimse* are given] A gaddy, same as *breeze¹* Halliwell [Prov Eng. (Kent)]

brimseyt, *n* Same as *brimse* Cotgrave, Topsell

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n* and *a* [*< ME brimston*, *brymston*, *brenston*, *brumston*, corrupt forms of *brinston*, *brynston*, *brunston*, *brunston*, *brunston*, transposed *bernston*, *bornston*, etc (= Icel *brennsteynn*, cf *Se brunstane*, *brunstane*, etc), *< brun*, *bren* (AS *berne* = *bernelā*, a burnt-offering) (*< brinnen*, *brennen*, AS **brinnan*, *burn*), + *ston*, stone Cf *brimfire*] 1 *n* Sulphur, specifically, sulphur in a concrete or solidified state, or reduced from that state as, roll-brimstone, fluid *brimstone*.

Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with *brimstone*
Rev xix 20

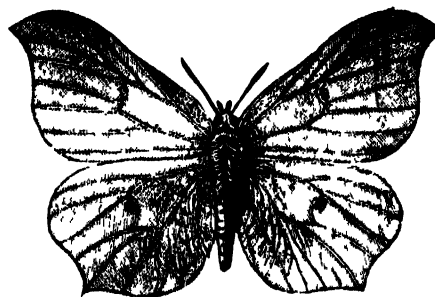
2 The brimstone butterfly. Newman [Colloq or prov. Eng] Vegetable *brimstone*, a name given to the inflammable spores of species of *Lycopodium*, employed in the preparation of fireworks

II. a 1 Of, pertaining to, or made of *brimstone* as, *brimstone* matches

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A walking the devil has gone
Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts

2. Sulphur-yellow in color, resembling *brimstone* or sulphur in color, bright-yellow — *Brimstone butterfly*, a species of butterfly, *Gonopteryx rhamni*, marked by the angulation of the wing tips, by the yellow color of both sexes, and by a red spot in the middle of each wing. See cut in next column — *Brimstone moth*, a lepidopterous insect, *Rumia oratragata*, having yellow wings with light streaks, and chestnut colored spots on the fore wings

brimstone-wort (brim'stōn-wért), *n* An umbelliferous plant, *Pucedanum officinale*, the roots of which yield a yellow sap which quickly becomes hard and dry and smells not unlike *brimstone*.



Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonopteryx rhamni*) in natural size

brimstony (brim'stō-ni), *a* [*< brimstone + -y¹*]

Full of or containing *brimstone*, resembling *brimstone*, sulphurous as, "*brimstony*, blue, and fiery," B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 5 [Rare]

brin¹, *v* An obsolete variant of *burn¹* Chaucer

brin² (brin), *n* [F, a blade, shoot, origin unknown] One of the radiating sticks of a fan

brincht (brincht), *v t*. [Also written *brincc*, early mod E *brynch*, also *brundice*, *< Ii brindis*, *brindis* (Florio), F *brinde*, formerly *brinque* (Cotgrave), a drinking to, a toast] To drink in answer to a pledge, pledge one in drinking

brinded (brin'ded), *a*. [Same as E dial and Sc *branded*, of a reddish-brown color with streaks or patches of darker brown or black (*> brandie*, a name often given to cows in Scotland); the vowel modified, appar after Icel *brond-* in deriv *brondöttr*, *brinded*, as a cow, for **brandöttr* (cf *brand-krossöttr*, *brinded* with a white cross on the forehead), *< brandr* = E *brand* Thus *brinded*, as above, is nearly equiv to *branded*, pp of *brand*, *v* see *brand*] 1 Properly, of a gray or tawny color marked with bars or streaks of a darker hue, *brinded* applied more loosely to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the hioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue as, "the *brinded* cat," Shak, Macbeth, iv 1, "three *brinded* cows," Dryden, Cuck and Fox

She tamed the *brinded* hioness
And spotted d mountain pard
Milton, Comus, l 443

The *brinded* catamount that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey
Bryant, Hunter of the Prairie

2 In her, spotted said of a beast used as *n* bearing

brindle (brin'dl), *n* [Assumed from *brinded*]

1 The state of being *brinded*, a color or mixture of colors, of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black color as, "a natural *brindle*," Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe

—2 A name of the mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva* See cut under *Amude*

brindled (brin'dld), *a* [A kind of dim form of *brinded*] Brinded, variegated with streaks of different colors

And thus the wild cat's *brindled* hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns
Scott, L of the I, l 27

brindle-moth (brin'dl-môth), *n* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus *Xylophana*

brine¹ (brin), *n* [= Sc. (irreg.) *brim*, *< ME brine*, *bryne*, *< AS bryne* (= MD *bryn*), *brine*, salt liquor, a particular use of *bryne* (early ME *brunc* = Icel *brun*), a burning, *< *brinnan*, *burn* see *brun¹*, *burn¹*] 1 Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean, salt water Artificial *brine* is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables etc

2 The sea as a body of salt water, the ocean
The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Black Panope with all her sisters play'd
Milton, Lycidas, l 98

3 Tears.
What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sorrow cheeks for Rowland!
Shak, I and I, ii 3

brine² (brin), *v t*; pret and pp *brined*, ppr *brining* [*< brine¹, n*] 1. To steep in *brine*, as corn, in order to prevent smut — 2 To mix salt with, make *briny* as, to *brine* hay

If he wrung from me a tear, I *brin'd* it so

With scorn or shame, that him it nourish'd not
Donne, Love's Diet

brine³, *n* [Cf North E *brim*, the forehead, *< ME bryne*, brow, *< Icel brün*, pl *brýnn*, mod. *brýr*, brow, = Sw Dan *bryn*, brow see *brow*.] The eyebrow

Bryne or brow of the eye, supercilium
Prompt Parv, p 51

brine⁴ (brin), *v* [E. dial; of equiv. dial. *brim*, appar. corruptions of *bring*] To *bring* as, to *brine* it hither [Prov Eng (Norfolk)]

brine-pan (brin'pan), *n* A pit in which salt water is evaporated to obtain the salt

brine-pit (brin'pit), *n* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt

brine-pump (brin'pump), *n* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the *brine* which collects at the bottom of it

brine-shrimp (brin'shrimp), *n* A small branchiopodous crustacean, *Artemia salina*, found in brackish water and in *brine* See *Artemia* Also called *brine-worm*

brine-spring (brin'spring), *n* A spring of salt water

brine-valve (brin'valv), *n* A blow-off valve for removing concentrated salt water from a steam-boiler

brine-worm (brin'werm), *n* Same as *brine-shrimp*

bring (bring), *v t*, pret and pp *brought*, ppr *bringing* [*< ME bringen*, occasionally *brengen* (pret *brought*, *brohte*, etc), *< AS brigan* (strong present, with pret. **brang*, pl **brungan*, forms assumed from the once-occurring pp *brungen*), also *brigan* (weak present, with pret *brohte*, pp *broht*), = OS *brengan*, rarely *bringan*, = Oldries *brunga*, *bringa* = D *brengen* = OIIG *bringan*, MHG *G. bringen* (*> Sw bringa*, Dan. *bringe*) = Goth *brigan* (pret *brakta*), *bring*. The forms are prevalently weak, the strong forms are prob assumed after the analogy of verbs like *sing*, *swing*, etc; so in Sc and vulgar E pret *brang*, *brung*] 1. To bear, convey, or take along in coming; take to the place where the receiver is, or where the bearer stays or abides, fetch as, *bring* it hither, or to me; to *bring* a book home

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread
1 Ki xvii 11

Bring me spices, *bring* me wine
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv

She from a carved press brought him this n faith,
And a new woven coat a king might wear
William Morris, Last of Paradise, l 295

2 To cause to come or accrue, be the means of conveying possession of, impart, devolve upon as, the transaction *brought* great profit, his wife *brought* him a large dowry

She shall *bring* him [his marriage] that
Which he not dreams of
Shak, W F, iv 4

Music that *brings* sweet sleep
Tennyson, Chorle Song, l

3 To cause to come or pass, as to a new place, state, or condition, impel, draw on, lead as, to *bring* one to a better mind

The fortress shall he *bring* to the ground
Isa xxv 12

God had *bradht* their counsels to naught
Neh iv 15

We *bring* to one dead heart every mind
Pope, Dunciad, iv 288

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them
Locke

4 To aid in coming or passing, as to one's home or destination, conduct, attend, accompany

Yet give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way
Shak, M for M, l 1

5 To convey or put forth as a product, bear or be the bearer of, yield as, the land *brings* good harvests

Because she *brought* him none but girls, she thought
Her husband loved her not
B Jonson, New Inn, l 1

6 To convey to the mind or knowledge, make known on coming, or coming before one, bear or impart a declaration of

Be thou thro until I *bring* thee word
Mat iii 13

What accusation *bring* ye against this man?
John xviii 29

7 To fetch or put forward before a tribunal, make a presentation of, institute, declare in or as if in court as, to *bring* an action or an indictment against one, the jury *brought* the prisoner in guilty

I'll *bring* mine action on the proudest he
That stops my way
Shak, I of the S, iii 2

A friend of mine here was doubting whether he should *bring* an action against two persons on so unfortunate a day as Saturday
F W Lane, Modern Egyptians l 340

8 To cause to become, make to be

I was *brought* acquainted with a Purgundian Jew who had married an apostate Kentish woman
Evelyn Diary, Aug 28, 1641.

To *bring* about, to effect, accomplish

It enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to bring about several great events for the advantage of the public. Addison, Freeholder

Yes, yes, faith, they're agreed he's caught, he's entangled — my dear Carlos, we have brought it about. Sheridan, The Duenna, II 4

To bring a chain cable to, to put it round the capstan ready for heaving up the anchor — To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears. See hornet. To bring a person to his bearings. See bearing. To bring a ship to anchor, to let go the anchor. To bring by the lee (naut.), to have the wind come suddenly on the lee side, owing to the yawing of the vessel, a sudden change in the wind's direction, or the bad steering of the helmsman. To bring down (a) To take down, cause to come down lower. (b) To humiliate, abase. Shak. (c) To cause to fall, hence, of game, to kill. [Colloq.]

By my valour! there is no merit in killing him so near do, my dear Sir Lucius, let me bring him down at a long shot. Sheridan, The Rivals, v 3

To bring down the house, to elicit a burst of applause or laughter from those present as in acting or public speaking. To bring far ben. See ben. To bring forth (a) To produce, as young, or fruit, hence, give rise to, be the cause of.

Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want.

(b) To bring to light, disclose. reveal. The heavens have thus brought well on thee, To bring forth this discovery. Shak., All's Well, v 3

To bring forward (a) To produce to view, cause to advance. (b) To adduce as to bring forward arguments in support of a scheme. To bring grist to the mill. See grist. To bring home to (a) To prove conclusively to belong or be applicable to or be true of as a charge of any kind. (b) To impress upon the feeling, cause to be felt as, he brought it home to them very vividly, in preaching, strive to bring the truth home to the hearers.

Several prisoners to whom James was unable to bring home the charge of high treason were convicted of minor offences. Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

To bring in (a) To bring from another place, or from without to within a certain precinct.

I took you bring me in the names of some six or seven. Shak., M. for M., II 1

(b) To supply, furnish, yield especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income produced from a certain source.

The sole measure of all his contrivances is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in. South.

(c) To introduce, to introduce to the notice of a legislature as, to bring in a bill. Cain was not therefore the first murderer, but Adam, who brought in death. Sir P. Browne, Religio Medici, II 4

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would bring in one who had more merit. Tatler.

(d) To place in a particular condition or station. But he protests he loves you, And needs no other suitor but his likings. To bring you in again (juncture, to your former office). Shak., Othello, III 1

(e) To reduce within the limits of law and government. Perforce bring in all that rebellious rout. Spenser, State of Ireland.

To bring off (a) To bear or convey from a place, rescue as, to bring off men from a wreck.

A brave young fellow, of a matchless spirit! He brought me off like thunder, clasp, and boarded, As if he had been shot to save mine honour. Beau and Fl., Knight of Malta, II 1

(b) To procure to be acquitted, clear from condemnation, cause to escape. (c) To dissuade, change, as from an opinion or purpose, cause to abandon.

Is a foolish thing for me to be brought off from an opinion in a thing neither of us know. Selden, Table Talk, p 79

To bring on (a) To bear or convey or cause to be conveyed with one from a distance as, to bring on a quantity of goods. (b) To cause to begin as, to bring on a battle.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing on an engagement. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 373

(c) To originate or cause to exist as, to bring on a disease. (d) To induce, lead on.

With a crafty madness, keeps aloof, When we would bring him on to some confusion. Shak., Hamlet, III 1

To bring one's nose to the grindstone. See grindstone. To bring out (a) To expose, detect, bring to light from concealment as, to bring out one's baseness. (b) To find by calculation or argument, deduce, infer.

The more strictly Mr. Gladstone reasons on his premises, the more absurd are the conclusions which he brings out. Macaulay, Gladstone in Church and State.

(c) To publish as, to bring out a new edition of a book. To bring over (a) To carry over, bear across as, to bring over dispatches, to bring over passengers in a boat. (b) To convert by persuasion or other means, draw to a new party, cause to change sides or an opinion.

What did I not undergo of danger in this negotiation to have brought him over to his Majesty's interest, when it was entirely in his hands! Fanny, Diary, May 23 1860

The Protestant clergy will find it perhaps no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. Swift.

To bring round (a) To persuade as I will undertake to bring him round to your views. (b) To lead up to in an indirect manner as he brought round the conversation to his favorite topic. (c) To recover, as from a swoon. To bring to (a) To bring back to consciousness, as a person partly drowned. (b) Naut. (1) To heave to, force (another ship) to heave to or stop. (2) To bend

(a sail) to its yard or gaff. To bring to bag, in hunting, to kill. To bring to bear, or to bear upon. (a) To cause to have influence or effect, or to operate upon.

Every author has a way of his own in bringing his points to bear. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I 9

All powerful action is performed by bringing the forces of nature to bear upon our objects. Emerson, Art.

No force of imagination that I can bring to bear will avail to cast out the youth of that very imagination which endeavours to depict its latter days. W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I 230

(b) To bring into range, or the range of as, to bring a gun to bear upon a target. To bring to book. See book. To bring to gaff. See gaff. To bring to light, to bring into view, reveal. To bring to mind, to recall, as what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind. To bring to pass, to cause to come to pass, effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass. Gen. xlii 32

To bring to the gangway. See gangway. To bring to the hammer. See hammer. To bring under, to subdue, repress, restrain, reduce to obedience.

The Minstrel fell! — but the foeman's chain Could not bring his proud soul under. Moore, Minstrel Boy

To bring up (a) To hear, convey, or lift upward. (b) In printing, to give the proper light and shade to, as a print of an engraving, by means of a suitable distribution of pressure in the press, produced by overlays, also, to equalize the pressure upon any part of a form on a press, by underlaying it with cardboard or paper. (c) In lithography, to make apparent, make visible, as a drawing or a greasy spot upon the stone. (d) To rear, nurture, care for during adolescence, used with reference to the needs of both the body and the mind.

God by this tribulation (altho' him, and biddeth him come home out of the country of sinne, that he was bred and brought up so long in. Sir T. More, A uniform against Tribulation (1579), fol 41

I consider it the best part of an education to have been born and brought up in the country. Alcott, Tablets, p 48

To save all earnings to the uttermost, And give his child a better bringing up Than his had been. Tennyson, Enoch Arden

(e) To introduce to notice or consideration as, to bring up a subject in conversation. (f) To cause to advance near as, to bring up forces, or the reserves.

The troops from Corinth were brought up in time to repel the threatened movement without a battle. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I 415

(g) Naut. to stop (a ship's headway) by letting go an anchor or by running her ashore. (h) To pull up (a horse), cause to stop often with short as, he brought up his horse short (that is, caused it to stop suddenly), hence, figuratively, to stop suddenly in any career or course of action, bring before a magistrate, pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably felt tolerably sure at times that you would some day be brought up short. Trollope.

To bring up the rear, to move onward in the rear, form the rear portion. To bring up with a round turn (naut.), to stop (the running of a rope) by taking a round turn on a belaying pin or capstall hence, figuratively, to stop the doing of anything suddenly but effectually. — Syn. Bring up, Rear, etc. See raise.

bringer (bring'er), n. One who brings, in any sense of the verb.

brinish (brí'nish), a. [*brine* + *-ish*] Like brine, briny, salt or saltish as, "her brinish tears." Shak., 3 Hen VI, iii 1

brinishness (brí'nish-ness), n. The quality of being brinish or saltish.

brinjál (brín'jál), n. [Also improp. bringall = Pg *bringela*, < Tamil *brinjaul*, the egg-plant.] The East Indian name of the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

brinjaree (brín-jar'ee), n. [Anglo-Ind., also written *brinjaree*, < Hind *brinjārī*, a camp-following dealer in rice, < *brinj*, Pers. *brinj*, rice; mixed with Anglo-Ind. *bunjary*, *bunjary*, *bunjaree*, < Hind *banyārī*, *banyāra* (as in the def.) < Skt *anyā*, merchant see *bamānī*, *banyani*.] In India, a dealer in grain, salt, etc., who carries his goods about from market to market, especially in the Deccan.

brink (brínk), n. [*ME* *brink*, *breuk*, edge, of *LD* or *Scand* origin *MLG* *lāt* *brink*, *brink*, margin, edge, edge of a hill, a hill, = *G* dial *brink*, a sward, a grassy hill, = *Dan* *brink*, edge, verge, = *Sw* *brink*, descent or slope of a hill, = *Icel* *brekka* for **brenka*, a slope, prob. connected with *Icel* *brunga*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast, = *Sw* *brunga*, breast, = *Dan* *brunge*, chest. Cf *W* *bryncyn*, a hillock, < *bryn*, a hill, < *bron*, the breast, breast of a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river, verge, hence, close proximity as, "the precipice's brink," Dryden, to be on the brink of ruin.

We understood they were a people almost upon the very brink of renouncing any dependence on you. Crowne. Evelyn, Diary, June 6, 1671

On the farthest brink of doubtful or can. Lowell, Appledore

—Syn. See rim.

briny (brí'ni), a. [*brine* + *-y*] Pertaining to brine; of the nature of or affected by brine; salt, salty as, a briny taste; the briny flood; briny tears.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the marshes. Laden with briny hay, that filled the air with its odor. Longfellow, Evangeline, I 2

bricche (bré-osh'), n. [*F*, a cake, fig a blunder; origin unknown.] 1. A sort of pastry made with flour, eggs, and butter. — 2. A round and stuffed cushion for the feet to rest on. — 3. A stitch in knitting, originally used in making this kind of footstool.

briolet (brí'ô-let'), n. See *brulette*. *brulette* (bré-ô-let'), n. [*F* *brulette*, also written *brillette* for *brillette* (whence *E* also *brillette*), < *brillant*, brilliant, see *brillant*.] A form in which the diamond is sometimes cut; that form which would result from joining two rose diamonds back to back and adding several rows of triangular facets. (See *rose and diamond*.) Also *brillette*, *briliet*.

brionin, brionine, n. See *bryonin*.

briony, n. See *bryony*.

briquer, n. An obsolete form of *brick*.

bricket (brí-ke't'), *F* pron bré-ká'), n. [*F*, a steel, tinder-box, dim of *brique*, brick see *brick*.] 1. A steel prepared for striking a light with a flint. In heraldry, as a bearing, it is almost peculiar to the collar of the Golden Fleece. See *order*. — 2. A small brick. — 3. Coal-dust molded for fuel into the shape of bricks or balls. [In the last two senses also *brquette*.]

brise¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *breeze*.

brise², n. An obsolete spelling of *breeze*.

brise³ (bríz), n. [Also written *brize*, < *F* *brise*, a piece of ground newly broken up for tillage after lying long untilled, < *briser*, break, cf *bruse*. Cf equiv *E* dial *breck*.] Ground that has lain long untilled. Kersey, 1708, Halliwell [Prov Eng].

brisé (bré-zá'), a. [*F*, pp of *briser*, break see *briser*.] In *her* (a) Broken said of any bearing when depicted as torn asunder. (b) Bearing a mark of cadency or brisure said of a shield which is differenced in this way. Also spelled *brize*.

brisement (bréz'ment, *F* pron bréz'mon), n. [*F*, < *briser*, break see *brise*.] In *surg*, a breaking or tearing asunder. — Brisement forcé, the forcible breaking down of ankylous.

Brisinga (brí-sing'ga), n. [NL, (P. C. Asbjörnson), named in allusion to Icel *Brisinga men* (AS *Brisinga* for **Brisinga*), the necklace of the Brisingas, which figures in Scand mythology. *Brisinga*, gen of *Brisingr*, Brising, men (= AS *menc*), a necklace.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Brisingular*.

Brisingida (brí-sin'jī-dī), n. pl. [NL, < *Brisinga* + *-ida*.] A group of *Asteroida*, or starfishes, typified by the genus *Brisinga*. *Brisingidae* (brí-sin'jī-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Brisinga* + *-ide*.] A remarkable family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroida*, having the body shaped as in the ophiurians or sand-stars, with long rounded rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not continued to the mouth. *B. coronata* is a beautiful Norwegian species.

brisk (brísk), a. [Appar < *W* *brysg* = Gael *briosg*, also *brag* = Ir. **brag*, quick, nimble, lively, cf *W* *brag*, haste, *brymo*, haston, Gael. Ir. *briosg*, a start, bounce, Ir. *brá*, lively, brisk, Gael. Ir. *bras*, lively, hasty, etc. Cf *brash*.] Not connected with *frisk* and *fresh*, but some refer to *F* *brusque*.] 1. Quick or rapid in action or motion, exhibiting quickness, lively; swift, nimble as, a brisk breeze.

We split the journey, and perform In two days time what's often done By brasher travellers in one. Cowper, tr. of Horace's Satires, I 5

Hence — 2. Sprightly, animated, vivacious; gay as, "a brisk, gamesome lass," *Sw* E.



Deep-sea Starfish (*Brisinga coronata*)

U'Esrange.—8. Full of lively or exciting action or events; exciting; interesting.

You have had a *brisk* time of it at Howick, and all the organs of combativeness have been called into action
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey

4 Burning freely, bright as, a *brisk* fire — 5 Effervescing vigorously said of liquors as, *brisk* cider — 6 Performed or kept up with briskness, rapid, quick as, a *brisk* fire of infantry.

Brisk toll alternating with ready case *Wordsworth*
7 Vivid, luminous

He hunts about the proudest World to buy
The choice of purest and of brightest cloth
Brisk in the Tyrian and Sidonian dye,
As due to his fair Darling

Had it [my instrument] magnified thirty or twenty five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant.
Newton

—**Syn.** 1 Alert, nimble, quick, rapid, sprightly, prompt, spry, smart, bustling, wide awake, eager. See *active* and *busy*

brisk (brisk'), *v* [*brisk*, *a*] **I.** *trans* To make lively, enliven, animate, refresh sometimes with up *Killingbeck*

II. *intrans* To become brisk, lively, or active with up

briskened (brisk'ken), *v* [*brisk* + *-en*] **I.** *intrans* To be or become brisk, active, or lively [Rare]

I heartily wish that business may *briskened* a little
Quoted in *W. Matthews's Getting on in the World*, p. 200

II. *trans* To make brisk or lively
brisket (brisk'ket), *n*. [*brisk*, *a*] **I.** *trans* *brisket*, *bruschet*, later *brucht*, mod. *F* *brichet*, prob. < Bret *bruched*, dial. *brusk*, the breast, chest, claw of a bird. The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs, in a horse, the part extending from the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs

briskly (brisk'h), *adv* In a brisk manner, quickly, actively, vigorously, with life and spirit

Ay, woo her *briskly*—win her, and give me a proof of your address, my little Solomon

Sheridan, The Duenna II. 1

briskness (brisk'nes), *n* 1 Quickness, vigor or rapidity in action as, the *briskness* of the breeze — 2 Liveliness, gaiety, vivacity

His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour *Dryden*

3 The sparkling quality of an effervescing liquor applied also to water, as in the extract

The *briskness* of spring water, and the preference given to it as a beverage, is partly occasioned by the carbonic acid which it contains *W. A. Miller's Elements of Chem.*, § 348

brismak (bris'mak), *n* [Origin unknown] A torsk [Shetland islands]

briss, *v* [*ME* *brissen*, var. of *brusen*, *bryson*, *brusen*, *bruse* see *bruse*] To bruise, break

The Jews *brusened* his bones

Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 204

briss (bris), *n* [*E* dial, appar. < *F* *bris*, breakage, wreck, formerly also fragments, < *briser*, break (see *briss*, *bruse*, and cf. *debris*), but perhaps affected by *brece*, ashes, cinders see *brece*] Dust, rubbish *Hallivell*, [Prov Eng]

Brissidae (bris'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Brissus* + *-idae*] Same as *Spatangidae*.

Brissinae (bris-i-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Brissus* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Spatangidae*, typified by the genus *Brissus*

brissle (bris'l), *v* *t*. Same as *brisle* [Scotch and North Eng]

Brissotin (bris'ō-tin), *n*. See *Girondist*

Brissus (bris'us), *n* [NL] A genus of echinoids, typical of the family *Brissidae* (*Spatangidae*) and subfamily *Brissinae*

bristle (bris'l), *n*. [*ME* *bristel*, *bristel*, *brustel*, *berstle* (= *D* *borstel* = MLG *borstel*), dim. of *brust* (> *Sc* *bruse*, *brs* see *brust*, *bruse*), *n* *bristle*, < AS. *byrst*, neut. = MLG *borste*, *f*, = OHG. *burst*, *m*, *borst*, neut., *bursta*, *f*, MHG. *borst*, *m* and neut., *borste*, *f*, G. *borste*, a bristle, MHG. *G* *burst*, a brush, = Icel. *burst*, *f*, = Sw. *borst*, *m*, = Dan. *borste*, a bristle, by some derived, with formative *-i*, from the root of OHG. *barrēn*, *parrēn* (for **barsēn*), be stiff, stand out stiffly, by others connected with *E* *bur*, *urr*.] 1 One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of certain animals, especially those of the hog kind which are not hairless, large and thickly set along the back, and smaller and more scattered on the sides. The bristles of the domestic hog and of some other animals are extensively used for making brushes, shoemakers' wax ends, etc.

She hadde so grete *bristles* on her bakke that it trayled on the grounde a fadome large

Martin (E E T S), III. 421

2. A similar appendage on some plants; a stiff, sharp hair.—3 In dipterous insects of the division *Brachycera*, the arista or terminal part of the antenna.—4 In *ornith*, a bristly feather, a feather with a stout stiff stem and little or no web. **Rictal bristles**, *v* *brissie* See *vibrissae*
bristle (bris'l), *v*, *pret* and *pp* *bristled*, *ppr* *bristling* [*ME* *bristlen*, *brustlen* (= *†* *borsteln*), *bristle*, from the noun] **I.** *trans* 1 To erect the bristles of, erect in anger or defiance, as a hog erects its bristles

Now, for the bare pick d bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace

Shak, *k* John, IV. 3

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up

Shak *Hen* V. II. 1

2 To make bristly.—3 To fix a bristle on as, to bristle a shoemaker's thread

II. *intrans* 1. To rise up or stand on end like bristles

Nought dreadful saw he yet the hair
Goad *bristle* on his head with fear
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 42

2 To stand erect and close together like bristles

A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry *Macaulay*

3 To be covered, as with bristles as, the ranks *bristled* with spears. See to *bristle* with, below — To *bristle* against, to come in collision with, contradict, or oppose somewhat rudely [Rare]

The wife may not *bristle* against her husband
J. Udall, On Ephesians v

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles* against the text *Sir W. Hamilton*

To *bristle* up, to show anger, resentment, or defiance — To *bristle* with (a) To be covered with anything as if with bristles

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling* with ten thousand bayonets *Thackeray*

As spectroscopy becomes the daily work of iron foundries and mines and the like, it will be found to be *bristling* with beautiful scientific truths in every part of the spectrum, which may be used in these practical applications of the science of optics

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 100

You cannot shut up Burns in a dialect *bristling* with archaisms *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 28

(b) To manifest conspicuously as, he *bristled* with excitement
bristled (bris'ld), *a* [*bristle* + *-ed*] 1 Having bristles, hence, stiffly bearded as, "*bristled* lips," *Shak*, *Cor*, II. 2 — 2 In *her*, having bristles on the neck and back said specifically of a boar used as a bearing When the bristles are of a different tint, it is specified as, a boar's head and neck *sable*, *bristled* or

bristle-fern (bris'l-fēr'n), *n* The common name of species of *Trichomanes*, especially *T. radicans*, from the bristle that projects beyond the cup-shaped indusium

bristle-grass (bris'l-grās), *n*. Grass of the genus *Setaria*

bristle-herring (bris'l-her'ing), *n* The name of certain species of the genus *Dorosoma*, of the family *Dorosomidae*, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament The species occur chiefly in tropical rivers and streams, but one *D. cepedianum*, is common in the United States, and is generally called *thread herring* See cut under *gizzard shad*

bristle-moss (bris'l-mōs), *n* A species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus *Orthotrichum*

bristle-pointed (bris'l-poin'ted), *a* Terminating gradually in a very fine hair, as the leaves of many mosses *Landley*

bristletail (bris'l-tāl), *n* A common name of the thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cynura* so called from the long filiform abdominal appendages They are of the genera *Campodea*, *Lepisma*, etc. See cut under *Campodea*

bristlewort (bris'l-wért), *n* A general name used by Landley for plants of the order *Dicouarvaceae*

bristliness (bris'h-nes), *n* The quality of being bristly

bristling (bris'ling), *p. a*. Standing up stiffly like bristles.

With chattering teeth, and *bristling* hair upright
Dryden, Fables

bristly (bris'li), *a* [*bristle* + *-y*] 1 Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles, rough as, "*a bristly* neck," *Thackeray* — 2 Resembling a bristle or bristles

Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs *Bentley*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-hórd), *n* [Named from the city of *Bristol*, in England] A fine, smooth

kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed on the surface, used by artists

Bristol brick. See *brick* 2

Bristol diamond. Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*)

Bristol milk, paper, porcelain, pottery, red, stone. See the nouns

brisure (briz'ur), *n* [*F*, < *briser*, break see *bruse*] 1 In permanent fortification, a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with oissons and retired flanks Also spelled *brizure* — 2 In *her*, same as *cadency*, 2

brit, **britt** (brit), *v* [*E* dial, also (in IL.) *bric*, < *ME* *brytten*, < AS *bryttan*, *bryttan*, divide, distribute, dispense, = Icel. *bryta*, chop up; a secondary verb, supplying in *ME* and later, with the deriv. *brytan*, *q* *v*, the place of the primitive, *ME* **bricen*, **bricen*, < AS *bréotan* (pret *breat*, pp **brōten*), break, bruise, demolish, destroy, = OS **brōtan*, *brōtan* = OHG **brōzan*, *ti*, break, MLG *brūzen*, *intr*, burst forth, = Icel. *bryta* = Sw *bryta* = Dan *bryde*, break, fracture, retnct, = Goth **brūtan* (not found, but assumed from the other forms, and from the appar. thence derived Spanish ML *britar*, demolish, destroy) Hence *britten*, *brittle*, *q* *v*] **I.** *trans* 1† To break in pieces, divide

His head thel obanytan, to London was it born,
The dead body thell *britten* [pret pl] on four quarters
[cut] *Landoff, Chron* (ed. Heane), p. 244

2 To bruise, indent *Hallivell* [Prov Eng]

II. *intrans* 1 To fall out or shatter, as over-ripe hops or grain *Grove, Hallivell* — 2 To slide away, utter *Hallivell* [Prov Eng]

brit, **britt** (brit), *n* [*Prob* = *bric* or *birt*, applied to a different fish see *bric*] 1 A young herring of the common kind, occurring in large shoals, and formerly classed as a separate species, *Clupea minima* — 2 A general name for animals upon which whales feed, as *Cho borealis*, etc., whale-brit

Brit. An abbreviation of *British* and *Britain*

Britain-crown (brit'an- or brit'n-krown), *n* [*Britann* + *crown* *Britann*, < *ME* *Britame*, < *OF* *Britame*, *Britagne*, *F* *Britagne*, < *L* *Britannia*, *Britann*, < *Britannia*, the Britons, later *L* *Brito(n)*, a Briton (cf. AS *Byten*, *Britan*, *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Bicttas*, Britons see *British*.]



Obverse



Reverse

Britain crown of James I, British Museum (Size of the original)

An English gold coin first issued in 1604 by James I, and current at the time for five shillings. It was also issued under Charles I

Britannia metal. See *metal*

Britannic (brit-tan'ik), *a* [*L* *Britannicus*, < *Britannia*, *Britann*] Of or pertaining to Great Britain as, Her Britannic Majesty

britchka, *n* Same as *britska*

brite (brit), *v* *i*, *pret* and *pp* *brited*, *ppr* *briting* [Also spelled *bright*, origin unknown] To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops [Prov Eng]

brither (brith'er), *n* A Scotch form of *brother*
Briticism (brit'i-sizm), *n* [*Brit* (Latinized *Britu-*) + *-ism*] A word, phrase, or idiom of the English language peculiar to the British

British (brit'ish), *a* and *n* [*ME* *British*, *Brythe*, etc., < AS *Bryttisc*, < *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas* (sing *Bryt*, *Brit*, *Brit*, *Brit*), *L* *Britann*, ML also *Britones*, Britons, the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain, a name of Celtic origin of W *Brython*, a Briton, pl a tribe of Britons] **I.** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or its inhabitants as, the *British* people or empire, *British* legislation or interests — 2 Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons or their language.

Sometimes abbreviated *Brit*

British gum, *lion*, etc. See the nouns — **British plate**, *albata* (which see) — **British sheet-glass** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *glass*)

II. *n* 1 [Used as a plural] The inhabitants of Great Britain, including specifically the English, Welsh, and Scotch — 2 The language

of the ancient Britons, represented by the modern Welsh and Cornish

Britisher (brít'ish-er), *n* A British subject or citizen in any part of the world, but more particularly a native or an inhabitant of Great Britain, (especially of England [Now chiefly colloquial or humorous])

Briton (brít'ón), *n* and *a* [*< ME Britun, Britun, etc., < OF Briton, a Briton, usually a Briton or native of Brittany in France, < ML Brito(n)-, pl Britones, L Britann, Britons see British*] *I, n* A native of Great Britain, especially, one of the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Britain

II, a British [Rare]

A Briton's peasant *Shak, Cymbeline, v 1*

britska (brít'ská), *n* [Also written *brítska* and, more prop., *brítchka*, *< Pol brzytka = Russ brichka, dim. of Pol brýka, a freight-wagon, = Russ brúka, a sort of light carriage*] In Russia, a light, partly covered four-wheeled carriage. The Polish *brítska* also used in Russia, has a pole, a body of wickerwork, and a leather top

britt¹, **britt**², *See* *brít*¹, *brít*²
britten (brít'n), *v t* [*h. dual, < ME britten, bruten, bruten, bruten, bruten, bruten, divide, break up, cut to pieces, < AS bryt-nan, divide, distribute dispense (cf Icel bryt-nan, be broken), < brótan (pp *bróten), break see brít*¹] To break up, cut to pieces, cut up, carve

Thus shall I *britten* all your bones on bide *York Plays, p 202*

britterworts (brít'er-werts), *n pl* The *Diatomacea*

brittle (brít'l), *a* [*< ME brütel, brütel, brotel, etc., < AS as if *brýtel, with suffix -el forming adjectives from verbs, < brótan (pret brát, pl *bruton, pp *bróten), break see brít*¹ and *britten*] Cf *brickle*, an equiv word of different origin] *1*† Fickle, changeable

How *brütel* and how false he was *Chaucer, Good Women, l 2555*

2 Breaking easily and suddenly with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass, fragile, not tough or tenacious

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, becomes brittle at temperatures approaching to redness, but while cold it possesses considerable malleability *W A Miller, Elem of Chem, § 519*

3 Figuratively, easily destroyed, perishable, fleeting

One woful day sweeps children, friends and wife,
And all the brittle blessings of my life! *Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, III 85*

Brittle silver ore Same as *stiphanite*
brittleness (brít'l-ness), *n* [*< ME brittleness, brittleness, etc.*] *1*† Instability, changeableness

The sea may ebbe and flowe more and lesse,
Right so mote I ky the my brittle-ness *Chaucer, Fortune, l 63*

2 The property of breaking readily with a comparatively smooth fracture, fragility the opposite of toughness and tenacity

A rod of good steel, in its hardest state is broken almost as easily as a rod of glass of the same size, and thus brittleness can only be diminished by diminishing its hardness *G Eds in Campius Mech Engineering p 300*

brittle-star (brít'l-stár), *n* A name of sundry sand-stars, or opurians, from their fragility. See cuts under *Astrophyton* and *star-fish*

brizska, *n* See *brítska*

Briza (brí'zá), *n* [NL, *< Gr βριζα, nod (cf the common name quaking-grass)* The form seems to have been suggested by *Gr βριζα*, a grain like rice, in Thracian and Macedonia still so called. Cf *Æolic βριζα*, for *βίζα*, root.] A genus of grasses, commonly called quaking-grass, maidenhair-grass, or lady's-hair. There are ten species, mostly natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region, of little agricultural importance. Some of them are cultivated for ornament on account of their gracefully nodding spikes

brize¹, *n* An obsolete form of *brize*¹

brize², *n* An obsolete form of *brize*²

brize³, *n* See *brize*³

brizé (bré-zá'), *a* Same as *brizé*

brizure (brí-zúr), *n* Same as *brizure*, *1*

bro. An abbreviation of *brother*, pl *bro* as, Smith Bros & Co

broach (bröch), *n* [Also, in sense of an ornamental pin, spelled *brooch* (see *brooch*¹), early mod E *broche*, *< ME broche*, a pin, peg, spit, spear-point, taper, *< OF broche*, F *broche*, a spit, brooch, etc., = Pr *broca* = Sp *Pg broca*, an awl, drill, spool, etc., = It *brocca*, a split stick (with masculine forms, OF and F. dial

broc, a spit, = It. *brocco*, a sharp stake, a sprout, etc.), *< ML broca, brocca*, a spit, a sharp stake, any sharp-pointed thing; cf L *brochus, brochus, brocus*, projecting (of the teeth of animals. see *brochate*), prob of Celtic origin cf W. *procio*, stab, prick (*> E. prog*), Gael *brog*, a shoemakers' awl, *< brog*, spur, stimulate, goad (*> E brogl*)] *1*† A spit

Three balefuile birdes his brochez they turne *Morte Arthure, l 1029*

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a broach, and lay it to the fire to roast *Sir T More, Works, p 259*

He turned a broach, that had worn a crown *Bacon, Hist Hen VII*

2† A spear.

That fruit was of a mayden born
On a theowus tre is al toun
A broche thorwout his breast [hor]n
Legenda of the Holy Hood (ed Morris), p 133

3 An awl, a bodkin [Prov Eng]—*4* A spike, a skewer, a sharp stick, specifically, a rod of willow, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work [Prov Eng]

Broche for a thastars [thaxter thatcher], *flimaculum*
Prompt Parv, p 52

5† A spur—*6*† A fish-hook *Prompt Parv*—*7*† A spike or standard for a candle

A broche with a foti, f new torches
English Gude (E E T S), p 327

8† A taper, a torch

Howe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter,
Hote thou have tache to take hit with tunder and broches,
Al thy labour is lost *Piers Plowman (C), xx 211*

9 A spindle, a spool [Scotch]

Broche of thirde, vericulum *Prompt Parv, p 52*

10 In *arch*, formerly, a spine of any kind, now, specifically, as used in some parts of England

and by some writers on architecture, a spire which rises directly from the walls of its tower, without pinnacles and gutters—*11* A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones—*12* Any tapered boring-bit or drill

Broaches used for boring wood are fluted like the shell bit, but tapered to ward the point but those used in boring metal are solid, and usually three, four, or six sided. Their common forms are shown in the annexed figures. Broaches are also known as *winders* and *reamers*

13 A straight steel tool with file-teeth for irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools—*14* That part of the stem of a key which projects beyond the bit or web, and enters a socket in the interior of the lock—*15* That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key. *E II Knight*—*16* The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping—*17* A gimlet used in opening casks for sampling their contents—*18* A fitting for an Argand gas-burner.—*19* A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag—*20* A pin or clasp to fasten a garment, specifically, an ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle, and especially a breast-pin, of gold, silver, or other metal, attached to the dress or depending from the neck in this sense now usually spelled *brooch* (which see)

broach (bröch), *v t*. [*< ME brochen, bore, spur, spit, tap (in this sense of the phrase setten on broche, set abroach, after F methe en broche see abroach), < OF brocher, spur, spit, etc., F brocher, stitch, figure, emboss (= Pr brocar = Pg. brocar, bore, = It. broccare, urge, incite,*

etc.), *< broche, etc., spit see broach, n. Cf. brocade, brochure, etc.*] *1*† To spit, pierce as with a spit.

The Erie that knew & wist moche of the chace broched the bore through the breast
Rom of Partenay (E E T S), p 235, note

I'll broach the tadpole on my rapier's point
Shak, Tit And, iv 2

2† To spur

Brochez the baye stede, and to the buske rydez
Morte Arthure (E E T S), l 918

3 In masonry, to rough-hew [North Eng. and Scotch]—*4* To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something, more especially, to tap or pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor as, to broach a hoghead

Descending into the cellars, they broached every cask they found there *Molloy, Dutch Republic, l 564*

Hence, figuratively—*5* To open, as the mouth for utterance

Desiring Virtue might be her first growth,
And Hallelujah broach her holy mouth
J Beaumont, Payche, l 68

6 To let out, shed

This blow should broach thy dearest blood
Shak, l Hen VI, III 4

7 To state or give expression to for the first time, utter, give out, especially, begin conversation or discussion about, introduce by way of topic as, to broach a theory or an opinion

This error was first broached by Josephus
Raleigh, Hist World, l 3

Here was our Paolo brought

To broach a weighty business
Browning, Ring and Book, l 107

8† To give a start to, set going

That for her love such quarrels may be broach'd
Shak, l Hen VI, III 1

Droved and broached See *drown*¹—To broach to (naut., used intransitively) to come suddenly to the wind, as a ship by accident or by the fault of the helmsman (a dangerous position in a gale)

broacher (bröch'cher), *n* [*< broach + -er*] *1*† A spit

On five sharp broachers rank'd the roast they turn'd
Dryden, Illiad, l 638

2 One who broaches, opens, or utters, a first publisher

The first broacher of a heretical opinion
Sir R L Fstrange

Deadly haters of truth, broachers of lies
Milton, Hist Eng, III

broaching-press (bröch'ing-press), *n* A machine-tool employing a broach, used in slotting and finishing iron

broach-post (bröch'pöst), *n* In carp., a king-post

broach-turner (bröch'ter'nér), *n* A menial whose occupation is to turn a broach or spit, a turnspit

Dish washer and broach turner, loon!—to me
Thou smell'st all of kitchen as before

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette

broad (brád), *a* and *n* [= *Se brad*, *< ME broad, brod*, *< AS brād = OS. brād = OFries brād = D breed = MLG brād, LG breed = OHG MHG G breit = Icel breiðr = Sw Dan bred* = Goth *brāds*, broad. Hence *bread*², *breadth*. The pron word be req. bród (like *goad*, *road*, etc.)] *1, a* *1* Wide, having great breadth, as distinguished from length and thickness, used absolutely, having much width or breadth, not narrow as, a strip no broader than one's hand, a broad river or street.

In are [a] brode strete heigon meto threo cnihtes
Layamon, l 217

Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide
Shak, Venus and Adonis, l 296

2 Large superficially, extensive, vast: as, the broad expanse of ocean

Each year shall give this apple tree

A broader flush of rosy bloom

Bryant, Planting of the Apple-Tree

3 Figuratively, not limited or narrow, liberal, comprehensive; enlarged as, a man of broad views.

In a broad, statesmanlike, and masterly way *Everett*

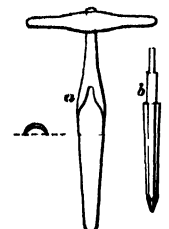
Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly,
Broad spirits worship the right. *Thackeray*

Specifically—*4*. Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See *Episcopal*—*5* Large in measure or degree; not small or slight, ample, consummate.

gif hym self be bore blynde hit is a brod wonder
Alliterative Poems (ed Morris), II 584



A southwest tower of Cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy. Church of St Nicholas, Worcester, England



Broaches for boring. Fig. A is an example of broaches or reamers for wood, and fig. B of those for metal

He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare

Pope, *Dunciad*, ll 194

6. Widely diffused; open, full as, in *broad* sunshine, *broad* daylight

Ful oft, when it is *broad* day

Gower, *Conf Amant*, ll 107

I count little of the many things I see pass at *broad* noon day, in large and open streets.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p 103

It was *broad* day, and the people, recovered from their panic, were enabled to see and estimate the force of the enemy

Irving, *Granada*, p 32

7. Unconfined, free, unrestrained (a) Used absolutely

As *broad* and general as the casing air

Shak, *Macbeth*, III 4

(b) Unrestrained by a sense of propriety or fitness, unpolished, loutish

Tell him his pranks have been too *broad* to bear with

Shak, *Hamlet*, III 4

(c) Unrestrained by considerations of decency, indecent

As *chaste* and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome

Dryden, *ti of Juvenal's Satires*, Ded

(d) Unrestrained by fear or caution, bold, unreserved

For from *broad* words, and cause he fall d

His presence at the tyrant's feast I hear,

Macduff lives in disgrace Shak, *Macbeth*, III 6

8 Characterized by a full, strong utterance, coarsely vigorous, not weak or slender in sound as, *broad* Scotch, *broad* Doric, a *broad* vowel, such as *a* or *d* or *o* — 9† Plain, evident

Proves thee fat and wide a *broad* goose

Shak, *It and I*, II 4

10 In the *fine arts*, characterized by breadth as, a picture remarkable for the *broad* treatment of its subject See *broadt*, 3 — As *broad* as (it is) long, equal upon the whole, the same either way

It is as *broad* as long whether they rise to others or bring others down to them

Sir R. L. Estange

Broad Church, the popular designation of a party in the Church of England See *Anglicanism* **Broad folio**, **broad quarto**, etc., names given to drawing paper folded the broadest way — **Broad gage** See *gauge* — **Broad glass**, window glass of a cheap quality formed by blowing a long cylinder, cutting it apart, and allowing the pieces to soften and flatten out in a kiln

See *glass* Also called

British sheet glass, cylinder glass, German plate glass, and spread window glass

— **Broad lace**, a

woolen fabric made in bands about 4 inches wide, and used as an ornamental border to the upholstery of a carriage

Car builder's *Diet*

Broad pennant

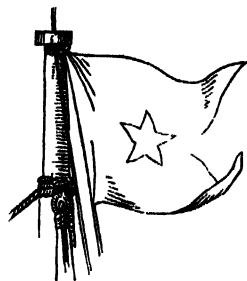
(*naut.*), a swallow tailed flag carried at the mast head of a man of war as the distinctive mark of a commodore

— **Syn** 1

Extended, spread 1

and 2 Wide, *broad* See

vade — 7 (c) Vulgar, obscene



Broad Pennant of a Commodore United States Navy

II. *n* 1 A shallow, fenny lagoon formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth, a flooded fen, or lake in a fen as, the Norfolk *broads* [Prov. Eng.]

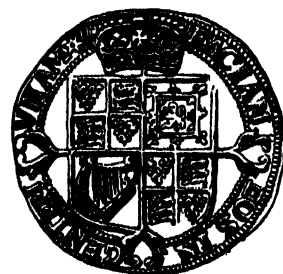
A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon

Southey, *Letters* (1812), II 407

Then across the mill pool, and through the deep crooks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which told of coming winter

H. Kingsley, [Ravenshoe, vill]

2 In *mech*, a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe — 3 An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I, and worth at the time 20s



Reverse Broad of James I. British Museum (size of the original)

The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called *lawrel* and *broad-piece*

broad (brád), *adv* [*<* ME *broode*, *brode*, *<* AS *bráde* (= MHG. *breit*, G. *breit*), broadly, from the adj.] 1†. Broadly, openly; plainly

Crist spak himself ful *broad* in holy writ

Chaucer, *Gen Prolog* to 'C' 1 1 739

2† Widely; copiously, abundantly Chaucer

— 3 Broadly; fully

With all his crimes *broad* blown, as flush as May

Shak, *Hamlet*, III 1

Lying *broad* awake I thought of you and I the dear

Tennyson, *May Queen* (Conclusion)

broadt, *v* t [*<* ME. *broden*, *<* AS *bráðian*, spread, *<* bráð, broad Cf *broadt* 2] To make broad, spread

Ty ll the blessed bredd [bird] *broadt* his wings

Richard the Redless

broad-arrow (brád'ar'ô), *n* [*<* ME *brod* *ar* *on*, *brodarwe*, etc., a heavy arrow, *<* broad + *ar* - *rou*] The royal mark of British government stores of every description, which it is felony to obliterate or deface. Persons unlawfully in possession of goods marked with the broad arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200

The *broad arrow* was the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Bonning, Master general of Ordnance from 1693 to 1702, and was first used in his time In heraldry it differs from the pheon (which has) in having the inside of the barbs plain

broadax (brád'aks), *n* [*<* ME *brodar*, *brodaxe*, etc., *<* AS *bráðaxe*, *<* bráð, broad, + *ax*, *ax* see *broad* and *ax*] 1†. A battle-ax — 2 An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber

See cut under *ax*

Then let the sounds of measured stroke

And grating saw begin,

The *broad axe* to the gnarled oak,

The mallet to the pin!



Broad arrow

W. H. Ship Builders

broad-based (brád'bāst), *a* Having a broad foundation, securely founded [Rare]

Her throne

Broad based upon her people's will

Tennyson, *To the Queen*

broadbill (brád'bil), *n* 1 The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata* — 2 The spoonbill, *Platula leucorhoa* — 3 The scap-duck, *Fuligula macrila*, and other species of that genus — 4 A bird of the family *Eurylemidae* There are nine or ten species of broadbills peculiar to the Indian region Also called *broadmouth*

broad-billed (brád'bıld), *a* In *ornith*, having a broad bill — **Broad-billed sandpiper**, the *Limicola platyrhynchos*

broadbrim (brád'brim), *n* 1 A hat with a very broad brim, especially the form of hat worn by members of the Society of Friends

Hence — 2 A member of that society, a Quaker [Carlyle] [Colloq.]

broad-brimmed (brád'brim), *a* 1 Having a broad border, brim, or edge

Gover, Lockerman, without taking his pipe out of his mouth, turned up his eye from under his *broad brimmed* hat to see who hailed him thus discourteously

Irving, *Knickknacker*, p 251

2 Wearing a hat with a broad brim

This *broad brimmed* hawk rof his things

Tennyson, *Maud* x

broadcast (brád'kást), *a* 1 Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing opposed to sowed in drills or rows — 2 Widely spread or diffused

broadcast (brád'kást), *n* In *agri*, a method of sowing in which the seed is thrown from the hand in handfuls.

My lady, said he, let *broad cast* be,

And come away to drill

Hood

broadcast (brád'kást), *adv* 1 By scattering or throwing at large from the hand as, to sow *broadcast* — 2. So as to disseminate widely, in wide dissemination

An impure, so called, literature sown *broadcast* over the land

Blackwood's *Mag*

broadcloth (brád'klôth), *n*. A fine woolen cloth, commonly black, with a finished surface, mostly used in making men's garments so called from its breadth, which is usually 60 inches

Every whole woolen cloth called *broad cloth* which shall be made and set to sale after the first called St Peter ad vincula which shall be in the year of our Lord MCCC LXXV after the full watering, racking, straining or tenturing of the same, ready to sale shall hold and contain in length xxiv yards and to every yard an inch containing the breadth of a man's thumb, to be measured by the rest of the same cloth and in breadth if yards, or vii quarters at the least, within the lists

English *Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p 351, note

They be all patched clouts and ragges, in comparison of faire wouen *broad clothe*

Ascham *The Schoolmaster*, p 60

broaden (brád'n), *v* [*<* broad + *-en*]. Cf *broad*, *v*] I. *trans* To grow broad or broader.

To *broaden* into boundless day

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xcv

II. *trans* To make broad, increase in breadth, render more broad or comprehensive as, "*broaden'd nostrils*," Thomson, *Winter*

broad-eyed (brád'id), *a* Having a wide view or survey

broad-fronted (brád'frun'ted), *a* Having a broad front, having a wide forehead as, "*broad-fronted Caesar*," Shak, *A* and *C*, 1 5

broad-gage (brád'ga), *a* Having the space between the rails wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches said of a railroad track opposed to *narrow-gage*, which signifies less than the standard width See *gauge* 2

broadhorn (brád'hörn), *n* A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known

A *broad horn*, a prime river conveyance

Irving

The river's earliest commerce was in *grat* barges, — keel boats, *broadhorns*

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p 41

broad-horned (brád'hórnd), *a* Having wide-spread horns

Hulot

broadleaf, **broadleaf-tree** (brád'lēf, -trē), *n* A tall tree, *Commadia latifolia*, natural order *Combretacea*, common in Jamaica, bearing large and long-petioled leaves at the end of the branches

broadly (brád'li), *adv* 1 In a broad manner

That *broadly* flows through Pylas' fields

Chapman, *Iliad*, v

2 *trans* Has spoken out more *broadly*

Burke, *Present State of Affairs*

These simple *broadly* draped figures were sculptured by Niccolò di Pisa — C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p 21

Specifically — 2 In *zool*, so as to extend over a relatively large space as, *broadly* emarginate, *broadly* bisminate, etc. A part is *broadly* truncate when the truncation is nearly or quite equal to its greatest width

broadmouth (brád'mouth), *n* A bird of the family *Furculimidae* (which see), a broadbill

broadness (brád'nes), *n* [*<* broad + *-ness*] 1. Breadth, extent from side to side — 2 Coarseness, grossness, indelicacy

Broadness and indelicacy of allusion

Craik, *Eng Lit*, I 524

broad-piece (brád'pēs), *n* Same as *broad*, *n*, 3

broad-seal (brád'sel), *n* The official or great seal of a county or state as "the king's *broad-seal*," Sheldon, *Miracles*, p 61 [More correctly as two words] — **Broad-seal war**, in U. S. hist, a contest in the House of Representatives in December 1859, as to the admission or exclusion of five Whig members from New Jersey, who had certificates of election under the broad seal of the State, but whose seats were contested by Democratic claimants

broad-seal (brád'sel), *v* t. [*<* broad-seal, *n*] To stamp as with the broad seal, guarantee, make sure

Thy presence *broad seals* on our delights for pure

B. Johnson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v 3

broad-shouldered (brád'shōl'dérd), *a*. Having the back broad across the shoulders

Broad shouldered, and his arms were round and long

Dryden

broadside (brád'sid), *n* 1 The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter — 2 A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a vessel of war as, to fire a *broadside* — 3 In general, any comprehensive attack with weapons of any kind directed against one point or object

Give him a *broadside*, my brave boys, with your pikes

Deau and Fl, Philaster, v 4

4 A sheet printed on one side only, and without arrangement in columns, especially, such a sheet containing some item of news, or an attack upon some person, etc., and designed for distribution

Every member of the convention received a copy of this draft of a constitution, printed on *broadside* in large type

Bancroft, *Hist Const*, I 119

Van Clitters gives the best account of the trial I have seen a *broadside* which confirms his narrative

Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, vi, note

5 Any surface resembling the side of a ship in breadth, etc as a house-front

In the great blank gray *broadside*, there were only four windows

Dickens

Broadside on, with the side in advance, side-wise To take on the *broadside*, to treat freely and unceremoniously

Determined to take the world on the *broadside*, and cut thereof, and be filled

Carlyle, *Diderot*

broadside (brád'sid), *adv* [*<* broadside, *n*.] 1 With the broadside directed toward the point specified

The landing of troops beneath the batteries of four
teen vessels of war, lying *broadside* to the town
Kearett, Orations, p. 79

2 Pell-mell, unceremoniously as, to go or
send *broadside* [Rare]

He used in his prayers to send the king the ministers
of state all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the
general himself *Seyt Mem of Capt Crichon*

broad-sighted (brād'sī'ted), *a* Having a wide
view *Quarterly Rev*

broad-speaking (brād'spō'king), *a* 1 Using
vulgar or coarse language, speaking with a vul-
gar accent — 2 Speaking plainly out without
endeavoring to soften one's meaning

broad-spoken (brād'spō'kn), *a* Character-
ized by plainness or coarseness of speech or
by a vulgar accent, unrefined

broad-spread (brād'spred), *a* Widely diffused

broad-spreading (brād'spred'ing), *a* Spread-
ing widely

His broad spreading leaves *Shak Rich II iii 4*

broadstone (brād'stōn), *n* Same as *ashlar*

broadsword (brād'sōrd), *n* A sword with a
broad blade, as distinguished from one with a
narrow blade or from a three-sided thrusting-
sword, a sword of which the edge as well as the
point is used. All forms of sword which have a
flat blade for cutting are called *broad-swords* in contrast
to swords used for thrusting alone. See *claymore*

broadtail (brād'tāl), *n* One of the numerous
species of old-world parrots, of the genus *Platy-
tychus*. *P. L. Selater*

broadthroat (brād'thrōt), *n* [*< broad +
throat*, a translation of *Eurythmus*, q. v.] A
book-name of birds of the family *Eurythmidae*
(which see). Also called *broadbill* and *broad-
mouth*

broad-tool (brād'tōl), *n* A stone-masons' chisel
with a very wide edge, used for finishing

broad-tread (brād'tred), *a* Having a wide
face or tread, as a car-wheel

Broadwell ring See *ring*

broadwise (brād'wīz), *adv* [*< broad + wise*]
In the direction of the breadth, breadthwise
as, to measure *broadwise*

broam, *n* [Origin obscure; perhaps a mis-
print] Apparently, a spirit or goblin

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth gob-
lins, bughes, hob-thinses, *broams*, scorch owl mates,
night walking spirits, and evil fiends
Capgrave tr of Rabclaus in 21

brob (brob), *n* [E dial., perhaps an alteration
of *brod*, a nail, *brad*, verb *brad*, prick — see *brad*
and *brad*] 1 A wedge-shaped
spike, driven along the side of
a timber which abuts against
another, to prevent it from
slipping — 2 In *coal-mining*, a
short, thick piece of timber,
used for supporting the coal which is being
holed or undercut a prop [Midland coal-
field, England]

brob (brob), *v* [*t*, pret and pp *brobbd*, ppr
brobbing] [E dial., *< brob*, *n*] To prick with
a bodkin *Hallwell* [North Eng]

Broddingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *a* and *n*
1 *a* Like or likened to an inhabitant of the
fabled region of Broddingnag in Swift's "Gul-
liver's Travels", hence, of enormous size, gi-
gantic

German prose, as written by the mob of authors pre-
sents us in a Broddingnagian manner the most offensive
faults of our own *The Quarterly Styl 1*

II *n* A gigantic person

Sally's so named the Broddingnagian 'what be drooms
is disgorged' A gentle man wants a bed
T Hook Gilbert Gurney II v

broct, *n* [*F* see *bru-a-brac*] A large vessel
with a handle, and generally made of metal or
coarse pottery, for holding liquids

brocade (brō-kād'), *n* [*< Sp brocado* (= Pg
brocado = It *broccato* = *f* *brocat*), *brocade*,
prop pp of **brocat* (= Pg *brocat*, *boire*) = *F*
brocher, embroider, stitch, etc — see *broach*, *t*]
1 A silken fabric variegated with gold and
silver or having raised flowers, foliage, and
other ornaments also applied to other stuffs
wrought and enriched in like manner

A gain suit of faded brocade *Travels*

2 A kind of bronze-powder used for decorating
brocaded (brō-kād'ed), *a* 1 Woven or worked
into a brocade

Brocaded flowers on the gay mantua shawl

Gau Paulin 1

2 Dressed in brocade — 3 Decorated with
flowers, etc., in relief as, a *brocaded* silk
[Equivalent to French *broché*]

brocade-shell (brō-kād'shel), *n* A name given
to *Conus geographus*, one of the cone-shells,

or *Conda* so called from the peculiar coloration

brocade, *n* See *brocade*

brocard (brōk'ard), *n* [*< OF brocard*, a maxim
(in mod *F* a taunt, jeer, railery), *ML brocardum*,
so called, it is said, from *Brocard*, prop
Burkhard or *Burkart*, bishop of Worms (died
1025), who published a collection of ecclesiasti-
cal canons, "Regulae Ecclesiasticae," also
known as *Brocardia* or *Brocardorum opus*] 1
A law maxim founded on inveterate cus-
tom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and ac-
counted part of the common law Hence — 2
An elementary principle or maxim, a short
proverbial rule, a canon

The legal brocard, "falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus,"
is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to
common sense *See W Hamilton*

The scholastic brocard [Nilul est in intellectu quod non
fuerit in sensu] is the fundamental article in the
 creed of that school of philosophers who are called "the
 sensualists" *Perrier Inst of Metaphysics, p. 261*

brocardic (brō-kar'dik), *n* Same as *brocard*

I make use of all the brocardic or rules of interpreters
that is, not only what is established regularly in law, but
what is concluded wise and reasonable by the best inter-
preters *See Taylor Pref to Duct Dub*

brocat, *n* An old form of *brocade*

brocatelle (brōk'at-el), *n* [*< F*
brocatille = *Sp brocatel*, *< It brocatello*, varie-
gated marble (*F* *brocatel*, tinsel or thin cloth
of gold or silver), dim of *brocade*, *brocaded*,
brocade see *brocade*] 1 A variety of orna-
mental marble, the most famous localities of
which are in Italy and Spain That from Rome
which is perhaps the most characteristic and beautiful
variety known, consists of a ground of yellow marble tra-
versed by numerous interlacing veins of darker material
most of which are of a deep violet color

2 An inferior material used for curtains, fur-
niture-covering, and the like, made of silk and
wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool, but having
a more or less silky surface

The Vice-Chancellor's chair and deske, Proctors &
covered with brocatell (a kind of brocade) and cloth of
gold *Foxley, Diary, July 9, 1669*

Also written *brocatello*

broccoli (brōk'ō-lī), *n* [*It*, pl of *broccolo*, a
sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim of *brocco*, a spit,
skewer, shoot — see *broach*] One of the many
varieties of the common cabbage (*Brassica oler-
acea*), in which the young inflorescence is con-



Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var.)

tracted into a depressed fleshy edible head It
is closely similar to the cauliflower

broch (broch), *n* Same as *broach*²

brochan (brōch'an), *n* [*Gael Ir brochan*, por-
ridge, gruel] Oatmeal boiled in water, thick
porridge [Scotland and Ireland]

brochant (brō'shant), *a* [*F*, pp of *brocher*,
stitch, etc — see *brocade*] In her, lying over
and covering said of any bearing which partly
covers another Also *brochant*

brochantite (brō-shan'tit), *n* [After *Brochant*
de Villiers, a French mineralogist (1773-1840)]
An emerald-green mineral consisting of hy-
drous sulphate of copper The crystals are in
thin rectangular and transparent tables

Brochata (brō-kā'tā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut pl of
brochatus, projecting (of teeth), having project-
ing teeth (of animals) see *brochate*] In Blyth's
classification of mammals, a tribe or suborder
of his *Diplodontia*, corresponding to the *Pachy-
donta*, herbivorous *Uta*, and *Rodentia* of
Cuvier so called from usually having persis-
tently growing teeth, as the tusks of the ele-
phant or the incisors of a rodent, or projecting
tusks, as those of the arm and hippopotamus
Blyth divided his *Brochata* into *Proboscidea* (*Rodentia*
Chiroptera (swine) and *Sirenia* (Sirenia) three of which
all (excepting *Chiroptera*) are now recognized orders of
Mammalia, but the name is not in use

brochate (brō'kāt), *a* [*< NL brochatus*, hav-
ing projecting teeth, *< L brochus, brochus*,
brocus, projecting (of teeth), having project-

ing teeth (of animals) see *broach*] Having
tusks, tushes, or perennial teeth, specifically,
of or pertaining to the *Brochata*

brochet, *n* A Middle English form of *broach*
and *brooch*¹ *Chaucer*

broché (brō-shā'), *a* [*F*, pp of *brocher*,
stitch, sew see *broach*] 1 Sewed or stitched
said of a book which is not bound or covered,
except with a paper wrapper See *brochure* —
2 Ornamented in weaving with threads which
form a pattern on the surface, brocaded said
of a stuff, specifically of silk as, a *broché* ribbon

brochet (brō-shā'), *n* [*F*, a pike, luce, for-
merly also a saucet, dim of *broche*, a spit,
broach see *broach*] A fish of the family
Cichlidae, *Crenocichla saratilis*, having an elon-
gated form and pointed head, thus slightly re-
sembling a pike It is highly colored and has an
ocellated spot at the root of the tail It is an inhabitant
of the fresh waters of South America and Trinidad [Lo-
cal in Trinidad]

brochette (brō-shet'), *n* [*F*, dim of *broche*, a
spit — see *broach*] A skewer to stick meat on,
used in cookery

brochure (brō-shur'), *n* [*F*, *< brocher*, stitch
see *broach*] 1 A pamphlet, an unbound
book, of which the sheets are held together by
sewing only See *broche* — 2 Specifically, a
small pamphlet, or one on a matter of transi-
tory interest

brock¹ (brok), *n* [*< ME brok*, *< AS broc* =
Dan *brok*, a badge, prob of Celtic origin
W *broch* = Corn *broch* = Bret *broch* = Gael
Ir *Maun broc*, Ir also *brech* and *brochd*, a bad-
ger, prob so called from its white-streaked
face, *< W broch* = Gael Ir *broc*, speckled (see
brill), cf Gael *brocach*, *brocach*, speckled in the
face; cf also Dan *broget*, Sw *brok*, party-
colored see *brocket* (cf *bauson*) A badger

On with pretence of chasing thence the brock,

Send in a cur to worry the whole flock!

R Jonson, Sand Sh. pherd, l 2

[Sometimes used as a term of reproach]

Marry, hang the e, brock!

Shak, T. N, II 5

brock² (brok), *n* [Shetland *brack*, *< ME *brok*
(not found), *< AS gbroc*, neut, a piece, a
fragment (cf *broc*, affliction, trouble, fatigue)
(= OHG *brocco*, MHG *brocke*, G *brocken*, m,
= Dan *brokke* = Goth *br-ukra*, f, a piece,
cf dim *MLG brockel* = ODan *broggel*, a piece,
fragment), *< breccan* (pp *broccen*), break see
break, and cf *broach* with its variants *breck*,
*brack*¹, *brack*¹, etc, cf also *brockle*] A piece,
a fragment [Prov Eng and Scotch]

brock³ (brok), *v* [*t*] [Also *brok*, = OHG
brochon, *brockon*, MHG G *brocken* = Dan *brokke*,
break, crumble, from the noun] To break,
crumble, or cut into bits or shreds [Scotch]

brock⁴, *v* [*t*] [*ME brokken*, perhaps a second-
ary form of *braken* (pp *braken*), break (cf
*brock*²) To cry out, murmur, complain a
word of somewhat uncertain meaning, found
only in the two passages quoted

What helth hyt the croke
That hys [is] to folthe [fith] ydo,
Aye [against] the croke to brocke,
"Why madest thou me so?"

William de Shorham, Religious Poems (ed Wright), p 106
He singth brockynne [var *brockynne* Wright, Morris] as a
myghtynge [cf *baucer*, Miller's Tale, l 191]

brock⁵ (brok), *n* [*E* dial., cf *ME brok* (see
quot), cf *leel brokk*, also *brokk-hyst*, a trot-
ter, trotting horse, *brokka*, trot Origin and
relations uncertain, the alleged AS **broc*, an
inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade" (Bos-
worth), does not exist, the def being due to an
error of translation] A cart-horse or draft-
horse a word of uncertain original meaning,
applied also in provincial English to a cow
Brockett, Halliwell

The cart's smot and cryde as he were wode,

Hayt brok, hayt sot *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l 245*

brock⁶ (brok), *n* [Appar a var of *bruck*, q. v.]
The name of an insect *Halliwell* [Prov
Eng]

brock⁷ (brok), *n* [Perhaps another use of
*brock*¹, a badger] 1. A pig — 2 Swill for feed-
ing pigs [North of Ireland]

brock⁸ (brok), *n* Short for *brocket*

brock⁹ (brok), *n* [Possibly shortened from
brockle] A cabbage [Prov Eng]

brock¹⁰ (brok), *n* A variant of *brock*²,
brockage (brō'kāj), *n* [Appar *< brock*² + *-age*.]
In *numismatics*, an imperfect coin

All imperfect coins, curiously termed *brockages*, are
picked out *Ure, Dict, III 949*

brocket (brō'et), *a* [*< Dan broget*, older
form **broket*, party-colored see *brock*¹] Va-

riegated; having a mixture of black or other color and white applied chiefly to cattle [Scotch] Also *brocked*, *broked*, and *brokat* **brocket** (brók'et), *n* [*< ME broket*, substituted for *F brocart*, now *brocart*, a brocket, so named from having but one tine to his horn, *< OF broc*, *F broche*, dial *broc*, a spit, broach, etc., a tine of a stag's horn, *< OF broquet*, dim of *broc*, as above Cf. *E picket*, *< prick*, a point, etc., and *G spieß*, a brocket, *< spieß* = *E spit*] 1 A red deer two years old, a pricket The term has been used (in the plural) by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family 2 Any deer of South America of the genus *Caracus* The red brocket is *C. rufus* of Brazil the wood brocket, *C. nemorivagus*

brock-faced (brók'fäst), *a* Having a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger

brockish (brók'ish), *a* [*< brock* + *-ish*] Like a brock or badger, beastly, brutal as, "brockish boors," *Sp. Bale*, English Volantines, 1

brockle (brók'l), *a* and *n* [*E* dial, also *bruckle*, var of *brickle*, *< ME bricket*, *bruket*, *bruket* see *brickle*, and cf *brock*, *n*] 1 *a* Same as *brickle* — 2 Apt to break through a field said of cattle [*Prov Eng*]

brock (brók), *n* [*Sc*, *< Icel brodd*, a spike, cf *Gael Ir brod*, a goad, prick, sting see *brad*, and cf *prod*] 1 A sharp-pointed instrument — 2 A prick with such an instrument, hence, an incitement, instigation

brodd (bród), *n* [*Sc*, *< Icel brodd*, a spike, cf *Gael Ir brod*, a goad, prick, sting see *brad*, and cf *prod*] 1 A sharp-pointed instrument — 2 A prick with such an instrument, hence, an incitement, instigation

broddle (bród'l), *n* [*Sc*, *< Icel brodd*, a spike, cf *Gael Ir brod*, a goad, prick, sting see *brad*, and cf *prod*] 1 A sharp-pointed instrument — 2 A prick with such an instrument, hence, an incitement, instigation

brodekin, **brodequin** (bród'kin), *n* [*< F brodequin*, earlier **brosequin*, *brosequin* = *It boracchino* = *Sp boracqui*, formerly *boracqui*, *boracqui*, *boracquin* = *Pg boracquin*, *boracquin*, *boracquin*, *boracquin* see *buskin*] A buskin or half-boot [Obsolete or rare]

Instead of shoes and stockings a pair of buskins or brodekins [*Chaucer*, *Hist Eng*]

brodel, **brodel**, **broder**, **broderer** See *broder*, *broderer*

Brodie's disease, **joint** See the nouns

broella (bró-el'a), *n* [*ML*, *< OF brouelle*] A coarse kind of cloth, used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages [*Fairholt*]

brog (brög), *n* [*Sc*, *< Gael brog*, a shoemakers' awl see *broach*] 1 A pointed instrument, as a shoemakers' awl, a joiners' awl — 2 A small stick used in cutting eels [North Eng] — 3 A jab with a sharp instrument [Scotch]

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brogging [*< brog*, *n*, cf *Gael brog*, spur, stimulate, goad, and see *brog*] 1 To prick with an awl or other sharp-pointed instrument, push or thrust, as an instrument as, to brog leather [Scotch]

Brogging an elshin through bend leather [*Scott*, *Heart of Midlothian*]

2 To catch (eels) by means of small sticks called brogs [North Eng]

brog (brög), *n* [*Sc* also *broque*, perhaps a particular use of *brog*, 2, but cf *leel brugg*, a scheming, machination, lit a brewing, *< brugga*, brew, concoct see *bru*] A trick

brog (brög), *n* [Perhaps an altered form of *bog*, but cf *ML brogulus*, etc., a thicket, *G brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes, under *broil*] A swampy or bushy place [*Hallwell*] [North Eng]

brog (brög), *n* A variant of *broque*

brogan (bró'gan or bró-gan'), *n* [*< Gael brogan*, pl of *bróg* see *brog*] 1 A form of half-boot in which the part covering the instep is undivided, and broad side-flaps meet above the instep-piece, and are tied by strings — 2 A boat used on Chesapeake Bay [Local, U S]

bröggerite (brög'ger-it), *n* [After the Norwegian mineralogist W C Brogger] A mineral allied to uraninite, and consisting largely of uranium oxide

broggle (brög'l), *v* [*Freq* of *brog*, *v*, q v] 1. To pierce, prick [Scotch] — 2 To fish for eels by troubling the water. [*Wright*]

broggourt. A Middle English variant of *broker* **brogue** (brög), *n* [*Sc* *brog*, *broque*, *< Gael Ir brog*, a shoe, Gael, also a hoof The brogue was made of rough hide, it was regarded as characteristic of the wilder Irish, and so the name came to designate their manner of speaking English] 1 Formerly, in Ireland, a shoe made of rawhide with the hair outward, reaching as far as the ankle and tied by thongs — 2 A similar foot-covering worn by the Scotch Highlanders, but commonly made of deer-hide, either freshly stripped off or half dried, and having holes to allow water to escape



Ancient Irish Brogues

To slum the clash of for man's steel
No Highland brogue has turned the heel
Scott, *Novel's View*

Some of the new captains and lieutenants had been so used to wear brogues that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military jack boots
Macaulay, *Hist Eng*, vi

3 A smooth piece of wood worn on the foot in the operation of washing tin, when the ore is in fine particles — 4 A dialectal manner of pronunciation especially used of the mode of pronouncing English peculiar to the Irish

In the House of commons, the Scotch accent and the Irish brogue may be often heard
Quarterly Rev

brogue (brög), *n* A variant of *brog* 2 **brogues** (brög'z), *n* pl Same as *brogues* [*Prov Eng*]

broid (bróid), *n* [*< ME broiden*, *broiden*, etc variants (due to the pp *broiden*, *broiden*) of *broiden*, *broiden*, *broid* see *brad*, and cf *broider*] Same as *brad*

His yowle heart was broided [*var broided*, *broided*] in a trice
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l 101

broider (bróid'er), *n* [*Early mod E* also *mouder*, *broider*, *brauder*, *brader*, *< ME brouder*, *brouder*, *brouder*, confused with (as if freq forms of) *broyden*, *brouder* (early mod *E* *brod*, *broud*, var forms of *brad* see *brad*, *broud*, *broud*), but prop var forms of *borduren*, *borderen*, *E* *border*, *i* (after *brouder*, *brouder*, q v), ult *< F* *border*, usually *border* (= *Sp* *Pg* *border* = *It* *border*, *< ML* **border*), adorn with needlework, prop work on the edge, *< bord*, border edge, welt, or hem of a garment, etc see *border* and *board* Cf *embroider*] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on ornaments, embroider as, "a broidered coat," *Ex xxviii 4* [Obsolete or poetical]

A red sleeve
Broidered with pearls
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*
Buff coats all fringed and broidered
Scott, *Heart of Midlothian*, l 15

broiderer (bróid'er-er), *n* [*< ME brouderer*, *brouderer*, *brouderer*, *< broider* + *-er*] One who embroiders, an embroiderer [Rare]

broideress (bróid'er-ess), *n* [*< broider* + *-ess*] A woman who embroiders, an embroideress [*Rare*]

broidery (bróid'er-ry), *n*, pl *broideries* (17) [*< ME brouderie*, *broiderie*, *brouderie*, *brouderie* *< OF* *broderie*, *broiderie*, *< broder*, *broder*, *border* see *broder* (*< F* *embroider*) Embroidery, ornamental needlework wrought upon cloth [Obsolete or poetical]

The frail bluebell peereth over
Rare broidery of the purple clover
Tennyson, *A Dirge*

broignet, *n* [*OF*, also *broigne*, *brugne*, *brune*, *ML* *bronia*, *brunna*, of Teut origin, *< AS* *byrne*, etc., a cuirass see *byrne*] In the early middle ages, a defensive garment made by sewing rings or plates of metal upon leather or woven stuff For this was substituted the hauberk of mail by those persons who could afford the expense but the broigne, which could be manufactured at home or by any person who could sew strongly, was in use among the peasantry, and even among foot soldiers, at least as late as the fourteenth century

broil (bróil), *n* [*= Sc* *brodye*, *brulye*, *< ME broilen*, *< OF* *bruller*, *brail*, *grill* roast, *< brui* in same senses (*F* *brouter*, *bruit*), *< MITG* *bruyen*, *bruen*, *scald*, *simge*, *burn*, *G* *brühen*, *scald* (= *MLG* *bragen*, *brachen*, *brugen*, *scald*, *cook*, *=* *MLG* *bracen*, *scald*, *D* *brachen*, *hatch*, *brood*, *breed*, *soak*, *grow* hot), *< MITG* *brueje*, *G* *brueh* = *MD* *broeye*, *broth*, *< Teut* **brō*, *warm*, *heat* Cf *brue*, *brue*, and see *brood*] 1 *trans*. To cook by the direct action of heat over or in front of a clear fire, generally upon a gridiron, as meat or fish

He cowedt roste and so the and broille and frie.
Chaucer, *Gen Prolog* to T, l 383

II. intrans 1 To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over a fire Hence — 2 Figuratively, to be greatly heated, be heated to the point of great discomfort

God save you, sir! Where have you been broiling?
Shak, *Rich VIII* iv 1

3 To fret, stew, be very impatient

He broiled with impatience to put his design in execution
Stearns, *Tristram Shandy*, ll 5

broil (bróil), *n* [In the earliest use known, Lord Berners's translation of *Proseart*, vol ii c 140 (1525), the word is spelled *brail* appar *< OF* **brail*, **brail*, **brail*, a tumult, broil (= *It* *brolio*, *Old* also *brolio*, *brolio* (Florentine), confusion, tumult, rising, revolt), a verbal noun, agreeing with the newly formed mod *F* *brouille* (*< early mod E* *broilly*, *Sc* *brulye*), disagreement, misunderstanding falling out (cf *OF* *brouille*, *brouille*, quarrel, contention, discord, confusion), *< OF* *brouille*, mod *F* *brouiller* (= *Pr* *brothai* = *OSp* *brothai* = *Pg* *brothar* = *It* *broghare*, *Old* also *broghare*) confuse, jumble, trouble, mix, spoil, etc., prob orig entangle as in a thicket (cf *E* *Brogl*, the name of a wood in Sussex), *< brail*, *brail*, *brail* (= *Pr* *bruch*, *m*, also *OF* *bruelle* = *Pr* *brucha* = *Pg* *brucha*) a thicket, grove, wood, forest (agreeing with the assumed forms cited above in the sense of "tumult, confusion"), = *It* *bruolo*, a kitchen-garden, *bralo*, an orchard, *Old* *bralo*, *bralo*, a garden, *< ML* *brutus*, *brutus*, *brutus*, also *brail*, a wood, forest, park, deer-park, also a field, meadow, orchard, prob *< Old* **brail*, *MITG* *bruit*, *G* *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes a word of unknown origin (*< E* dial (North) *brog*, a swampy or bushy place] An angry tumult, a noisy quarrel, contention, discord

But Cassius's reviving into Brutus to pacify new broiles, the Sultan recovered the same
Poore, *Pilgrimage*, p 281

Your intestine broils
Weakening the sceptre of old Night
Milton, *P* l, ll 1001

And deadly feud or thirst of spoil,
Break out in some unseemly broil
Scott, *Marmion*, l 20

-syn *ghaw*, *altercation* etc See *quarrel*, *n*

broil (bróil), *n* [*< broil*, *n* Cf *embroil*] To raise a broil, quarrel, brawl

broil (bróil), *n* [Also written *brile* origin uncertain] In mining, a collection of loose fragments usually discolored by oxidation, resting on the surface, and indicating the presence of a mineral vein beneath See *outcrop* and *gossan* [Cornwall, Eng]

broiler (bróil'er), *n* [*< broil* + *-er*] 1 One who or that which broils, any device for broiling meats or fish — 2 A chicken fit for broiling — 3 A hot day See *broiling*

broiler (bróil'er), *n* [*< broil*, *v*, + *-er*] One who excites broils or promotes quarrels

What doth he but turn broiler, make new broils
against the church?
Hammond, *Scenarios*, p 544

broilery, *n* [Early mod *E* *broilery*, *broilery*, also (as *F*) *brouillerie*, *< F* *brouillerie*, confusion, *< brouiller*, confuse see *broil*] Contention, dispute

broiling (bróil'ing), *p* a [*1st* of *broil*, *v*] Excessively hot and humid, torrid as, a broiling day

The weather for this fortnight has been broiling without interruption one thunder shower excepted which did not cool the air at all
Gray, *Lettres*, l 488

broil (bróil), *n* An obsolete form of *broil*

broilment, *n* [= *Sc* *brulyement*, *< broil* + *-ment*] A broil, a brawl

broinder (bróin'der), *n* [*< Gael* *bruidheag*, reddish, lit red-bellied, *< bru* (gen *bronn*, dat *bronn*), belly (= *W* *br*, belly), + *dearg*, red] A name for the redbreast, *Frythacus rubicula* Macgillivray [Local, Scotch]

brokage (bró'käg), *n* [Also written *broage*, *< ME* *brokage*, *broage*, *< broc* in *brocage*, *broker*, + *-age* See *broker*] 1 An arrangement made or sought to be made through the agency of a broker or go-between

He wotht hinc by me and by broage
Chaucer, *Miles* Tale, l 189

2 The premium or commission of a broker, the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for another — 3 The trade of a broker, the transacting of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men See *broker*, *broker*

The Jewes in Rome live onely upon brokage and usury
De Bryn, *Diary*, Jan 15, 1646

brokage *Of his rich cloaks and suits, though got by brokage*
Mansuget, Duke of Milan, III 2

Marriage brokage *See marriage*

broke¹ (brok) *Pretent and (with broken) past participle of break*

broke¹, *n* [A var of *break¹*, *q v*] A breach
Break for broke *cyc for cyc*, and tooth for tooth
Bacon, Works, II 94 (Dance)

broke² (brok), *v t*, pret and pp *broked*, ppr *broking* [Formed from *broker*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, etc., ME *broken* (*brok¹* *brok²*) is not found in this sense. See *broker* and *brokage*] 1 To transact business for another in trade, act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business, carry on the business of a broker — 2 To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters, pimp
And broke with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honor of a maid
Shak, All's Well III 5
We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between them *Cupid said* *Panshaw*

3t To transact business by means of an agent
But the gains of buying are of a more doubtful nature, which men shall wait upon others in necessity, broke by agents and instruments to draw them on, and the like practices *Bacon, Riches*

broke³, *n* An obsolete form of *brook¹*

broke⁴, *t t* A Middle English form of *brook²*

broked, *a* See *brocket* [Scotch]

broken (brō'kn), *p a* [Pp of *break*, < ME *broken*, often shortened to *broke*, < AS *brocen*, < *breccan*, break see *break*] 1 Not integral or entire, fractional opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers
This new created income of two millions will probably furnish 1665,000 (I avoid broken numbers) *Burke*
 2 Rough, intersected with hills and valleys or ravines applied to the surface of a country or district — 3 Bankrupt — 4 Imperfect, ungrammatical, wanting in fluency or correctness of pronunciation as, *broken French*
Break thy mind to me in broken English
Shak, Hen V, v 2
 5 In *her*, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered — 6 In *entom* abruptly bent at an angle, geminate said specifically of antennae in which the terminal portion forms an angle with the long basal joint. **Broken beer** See *beer* — **Broken cadence** See *cadence* — **Broken chords**, in music chords the tones of which are played in succession instead of simultaneously. See *acappella* — **Broken colors**, in painting colors produced by the mixture of two or more pigments. The term is usually applied to those tints which result from the combination in various proportions of blue, red and yellow. — **Broken line**, a line formed of a number of straight lines joined at their ends and not forming a continuous straight line. — **Broken man**, a member of a clan which had been broken up or once separated from his clan on account of crime hence an outlaw a vagabond a public defraudator [Scotch] — **Broken meat, victuals**, fragments of food — **Broken music**, music played on harps, guitars and other instruments on which the chords are usually played as appoggiato
Each prince here is good broken music
Shak, I and C, III 1
Broken voyage, in *whale fishing* an unprofitable voyage of a losing voyage. *C M* **Broken water**, waves breaking on and near shores or by the contention of currents in a narrow channel. — **Broken wind** See *wind*

broken-backed (brō'kn-bakt), *a* [ME *broke-backed*] 1 Having the back broken, in any sense of the noun *back* as, a *broken-backed book*
Yellow thimble devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and a wishy broken-backed dog's ear
a sorry lazy house copy, which no bookstall keeper would look at *G I Sala, Dutch Pictures*
 Specifically — 2 *Naut*, hogged descriptive of the condition of a ship when, from faulty construction or from grounding, her frame becomes so loosened as to cause both ends to droop

broken-bellied (brō'kn-bel'īd), *a* Having a ruptured belly, hence, broken down, degenerate [Rare]
Such is our broken bellied *I Sandys, Essays, p 108*

broken-hearted (brō'kn-har'tod), *a* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair
He hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted *Isa Ix 1*

brokenly (brō'kn-li), *adv* 1 In a broken interrupted manner, without regularity — 2 In broken or imperfect language
If you will love me soundly with your French heart I will be glad to hear you confess it brokenly with your English tongue *Shak, Hen V, v 2*

brokenness (brō'kn-nēs), *n* [*< broken + -ness*] The state of being broken. **Broken-**

ness of heart, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair, abject mental misery
Helpless, hopeless brokenness of heart
Byron, Corsair, III 22
Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart *The iron had entered into his soul* *Macaulay, Hist Eng, xvii*

broken-winded (brō'kn-wīn'dod), *a* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse. See *broken wind*, under *wind²*

broker (brō'kér), *n* [*< ME broker* (ML reflex *brocarius*), usually *brokour*, *brocour* (AF *brocureur*, ML **brocator*, also, with prefix, AF *abrocour*, ML *abrocator*, with a corresponding verb, AF *abroker*, ML **abrocare* (also in deriv *abrocamentum* see *abbrochment*), act as a broker; prob of LG origin ML *brucker*, a broker, = East Fries. *broker*, a broker (*schipper-broker*, a ship-broker); prob orig 'one who uses, occupies, manages', cf MD *broke*, *bruyck*, *bruek*, D *gebruik*, use, custom (ML *brukingq*, use, usufruct), = OHG *brūh*, (i *brauch*, custom, *gebrauch*, custom, use, employment, etc., = Dan *brug* = Sw *bruk*, use, employment, custom, trade, business, from the verb, MD *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D *gebruiken*, use, possess, = MLG *bruchen*, use, need, sell, have to do with, = OHG *brūhen*, MHG *brūchen*, (i *brauchen*, use, need, = AS *brucan*, ME *bruchen*, *brucken*, *braken*, use, possess, enjoy, digest, mod E *brook*, endure see *brook²* The F *brocateur*, deal in second-hand goods, is prob of the same origin] 1 A middleman or agent who, for a commission or rate per cent on the value of the transaction, negotiates for others the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, commodities, or property of any kind, or who attends to the doing of something for another. Brokers are of several kinds, according to the particular branch of business to which their attention is confined, as *stock brokers*, *exchange brokers*, *bill brokers*, *cotton brokers*, *ship brokers*, etc. See these words
Tom Folio is a broker in learning, employed to get together good editions, and stock the libraries of great men *Addison, Tom Folio*
 2 One who lends money on pledges, or lets out articles for hire, a pawnbroker, or a lender of goods
The price of these hired clothes I do not know, gentle men! These jewels are the brokers how you stand bound for em! *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv 1*

3t A pump or procurer, a pander
May be, you look d I should petition you,
As you want to your horse flatter your servants,
To play the brokers for my furtherance
I Wicks (and another), Queen of Corinth, I 2
Hence broker, lackey! ignominy and shame
Pursue thy life *Shak, T and C, v 11*
 [Some editions read *broker-lackey*]
Broker's note, a bought or sold note, a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal containing particulars of a sale or purchase — **Custom-house broker** See *custom house* — **Street broker**, or *curbstone broker*, a stock broker who is not a member of the stock exchange but who carries out the orders of others by transactions in the streets, or by going from office to office [U S]

brokerage (brō'kér-ā), *n* [*< broker + -age*, substituted for earlier *brokage*] 1 The business or employment of a broker — 2 The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker

brokerly (brō'kér-li), *a* [*< broker + -ly¹*] Meant, servile
We had determined that thou shouldst have come
In a Spanish suit, and have carried her so, and he,
A brokerly slave! goes puts it on himself
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 4

brokery (brō'kér-i), *n* [*< broker + -y*] The business of a broker *Marlowe*

broking (brō'king), *p a* [Ppr of *break¹*, *r*] 1 Engaged as a broker — 2 Pertaining to the business of a broker or a pawnbroker
Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown
Shak, Rich II, II 1

3. Pandering, pimping
Is t you, Sir Pandarus, the broking knight of Troy?
Middleton, Blurt Master Constable, II 1

brokket. See *brock¹*, *brock³*, etc

broma (brō'mā), *n* [*< Gr βρώμα, food, < βρώμασθαι, 2d aor βρώσας, eat, cf βρώα, food, L vorare, devour, from the same root*] 1 Aliment — 2 A preparation from cocoa-seeds or beans, used in decoction as a beverage

bromal (brō'māl), *n* [*< brom(ine) + al(cohol)*] A compound (C₂H₅BrO) obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste. It has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral

bromaloin (brō'ma-loin), *n* [*< brom(ine) + (alcohol)oin*] A substance (C₃₄H₃₀BrO₄) derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen

with six bromine atoms. It crystallizes in yellow needles

bromate (brō'māt), *n*. [*< brom(ine) + -ate¹*] A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with a base.

bromatography (brō-ma-tog'ra-fī), *n*. [*< Gr βρώμα(τ-), food, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe*] A description of foods. Also *bromography* and *bromatology*

bromatology (brō-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n* [*< Gr βρώμα(τ-), food, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak see -ology*] Same as *bromatography*

brome (brōm), *n* [*< Gr βρώμος, a stench see bromine*] Same as *bromine*

brome-grass (brōm'grās), *n* [*< brome, E for NL Bromus, + grass*] A common name for grasses of the genus *Bromus*, of which there are about 40 species widely distributed, chiefly through the northern temperate zone. They are nearly allied to the fescue grasses (*Festuca*), but are mostly coarse, and of comparatively little value (hess or chat (*B setaceus*) and Schrader's brome grass (*B unioloides*) have been cultivated as animal forage grasses. Also, corruptly *broom grass*

Bromelia (brō-mē'li-ū), *n* [NL, named for Olaf Bromel, a Swedish botanist (1639-1705)] A genus of American tropical plants, of the natural order *Bromelaceae*, including four or five species having rigid, spiny-margined leaves closely packed upon a short stem. The wild pine apple (*B Pinpin*) is often used as a hedge plant, and yields what is known as pinguin fiber. The ink grass of Mexico (*B sylvestris*) produces an excellent fiber

Bromeliaceae (brō-mē-li-ū'sē-ō), *n pl* [NL, < *Bromelia* + *-aceae*] A natural order of endogenous plants, with inferior ovary, allied to the *Amayllulaceae*, but with only three of the divisions of the perianth resembling petals, and the rigid leaves often scurfy and spiny. The species are all natives of tropical or subtropical regions of America, and many of them are epiphytes. The order includes the pineapple (*Ananas*) and some valuable fiber plants of the genera *Bromelia* and *Acacia*. The other more important genera are *Pandanus* (to which the Spanish moss of the southern United States belongs), *Pitcairnia*, *Echeveria*, and *Hilltopia* many species of which are cultivated in hothouses for their curious habit and showy flowers

bromhydrate (brōm-hī'drāt), *n* [*< brom(ate) + hydrate*] Same as *hydrobromate*

bromias (brō'mi-ās), *n*, pl *bromiades* (brō'mi-ā-dēs) (i *βρομια, a huge cup*) In *archaeol*, a cup or drinking-vessel of the type of the scyphus, but of larger size

bromic (brō'mik), *a* [*< brom(ine) + -ic*] Pertaining to bromine. **Bromic acid**, an acid containing bromine and oxygen with hydrogen replaceable by a base — **Bromic silver**, the mineral bromyrite

bromide (brō'mid or -mīd), *n* [*< brom(ine) + -ide²*] A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element or with an organic radical. Also *bromuret*

bromidrosis (brō-mi-dīō'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr βρώμα, a stench, + ὀδῶν, sweat, perspiration] Fetid perspiration

brominated (brō'mi-nāt-ed), *a* [*< bromine + -ate² + -ed²*] In *chem*, treated or combined with bromine. *Fouces*

bromine (brō'mīn), *n* [*< NL brominium, < Gr βρώμος, also βρώμος, a stench*] Chemical symbol, Br, atomic weight, 79.95. A non-metallic element allied in its chemical relations to chlorine and iodine. It is a dark reddish liquid, opaque except in thin layers, sparingly soluble in water, having a specific gravity of 3.10 at 32° F. It is volatile, and emits at ordinary temperatures reddish vapors which have a powerful suffocating odor, and are intensely irritating to the mucous membrane. When dropped on the skin, bromine produces corrosive sores. It is not found native, but occurs combined with bases in very minute quantities in sea water and the ashes of marine plants, and in larger amount in certain mineral springs. Some ores of silver also contain bromine in combination. With hydrogen bromine forms hydrobromic acid (HBr), and with bromine or hydrobromic acid most metals form compounds called bromides, which are extensively used in medicine. Bromine itself is also used medicinally in very dilute solutions. Also called *brom*

brominism (brō'mīn-izm), *n* [*< bromine + -ism*] Same as *bromism*

bromise, *t t* See *bromize*

bromism (brō'mīzm), *n* [*< brom(ine) + -ism*] A diseased condition produced by excessive use of bromides. It is characterized by somnolence, weakness of mind and memory, confused speech, febrile and stagey gait, impaired senses, diminished reflex excitability, suppression of sexual instinct, eruption on the skin, flatulence of the heart, catarrh, etc. Also called *brominism*

bromite (brō'mīt), *n* Same as *bromyrite*

bromize (brō'mīz), *v t*, pret and pp *bromized*, ppr *bromizing* [*< brom(ine) + -ize*] In *phology*, to prepare or treat with a bromide. Also spelled *bromiser*

bromlite (brōm'līt), *n* [*< Bromley (Bromley Hill in Cumberland, England) + -ite²*] A car-

2 A work of art, as a statuette, bust, or model, composed of bronze, whether cast or wrought
—3. A brown pigment or coloring substance

resembling bronze, bronze-powder.—4 Boldness, impudence, brass

Imbrowed with native *bronze*, lo' Henry stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands.
Pope Dunciad, iii 199

Amber bronze See *amber*. **Bavarian bronze** See *Bavarian*. **Chemical bronze**, an alloy of tin and copper, an efficient but expensive bronze, liquid. **Malleable bronze**, an alloy of copper and tin which contains in addition 3 to 5 per cent of mercury. **Manganese bronze**, an alloy formed by the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent of manganese to the proportions of copper and zinc used in making brass. **White bronze**, a generic name given to the lighter bronzes which approach the color of tin.

II. a 1 Made of or resembling bronze as, a bronze statue.—2 Characterized by the use of bronze as, the bronze age. **Bronze coloring**, sun face effects resembling those of bronzes produced either directly by application of color to the surface or indirectly by changes due to the action of acids, salts and coloring matter. See *bronze*. **Bronze green** See *green*. **Bronze turkey**, a large variety of domestic turkey with dark brown plumage having a brilliant metallic lustre.

bronze (bronz), *v t*, pret and pp *bronzed*, pp *bronzing* [= *br* *bronz* = *sp* *bronzar*, *OSp* *bronzar* = *lg* *bronzar*, *bronzar*, cf *It* *ab-bronzare*, *tan*, *scorch*, *sunburn*, *mbrown*, from the noun] 1 To make brown or of the color of bronze, as by exposure to the sun

Scanned with an ancient sword on the cheek
And bronzed and bronzed

Pennington Tancet and I have

His face was bronzed as though by burning, climes
William Morris Earthly Paradise I 414

2 To give the color or appearance of bronze to, as by applying copper-dust or -leaf to the surface, etc.—3 To harden or make like bronze, hence figuratively, to make hard or unfeeling

The lawyer who bronzed his bosom instead of his face
head *Scott*

bronze-backer (bronz'bak'er), *n* A mummy given to the black-huss

Bronze backer is one of its pet names among the anglers
Goode American Fishes

bronzed (bronzd), *p a* Colored by bronzing, of a bronze color, tanned. **Bronzed glass**, an artificial glass of dark green paste, which has been exposed to corrosive vapors so that the surface is iridescent when seen by reflected light. **Bronzed-skin disease** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see under *disease*)

bronze-gold (bronz'göld), *n* A name given to all the so-called bronzes which have a golden color

bronze-liquid (bronz'lik wid), *n* A kind of varnish mixed with bronze-powder to make bronze-paint

bronze-paint (bronz'lik or), *n* A solution of antimony chlorid and copper sulphate, used for bronzing gun-barrels, etc.

bronze-paint (bronz'pánt), *n* A pigment consisting of bronze-powder with varnish as a vehicle. Commonly called *gold-paint*

bronze-powder (bronz'pou der), *n* A pigment made by reducing leaves of Dutch metal, or some similar alloy, to powder. The color is varied as may be desired from pale yellow to deep red by using different proportions of the component metals copper and zinc

bronzewing (bronz'wing), *n* A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the bronze color of their plumage. The common bronze winged ground dove *P. chalcoptera* abounds in all the Australian colonies and is a plump bird often weighing a pound, much esteemed for the table

bronzyfy (bronz'zi-fi), *v t*, pret and pp *bronzyfied*, pp *bronzyfying* [*< bronze + -fy*] To make like bronze, cast in bronze, represent in a bronze figure or statue

St Michael descending upon the fiend has been caught
and bronzyfied just as he lighted on the castle of St Angelo
Thackeray Newcomes, xxv

bronzine (bronz'in), *n* [= *It* *bronzino*, *bronzed*, *sunburnt* (cf *ML* *bronzinus*, *n*, *bronze*), *< bronze + -ine*] Resembling bronze, bronze-colored

bronzing (bronz'zing) *n* [Verbal *n* of *bronze*, *v*] 1 The process of giving a bronze-like surface to metals, plaster, wood, and other substances. This is commonly effected by the application of a liquid called *chemical bronze*, a solution of the chlorid (nitromuriate) of platinum. It may also be done by the electrolytic process or by dusting with a bronze powder any surface which has been rubbed with linseed oil varnish. 2 A metallic color or iridescent appearance as of bronze

By this time the dark shadows ought to show the greenish almost metallic look known as *bronzing*
Lea Photography p 15

Bronzing-salt, antimony chlorid so called because it is used in the process of bronzing gun barrels and other articles of iron. *Bronze liquor*

bronsing-machine (bronz'ing-ma-shén'), *n*. A machine for decorating wall-papers, fabrics, labels, etc., with bronze-powder

bronzist (bronz'ist), *n*. [*< bronze + -ist*] One who casts bronzes, or works in bronze

bronzite (bronz'it), *n* [*< bronze + -ite*] A ferriferous variety of the mineral enstatite, having sometimes a submetallic bronze-like luster due to microscopic inclusions

bronzly (bronz'li), *a* [*< bronze + -ly*] Resembling bronze, as a bronzly appearance

The *Candela maritima*, which is found only on sandy sea shores, is of a pale bronzly yellow, so as to be almost invisible
A R Wallace, *Nat Select*, p 57

brool (brò), *n* Same as *broel*

broo (brò), *n* See *broow*, 11

brooch (bròch or bròch), *n* [Same as *broach*, *q v*, *broach* being the commoner spelling of the word in this sense] An ornamental clasp consisting of a pin and a projecting or covering



Brooch of the Merovingian period found at St Denis and now in the Musée de Cluny Paris (from Dict. du Mobilier français)

shield, used for fastening the dress, or merely for display. When the garment is large and heavy as a cloak or the ecclesiastical cope, the brooch has generally been found insufficient and has been replaced by the agraffe or some other form of clasp. Ornamental brooches are now worn mostly by women, but were formerly worn by both sexes, sometimes on the hat or cap. Also spelled *broach*

He has a wide beard and flowing yellow hair, a green cloak wrapped around him, a bright silver brooch in his cloak over his breast

Quoted by W A Sullivan, *Intro to O'Currys Anc*

[Irish, p cccclvi]

With brooches and aiglets of gold upon their caps
R Robinson, *tr* of *Sh T More's Utopia*, ii 6

Honour is a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times
B Toulson

brooch (bròch or bròch), *v t* [*< brooch*, *n*] To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches [Rare]

Not the imperious show
Of the full fortune d'assar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me
Shak, *A* and *C*, iv 13

brooch (bròch), *n* [Origin uncertain] A monochromatic picture in one color, as a sepia sketch

brood (bròd), *n* [*< ME brood, brod, < AS brōd* (= *D broet* = *MLG brot* = *OHG MUG bruo*, *G brüt*), *brood* with formative *-d*, from the same root (**bro*, warm, heat) as (*G brüh*, broth see *broil*) Hence *breed*, *q v*] 1 Offspring, progeny

The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood
Wordsworth

2 A hatch, the young birds hatched in one nest, or those placed together in the care of one hen, or in an artificial brooder as, a brood of chickens or of ducks.—3 That which is bred, species generated, that which is produced, hence, figuratively, sort or kind

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,
Its talents of air, and all its broods of poison?
Addison, *Cato*

4 In mining, any heterogeneous mixture with tin or copper ore, as mudic or black-jack
R Hunt—5 A north of Scotland name for salmon-fry—*Ants* brood See *ant*—To sit on brood, to be in the act of brooding, like a bird sitting on eggs, figuratively, to ponder

There's something in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood
Shak, *Hamlet*, iii 1

-Syn 2 *Covey* etc See *flock*
brood (bròd), *v* [*< ME broden, brood* (*< brod*, brood), equiv to the earlier *brede*, breed see *breed*, *v*] 1 *Intrans* 1 To sit persistently on eggs, covering and warming them with the body and wings, for the purpose of hatching them said of birds.

Brody, as *hyrdy*, fives, it fifies
Prompt Parv, p 53

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove like sat at brooding on the vast abyss
Milton, *P L*, i 21

2 To rest fixedly like a brooding bird
Raven darkness brooded over the deep
Sh W Jones

3 To meditate long and anxiously, remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought, have the mind dwelling persistently on a subject with on or over

Half a mad
With exile, and with brooding on his wrongs
M Arnold, *Lampedusa*

II. trans 1 To sit over, cover, and cherish: as, a hen broods her chicks; hence, to nourish

The thrifty earth that bringeth out
And broodeth up her breed
Warner, *Albion's Eng*, ii 11

2 To cherish with care

See how he broods the boy
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, iv 2
She broods and blesses me, she calms and gathers me
P S Phelps, *Beyond the Gates*, p 195

3 To ponder over, plan or mature with care as, "to brood war," Bacon, War with Spain

You'll wait and brood your sorrows on a throne
Dryden

brood (bròd), *n* An obsolete form of *brood*
brood-capsule (bròd'kup'sül), *n* A cyst or capsule in which the antenna-heads are developed, as in echinococcus (which see)

brood-cavity (bròd'kav'1-ti), *n* A brood-pouch, in general

brood-cell (bròd'sel), *n* In bee-culture, a cell of a honeycomb destined for the reception of a larva. The brood cells are separated from the honey cells generally occupying a different comb

brooder (brò'dèr), *n* A device for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. It consists essentially of an inclosed run, where the young birds are fed, and a covered place for them to run into, which is kept at a temperature of about 90° F., either by means of a lamp placed beneath the metallic floor or by hot air or water pipes carried above or below the space occupied by the chicks

brooding (brò'ding), *p a* [Pp of *brood*, *v*.] 1 Sitting, as a bird on her eggs as, a brooding hen

Still did the nightingale
Unto his brooding mate tell all his tale
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I 309

2 Warming us, "the brooding heat," Tennyson, Mariana in the South—3 Pondering, thinking deeply, disposed to ponder or think deeply as, a brooding disposition

I could cite many instances where the brooding humor
Of our new people long since cropped out in rhyme
Stedman Poets of America, p 59

4 Settled, rooted, fixed in the heart a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a bird sits on her eggs

A brooding and unavowed hostility
Milman, *Latin Christianity*, II ix

brood-mare (bròd'mär), *n* A mare kept for breeding

brood-pouch (bròd'pouch), *n* A pouch, or some similar cavity of the body of an animal, in which eggs or young are received and detained for a time, a brood-cavity

He [the male stickleback] only bears the brood pouch and alone builds the nest
Claus, *Zoology* (trans), p 104

In the *Uroprocta* there is a peculiar brood pouch
R Lancaster, *Trans Brit*, XIX 433

brood-space (bròd'spas), *n* A brood-cavity

An egg in the brood space formed between the body and the mantle
Günther, *Comp Anat* (trans), p 208

broody (brò'di), *a* [*< ME *brody*, *< AS brōd* (= *G brütig*), broody, *< brōd*, brood] 1. Of a brooding disposition, inclined to brood or sit, as a hen

Legtmeier states that a cross between two non sitting varieties [of the common fowl] almost invariably produces a mongrel that becomes broody and sits with remarkable steadiness
Sir J Lubbock, *Origin of Civilization*, p 354

2 Breeding or adapted for breeding as, a broody bitch

brook (brük), *n* [Early mod *E* also *brooke*, *broke*, *< ME brook, brok*, *< AS broc*, a stream, = *D broek* = *MLG bräk*, *LG brook*, a marsh, pool, = *OHG bruo*, *MHG bruo*, *G bruch*, a marsh, bog, perhaps orig a gushing stream (cf *spring*), being possibly connected remotely with *AS brean*, etc., but ak, burst forth see *break*] A natural stream of water, too small to be called a river.

Spring make little rivulets those united make brooks,
and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea
Locke

Brook-trout See *trout*—To fly at the brook! See *fly*

brook (brük), *v t* [Appar *< brook*, *n*] To draw together and threaten rain said of the clouds with up. [Old and prov Eng]

brook (brük), *v t* [*< ME. brooken, broken*, later forms of *brooken, bruken*, use, possess, enjoy; of food, digest (whence the mod. sense of 'stomach, endure'), *< AS brūcan* (pret *brede*, pl *brucom*, pp *brucen*), use, have the use of, enjoy, esp food, = *OS brūkan* = *OFries brūka* = *MD bruycken, ghebruycken*, *D gebruiken* = *MLG bruken*, use, = *OHG brūhan*, *MHG brūchen*, *G brachen*, use, need, = *Goth brākan*, use, = *L fru* (for **fruger*), enjoy (*> fruges*, fruits, *fructus*, fruit see *fruit*), perhaps = *Skt. √ bhuj* (for **bhruj*), enjoy, esp food See *broker*,

also fruit, fructify, etc.] 14. To use, enjoy; have the full employment of

So mot I brooke wcl myn eyen twaye
(Chaucer, Nuns Priests Tale, l. 470)

24. To earn, deserve

Which name she brookt as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service

Sir R. Hawkins, Voyage to the South Sea, p. 11

3. To bear, endure, support, put up with always in a negative sense

Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not brook

Shuridan, The Rivals, v. 3

They could ill brook the slightest indignity at his hand

Promott, Ferdinand and Isabella

To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts

That brook no culling narrower than the blue

Lowell Under the Willows

brook-fish (bruk'fish), *n* A fish of the family Cyprinodontidae and genus *Fundulus* same as killifish and mummychog [Local U S]

brookite (bruk'it), *n* [After Henry James Brooke, an English crystallographer (1771-1857)] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. It is found in orthorhombic crystals of a brown or yellow color to black and adamantine to metallic luster. *Jarvisite* is another name for the same mineral. *Arkansite* is an iron black variety from Magnet Cove, Arkansas

brooklet (bruk'let), *n* [*< brook* + *dim -let*] A small brook

Longfellow

brooklime (bruk'lim), *n* [*< ME broklempe, broklembe, broklympe, < brok, brook, + lempe, etc., of obscure origin*] A plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. The American brooklime is *V. americana*

brook-mint (bruk'mint), *n* [*< AS brocminde, < broc, brook, + minte, mint*] The water-mint, *Mentha sylvestris*

brook-moss (bruk'mós), *n* A name given to species of the genus *Dicellaeania*, slender aquatic mosses, with elongated leaves in three ranks, and with the fruit on short lateral branches

brookweed (bruk'wöd), *n* A plant, the water-pimpernel, *Samolus laticaulis*. See *Samolus*

brooky (bruk'i), *a* [*< brook* + *-y*] Abounding with brooks as, "Hebron's brooky sides," J. Dyer, The Fleece, ii

broom¹ (bróm), *n* [*< ME broom, brom, broom* (the plant, *L. genista*) (also applied to the tamarisk, *L. myrica*), a brush, *< AS bróm = MD braem* (cf MLG *brām, LG braun*), *broom* (*L. genista*) see *bramble*] 1 The popular name of several plants, mostly leguminous shrubs, characterized by long, slender branches and numerous yellow flowers. The common Scotch broom is the *Cytisus (Genista) scoparius*, abundant throughout Europe, and famous as the *planta genista* (French *plante genêt*) which was the badge of the Plantagenets. It is a valuable remedy in dropsy, being one of the most efficient of hydragogues, and its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) is a closely allied species as is also the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*), which was formerly much used as a yellow dye and as the basis of the once celebrated Kendal green. See cuts under *Cytisus* and *Genista*

2 A becom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, etc. so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. Brooms are now made in Europe of this and various other materials and in the United States their manufacture from broom-corn is an important business. A broom at the mouth of of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, a sign derived probably from the old habit of displaying boughs at shops and taverns. — **Butcher's broom**, a prickly hibernian shrub, *Ruscus aculeatus*, so called from its use by butchers in Europe in sweeping their blocks. Also called *knob-holly*. — **Yellow broom**, a name sometimes given in the United States to the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*

broom¹ (bróm), *v t* [*< broom*¹, *n*] To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom

The poor old workpeople brooming away the fallen leaves

Thackeray, Newcomes, lvm

broom² (bróm), *v t* Same as *broom*²

broom-brush (bróm'brush), *n* A whisk-broom or clothes-brush made from broom-corn [U S]

broom-bush (bróm'bush), *n* A weedy annual composite, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, of tropical America

broom-corn (bróm'körn), *n* A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, a tall reed-like grass, rising to a height of 8 or 10 feet, a native of India. The branched panicles are made into brooms and brushes for which purpose the plant is largely cultivated in the United States. The seed is used as feed for cattle

broom-grass (bróm'grás), *n* 1 Same as *broom-grass*. — 2 In the United States, some species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius* and *A. macrourus*. Also called *broom-sedge*

broom-head (bróm'hed), *n* An adjustable clasp for holding bunches of broom-corn to a broom-handle

broom-rape (bróm'ráp), *n* A name given to parasitic leafless plants of the genus *Orobanchaceae*

and in the United States to species of the similar allied genera *Phelipaea* and *Lophyllon*. See *Orobanchaceae*

broom-root (bróm'rot), *n* A root exported from Mexico and used in the manufacture of brushes. It is supposed to be the root of *Leucaena* also known in trade as *Ulex* or *Leucaena*

broom-sedge (bróm'sej), *n* Same as *broom-grass*

broomstaff (bróm'staf), *n* Same as *broomstick*

broomstick (bróm'stik), *n* The stick or handle of a broom

broom-tree (bróm'trē), *n* A shrubby composite, *Baccharis scoparia*, of the mountains of Jamaica, broom like from its slender, densely crowded, almost leafless branchlets

broom-wise (bróm'vís), *n* A clamping arrangement for flattening and holding broom-corn so that it can be sewed into brooms

broomweed (bróm'wöd), *n* A species of *Cochlosoma*, *C. siliculosus*, of tropical America, used for making brooms. The sweet broomweed of the tropics is a common weed. *Scoparia dulcis* of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*

broomy (bróm'm), *a* [*< broom*¹ + *-y*] Pertaining to or consisting of broom, bearing broom as, "broomy peak," J. Barlow

brose (brós), *n* [See also spelled *bruse*, *bruse* see def.] A race at country weddings. To ride the brose, to run a race on horseback at a wedding from the church to the place where the wedding feast was to be held. He who first reached the house was said to win the brose, that is the brose prize of space brot allotted to the victor. *Jamieson*. See *broom*¹

broset, *v* Same as *brouse*¹

Broza beds See *bed*¹

brose¹ (bróz), *n* [Sc, *< Gael brothas* (th silent), *brose* (cf *broose, broth*)] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquid in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid as *kail brose*, *water brose*, *but brose*, etc. — **Athole brose**, honey and whisky mixed together in equal parts used in many parts of Scotland as a cure for hoarseness and sore throat arising from a cold. In the Highlands oatmeal is sometimes substituted for the honey. So called from *Athole* a district of Perthshire. Scotland

brose², *v* An obsolete Middle English form of *bruse*

brose³ (bróz'h), *n* [So called from the town of Broseley in Shropshire, where there was a large manufactory of pipes] A tobacco-pipe [Local, Eng]

Brosimum (bró'si-mum), *n* [NL, *< Gr βροσιν, edible, < βρώμ, food, equiv to βρώμα* food see *broma*] A genus of *Urticaceae*, suborder *Urticaria*, one species of which, *B. Gaillardotendron*, is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alatum*, the breadnut tree, common in the woods of Jamaica produces nuts which when roasted are used as bread and taste like hazel nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake or leopard wood, used as veneers and for walking canes, is yielded by a species *B. Tabula*, from British Guiana

Brosimidae (brós-mí-'dē), *n pl* [NL, *< Brosimus + -ida*] A family of anacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Brosimus* same as the subfamily *Brosiminae*. Also *Brosimida*

Brosiminae (brós-mí-'nē), *n pl* [NL, *< Brosimus + -inae*] A subfamily of gaidoid fishes typified by the genus *Brosimus*, and distinguished by the development of only one long dorsal and anal fin and the separation of the fin from the caudal. Also *Brosimina*

Brosimus (brós'mi-us), *n* [NL, *< Lecl brosmia = Norw brosmie*, the vernacular name of the *Brosimus brosmie*] A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family, *Gadidae*. One species found on the northern coast of Scotland is commonly called the *torak* or *task*. See *torak*

brostent, *pp* A Middle English form of *burst*, past participle of *burst*

brozy (bró'zi), *a* [*< brose*¹ + *-y*] Like brose, semifluid [Scotch]

brotany (brót'a-ni), *n* [A short form (like equiv AS *prutene*) of ML *abrotanum* see *abrotanum*] Southernwood

broth (broch), *v t* [Perhaps a var. of the equiv *brath*, which is appar *< Icel bragða*, braid, knot, twine, = AS *bragan*, E *bruid*, q v] To plait straw ropes round (a stack of corn) *Jamieson* [Scotch]

brothel, *a* A Middle English form of *brothel*

brothelness, *n* A Middle English form of *brothelness*

broth-ground (brót'ground), *n* [*< *brót*, ult *< AS. broten*, pp. of *brotan*, break (see *bratt*), +

ground] Ground newly broken up. [Prov Eng]

broth¹ (bróth), *n* [*< ME broth, < AS broth = Icel broðr = OHG brot, brot (> ML brodum, brodum, > It brodo, broda = Sp Pg brodo = Pr bro = OI *brōn, pl broces > ME broces, > E brotes, q v)* broth, cf *It broth = Icel brot, broth, Gael brothas brose* (see *brose*¹), prob (with formative -th) from the root (**brū*) of *brut*¹, q v] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom used except when put harky forms one of the ingredients

Good broth, with good keeping, do much now and then, Good diet with wisdom best comfort to men. *Turner*

broth², *a* See *brath*

brothel¹, *n* [ME, also *brothel* (and corruptly *brodel, brodle*), a wretch, a depraved man or woman, der *brotheling*, a wretch, *< AS *brōð-than*, only in comp *ā-brōðthan*, ruin, frustrate, pp *ābrothen*, degenerate, base, trifling, conceptions doubtful] A wretch, a depraved person, a low man or woman

For non wiche boye hold brothel and other, To taken of the thralte to beon holden a myc

Piers Plowman (A) xl 61

A brothel which Michens height

Goose Conf Amant, ill 173

brothel² (bróth'el), *n* [An early mod E corruption of ME *brodel*, a house of ill-fame, by confusion with ME *brothel*, a wretch see *brothel*¹] A house of lowliness, a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution, a bawdy-house, a stew

I pictures and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Thunne and puke

Shak, Lear, i 4

brothel³ (bróth'el), *v t* [*< brothel*², *n* (cf *brodel, n*)] To haunt brothels. *Sylvestre*, tr of Du Bartas

brothelert, **brothellert** (bróth'el-er), *n* [*< brothel*² + *-er*] (cf *brodel*) One who frequents brothels

Gamsters Jockles brothelersumpne. *Cooper Task, II*

brothel-house (bróth'el house), *n* A brothel

brothellert, *n* See *brothelert*

brothelry (bróth'el-ry), *n* [*< brothel*² + *-ry*] 1 A brothel — 2 Lewdness, obscenity

Brothelry able to violate the ear of a pagan
B. Jonson Dec of Volpone

brother (bróth'r), *n*, *pl brothers* or *brethren* (bréth'ers, bróth'ren) [= Sc *brother*, *< ME brother*, *< AS brōðer, brother = OS brōðer = OFries brōðer, brōder = D broeder = MLG broder, LG broder, broor = OHG brōdraz MLG brōdraz, G bruder = Icel bróðir = Sw Dan broder, bro = Goth brōðar, a word common to all the Indo-Eur languages = Gael Ir brathar = W brad, pl brōdyr, = Corn brada = Manx braan = Bret *bray* = OPol *bratru*, *bratu* = Pol and Serb *brat* = Bohem *bratr* = Russ *brat* (Hung *brat*, < Slav) = Lith *brolis* = Lett *brālis* = OPruss *bratis* = L *frater* (> It *frate*, *fray*, with *dim fratello* = Wall *frat* (> Alb *frat*) = Pg *frade* = OF *frere* (> ME *frere*, E *fray*, q v), mod F *frere* = It *fratre*, > prob OSp *fratre*, *fratre*, Sp *frate*, *frate*, contracted *fray*, *fray* = OPg *fray*, *fray*, *fray*, used, like It *frate*, *fray*, as an appellation of a monk, the Sp word for 'brother' in the natural sense being *hermano* = Pg *irmão*, < L *germanus*, germane, german, cf also E *fraternal*, etc.) = Gr *φρατήρ*, *φρατήρ*, one of the same tribe orig a brother, = Skt *bhrātā*, Prakrit *bhaā*, *bhaaro* (Hind *bhai*, *bhaiya*, Panjabi *pā*, Pāli *bhātā*) = Zend and OPeris *bratari*, Pers *brādar* (> Turk *brādar*) = Palhavi *brad* = Kurdish *brā*, brother, ulterior origin unknown the term is appar the suffix -*ar* (E -*ther*) of agent. The pl *brethren* is from ME *brothron*, *brothron*, formed, with weak pl ending -*en*, from *brother*, *brothe*, *brothere*, also pl, an uninflected form of AS *brōðer*, also *brothor*, the usual pl of *brother*, cf AS dat sing *broðra*] 1 A male person, in his relation to another person or other persons of either sex born of the same parents, a male relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship used also of the lower animals the converse of sister. See *brother-in-law* and *half-brother**

My brother and thy uncle, call'd Antonio

Shak, Tempest i 2

2 A male person in his relation to any other person or persons of the same blood or ancestry, a member of a common family or race in his relation to all other members, in the plural,

all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general, as regards each other

Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's brother (that is, his uncle Laban) Gen xix 12

Let us send abroad unto our brethren everywhere that are left in all the land of Israel 1 Chron xii 7

Of whom such numbers Make they, but of their brethren men of merit Milton P I, xi 650

3 One of two or more men closely united without regard to personal kinship, as by a common interest, an associate, one of the same rank, profession, occupation, or belief, especially in law, religion, or organized charity

We few, we happy few we band of brothers, For to-day that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother Shak, Hen V, iv 1

4 Specifically, as a translation of *frater*, a member of a mendicant order

Going to find a hundred brother out One of our order Shak R and I, v 2

5 In the plural form *brethren*, the designation of several Christian organizations, derived from the fact that the title was used by the primitive Christians in speaking of themselves, specifically, a sect of German Baptists, more popularly known as *Dunkers*—6 A member of a religious congregation whose members do not receive the priesthood, but devote themselves to teaching or good works, also, a lay member of a community having priests—7 Figuratively, one who resembles another in manners or disposition

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that becometh waster Prov xviii 9

Often abbreviated *bro*, plural *bros*

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*] **Amycsean brothers** See *Amycsean*—**Apostolic Brethren** See *Apostolic*, n 1 (c)—**Arval Brethren or Brothers** See *Arval*—**Attidian Brethren** See *Attidian*—**Bohemian Brethren** See *Bohemian*—**Brethren and Clerics of the Common Life**, a monastic fraternity, clerical and lay, originating in the Netherlands about 1376 devoted to education and labor and not bound by perpetual vows—Thomas à Kempis belonged to it—It spread widely but became extinct in the seventeenth century—There was a female branch of the order—**Brethren of Chelcid**, followers of Peter Chelcid, a Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century—They were organized into a separate community in 1454, and soon became known as *Bohemian Brethren*—**Brethren of the Christian Schools**, a Roman Catholic order consisting chiefly of laymen devoted to the education of the poor founded in France in 1679, and now numerous in various parts of the world—**Brethren of the Community**, one of the two parties into which the Franciscans were divided in the beginning of the fourteenth century—**Brethren of the Free Spirit**, a sect which arose in the thirteenth century, pantheistic in doctrine, perfectionists in principle, and enthusiasts in practice—**Brethren of the Holy Spirit**, or **Brethren of the Redemption of Captives**, an order of monks in the twelfth century who devoted themselves to the redemption of captives from the Mohammedans—**Brothers of Charity** See *charity*—**Christian Brothers** See *Christian*—**Elder Brethren**, the masters of Trinity House, London the corporation charged with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England with the licensing of pilots and with a general supervision over the lighthouse boards of Scotland and Ireland called respectively the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin—**Exclusive Brethren** See *Plymouth Brethren* below—**Full brothers** See *full*—**Plymouth Brethren**, **Plymouthites**, a sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth England in 1826, but has since extended over Great Britain the United States, and among the Protestants of France Switzerland Italy etc.—They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization or official ministry, which they condemn as the cause of sectarian divisions—Also called *Darbyites* after Mr Darby originally a barrister, subsequently a layman of the Church of England and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed—In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren, entitled *Exclusive Brethren*, on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion—**United Brethren**, or **Unity of Brethren** (*Unitas Fratrum*), the official designation of the Bohemian Brethren and of their successors the Moravian Brethren or Moravians

brother (bruh'er), *n* 1 Bearing a fraternal relation in a general sense, of the character of a brother as, a brother man or magistrate

It was then it moved and planted in a remote place close to a brother long style plant Darwin

brother (bruh'er), *v* 1 To consider or treat as a brother, address as a brother—2 To relate as brothers, make kin

One die, one Mintage, one Humanity, every man the kinsman of every other, mankind *brothered* in the one mould of the Creative Word G D Boardman, Creative Week, p 196

brother-german (bruh'er-jer'man), *n* [*brother* + *german*], cf Sp *hermano*, a brother,

under *brother*.] A brother on both the father's and the mother's side, a full brother

brotherhead (bruh'er-hed), *n* [*brother* + *head*, var of *brotherhood*.] See *brotherhood*

brotherhood (bruh'er-hud), *n* [*brother* + *hood*], *n* (usually *brotherhood*, *E brotherhead*), *n* 1 The fact or condition of being a brother

My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought, And yet his punishment was bitter death Who sued to me for him? Shak, Rich. III, ii 1

2 The quality of being brotherly

And friendship shall combine, and brotherhood Shak, Hen V, ii 1

3 An association of men for any purpose, a fraternity

The church was a brotherhood no other relation so aptly distinguished the spirit of union and self sacrifice which it was designed should belong to it G P Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p 549

4 A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation

The brotherhood of Christendom Burke, A Regicide Pease, ii

The gloom Spread by a brotherhood of lofty clime Wordsworth, Excursion, i

brother-in-law (bruh'er-in-law), *n* [*brother* + *in-law*, *brodyn yn lawr*, etc., after OF *frere en lay* (loi), ML *frater in lege*] The brother of one's husband or wife, also, one's sister's husband For some purposes, but not all, the legal incidents of the affinity, as on the death of the one whose marriage formed the tie

brotherless (bruh'er-less), *a* [*brother* + *less*], *a* [*brotherless* see *brother* and *less*] Without a brother

brotherliness (bruh'er-li-ness), *n* The state or quality of being brotherly

brother-lover (bruh'er-luv), *n* Brotherly affection Shak

brotherly (bruh'er-li), *a* [*brotherly*, *brotherly* see *brother* and *-ly*] Pertaining to brothers, such as is natural for brothers, becoming brothers, kind, affectionate as, *brotherly love*—Syn. *Brotherly*, *Fraternal* The former of these words expresses the more affection, the latter is often more formal or official

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love Rom xii 10

Who not content With fair quality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion undeserved Over his brethren Milton, P I, xii 26

brotherly (bruh'er-li), *adv* After the manner of a brother, kindly, affectionately

With these principles who knows but that at length he might have come to take the covenant as others, whom they *brotherly* admit have done before him Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix

brotherwort (bruh'er-wert), *n* An old name for the creeping thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*

brothly, *adv* See *brathly*

brothy, *a* [*broth*, origin obscure] Shaggy, stiff

His beard was *brothy* and black, that till his breast reached Monte Arthure (E E T S), i 1090

brott (brot), *n* [Appar < Icel *brot*, a broken piece, a fragment (cf *broth*, trees felled and left lying), < *brjota* (= AS *bréotan*, pp *broten*), break see *brut*, and cf *brod-ground*, *brotus*] 1 Shaken corn *Brockett* [Prov Eng]—2. *pl* Fragments, droppings; leavings [Prov Eng]

Brotula (brot-ü-lä), *n* [NL] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Brotulidae*, now restricted



Brotula barbata

to *B. barbata*, a species found in the Caribbean sea

brotulid (brot-ü-lid), *n* A fish of the family *Brotulidae* Also called *brotuloid*

Brotulidae (bro-tü-lä-dä), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Brotula* + *-ida*] A family of teleostcephalous fishes, typical of the genus *Brotula*, having various limits in different systems. Made by Gill a family of *Ophidiidae* with jugular ventrals reduced to one or two rays and the anus in the anterior half of the length

Brotulina (brot-ü-lä-nä), *n* *pl* [NL, < *Brotula* + *-ina*] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Ophidiidae*, having ventral fins developed and attached to the humeral arch

Brotulina (brot-ü-lä-nä), *n*, *pl* [NL, < *Brotula* + *-ina*] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, to which different limits have been assigned

brotoline (brot-ü-lin), *n* and *a* I, *n*. A fish of the subfamily *Brotulina*

II. a Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulina* or *Brotulidae*

brotuloid (brot-ü-löid), *n* and *a* I, *n* Same as *brotulid*

II. a Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulidae*

brotulophidid (brot-ü-lof'ä-did), *n* A fish of the family *Brotulophididae*

Brotulophididae (brot'ü-lö-fid'ä-dä), *n*, *pl* [NL, < *Brotulophis* (-phid-) + *-idae*] A family of *Ophidiidae*, represented by the genus *Brotulophis*, and including ophidioids with subbranchial (or thoracic) ventrals reduced to simple filaments, and the anus in the anterior half of the length

Brotulophis (bro-tü-lö-fis), *n* [NL, < *Brotula* + Gr *ophis*, a serpent.] The typical genus of the family *Brotulophididae*, having the aspect of *Brotula*, but still more elongate and snake-like, whence the name

brotus (brö'tus), *n* [Cf E dual *brots*, fragments, leavings, droppings, ult < AS *bréotan* (pp *broten*), break see *brut*, *brott*] Something added gratuitously, an additional number or quantity thrown in same as *lagunappe* used by negroes and others about Charleston, South Carolina

brouchant, *a* Same as *brochant*

broudt, **browdt**, *v* *t* [ME *brouden*, *browden*, etc., also *brouden*, etc., variants of *braiden*, etc., *braud* see *braud*, and cf *broud*, *brouder*] 1 To braid

Thine yowle heer was *brouded* [var *broyded*, *breded*] in a tresse, Byhynde hire bak, a yerde long I gesse

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 191

2 To embroider

Whit was hire smok, and *brouded* al byfore And eck he blind on hire coler aboute Of cole black silk Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l 52

brouder, **browder**, *v* *t* Variants of *brouder*

Where at you spy This *broudered* bolt with characters, tis I B Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii 1

brouderyt, *n* A variant of *brouder*

brouding, **browding**, *n* Embroidery.

Harnas wrought so weel Of goldsmithrye, of *brouding*, and of steel Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 1640

brouette (bro-et'), *n* [F, a wheelbarrow, also, in contempt, a carriage, formerly also a sedan chair, ult < LL *brota* see *barouche*] A small two-wheeled carriage

brough (broch), *n* [Also *brugh*, a var of *burgh*, *bruch*, for *borough* see *borough*] 1 A borough—2 A fortified place Compare *brough* [Scotch in both senses]

brough (broch), *n* [Also *brugh*, *brugh*, *broch*, and *brug*, *burrow*, supposed to be a particular use of *brough*], *brug*, for *borough*, a fortified place, but in the sense of 'circle', 'hulo', cf *burrow*, *2*, *4*] 1 An ancient circular building or round tower such as exist in Scotland and the adjacent islands The Ring of Mure is a circular building 41 feet high its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in width at the base to 8 feet at the summit and inclose a central area, the door is 7 feet high These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age

2 An encampment of a circular form, a ring fort Also called *Pech's* [*Pech's*] house or *Pech's castle*—3 In the game of curling, one of the two circles drawn around the tee—4. A hazy circle around the sun or moon, considered as a presage of a change of weather. [Scotch in all senses]

brough, *n* An obsolete spelling of *brow*

brougham (brö'am or bröm), *n*

[After the first Lord Brougham] A four-wheeled close

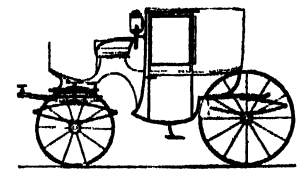
carriage, with one or two horses, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

brought (bröt) Preterit and past participle of *bring*

brouillerie, *n* See *broulery*

broukt, *v* *t* An older form of *brook*.

brouset, *v* See *brouse*



Brougham

Broussa ware. See *pottery*.
Broussonetia (brō-so-nē'shā), *n* [NL, after M. Broussonet or Broussonet, a French naturalist (1761-1807)] A genus of plants, of two or three species, natural order *Urticaceae*, nearly allied to the mulberry, natives of eastern Asia and the Pacific islands. The paper mulberry (*B. papyrifera*) and *B. kaempferi* are cultivated in China and Japan where the bark of the young shoots is the chief material for the manufacture of paper. From the bark of the paper mulberry is also made the tapa (both extensively used throughout Polynesia).



1 fruiting branch of the Paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*)

brouzet, *n* and *v* See *brow*.
brow (brō), *n* [ME *browe*, *brūce*, < AS *brū*, pl *brāu*, *brūca*, eyebrow, also eyelash, = ONorth *brūu* = (with an appar formative -u) Icel *brūn*, old pl *brūnn*, = Sw Dan *brun* (>E *brun* 2, *q v*) (cf G *brūne*, below), eyebrow, closely related to ME *brūw*, *brūwe*, *brey*, *brā*, *brā*, etc., eyebrow, < AS *brūw*, *brūwe*, also *brūg*, eyelid (used differently from *brū*), = OFries *brū* in *āg-brū*, eyelid, = OS *brāha*, *brāwa* = MI *brūnce*, *brūnce*, eyelid (D *wunbrāuw*, eyebrow), = OHG *brūwa*, MHG *brā*, *brāue*, G *brāue*, also *brāun*, eyebrow, = Icel *brā*, eyelid, = Gael *brā*, eyebrow, = Bret *abrant*, eyebrow, = OBulg *brūt*, *obrut* = Serb *brv*, *obru* = Bohem *brui*, *obru* = Pol *brw* = Russ *broi* = Lith *brūns*, eyebrow, = Gt *opru*, eyebrow, = Pors *abrū* = Zend *brat* = Skt *brū*, eyebrow, cf I Gael *abhrā*, eyelid. Perhaps related to *brac*, *bray*, *q v*, and ult to E *bridge*.
 1 The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit — 2 The arch of hair over the eye, the eyebrow.

Your lanky brow, your black silk hair
 Shak, As you like it, III 5

3 The forehead

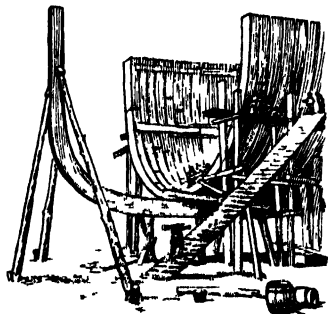
Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow
 Shak, I Hen IV, II 3

4 The general expression of the countenance

He told them with a mastery that by this act he had obliged them above what they had deserved.
 Milton, Eikonoklastes, v

To whom thus Satan, with contemptuous brow
 Milton, P I, iv 85

5 In entom., that part of an insect's head which lies between the clypeus and the vertex, generally just above the antennae — 6 The edge of a steep place, the upper portion of a slope, as, "the brow of the hill," Luke iv 29 — 7 In England, a fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field — 8 In coal-mining, an underground roadway leading to a working-place, driven either to the rise or to the dip. *Glossary* [Leicestershire, Eng.] — 9 *Nail*, an old name for an inclined plane of planks from the



A Ship's Bow

shore or the ground to a ship, to facilitate entry and exit. In this sense also spelled *brough* — 10 In a saw-mill, an incline up which logs are drawn to be sawed — 11 [Also written *brow*, taken as a particular use of *brow*, "an ill brow" being then orig a frowning or unfavorable look, "nae brow," no (sc favorable) look or view.] View, opinion in the phrases *an ill brow*, an unfavorable opinion, *nae brow*, no good opinion [Scotch].

But this ridings and wappushawings, my laddy, I hae nae brow of them ava
 Scott, Old Mortality, vii

Bent brow (a) An arched eyebrow (b) A wrinkled or knitted brow — To knit the brows, to frown
brow (brō), *v t* [ME *browe*, *n*] To form a brow or elevated border to [Rare]

Tending my flocks hard by the hilly crofts,
 That brow this bottom glade Milton Comus I 632

brow-ague (brō'ā'gū), *n* Frontal neuralgia.
Browallia (brō-wal'i-ā), *n* [From J. Browall (1707-55), bishop of Åbo in Finland] A genus of South American herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, some species of which are cultivated for ornament.

brow-antler (brō'ant'ler), *n* 1 The first spike that grows on a deer's head — 2 The first branch or tine of an antler overhanging the forehead. See *antler*.

Also called *brow-spag*.

brow-band (brō'band), *n* 1 A band or fillet worn round the brow — 2 In saddlery, a band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

browbeat (brō'bēt), *v t*, pret *browbeat*, pp *browbeaten*, pp *browbeating* [*brow* + *beat*] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions, in general, to bear down by impudence.

He [Jeffreys] soon found that it was not quite so easy to browbeat the proud and powerful barons of England in their own hall, as to intimidate baristers whose bread depended on his favor, or prisoners whose necks were at his mercy.
 Macaulay, Hist. Lang, vi

Mr. Nocker was browbeaten and intimidated.
 Jefferson, Correspondence, II 485

Syn To overwhelm, insult, bully, lecture.

browbeater (brō'bē'ter), *n* One who browbeats, a bully. *Warren*.

brow-bound (brō'bound), *a* Crowned, having the head encircled, as with a diadem. [Poetical]

Love bound with the oak Shak, Cor, II 2
 A queen, with swartly cheeks and bold black eyes
 Love bound with burning gold Tennyson, Fair Women

browdt, *v t* See *browd*.

browden (brō'den), *p a* [ME *browden*, *brouden*, etc., pp of *bruden*, *bruden*, etc., move, draw, snatch, pull, etc. see *brand*] 1 Anxious, foolishly fond — 2 Vain, conceited. [Prov Eng]

browder, *v t* See *browder*.

browding, *n* See *browding*.

browest, *browist*, *n* See *browes*.

browless (brō'les), *a* [*brow* + *-less*] Without shame. [Rare]

So *browless* was this heretic.

L Addison, Life of Mahomet, p 84

brown (brōun), *a* and *n* [ME *brown*, *broun*, *brun*, < AS *brūn* = OFries *brūn* = D *brun* (> E *brun*, *q v*) = MLG *brūn* = OHG *brūn*, *brūn* (> ML *brūns*, > F *brun* = Sp *brun*, *brun*, *brun*, > I *bruno*, *bruno*, etc., burnish, > E *burnish*, *q v*), G *brāun* = Icel *brūnn* = Sw *brun* = Dan *brun* = Lith *brūnas*, *brūn*, = Gt *brūnos*, brown, in *brūnos*, *brūnos*, a toad (cf I *rubra*, a toad, < *rubr*, red, reddish), with formative -n, < *brū* = Skt *brūn*, redupl in Skt *brūhūn*, reddish-brown, as subst a beaver (see *beaver*), cf I *furvus*, dusky, black] 1 A of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness or yellowness.

Brown he was, and lone, and rough of heart, more than a mother man.
 Merriam (E F P 8), III 40.

Checks *brown* as the oak leaves Longfellow

Brown atrophy, **bread**, **holland**, etc. See the nouns.
Brown hematite, **brown iron ore** Same as *limonite*.
Brown madder See *madder*.
Brown mixture, a rough mixture containing camphorated tincture of opium wine of antimony, spirit of nitrous ether and other less important ingredients, the mixture gynecologists compound of the pharmacopoeia — **Brown ocher** See *ocher*.

Brown pink, an artists pigment made from Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infecta*), or, better, from quercitron bark as this latter is not so fugitive. It is sometimes called *stil de marn*.
Brown-red game, a variety of the game fowl in which the hackle and saddle feathers of the cock are bright red, shading off to lemon yellow, finely striped with black, the back and wing bows rich red, the primaries, secondaries, and wing coverts of bars and tall black, the breast and lower parts of the body black, the feathers having brown shafts and a slight tinge of the same color. The hen is plain black with hackle feathers edged with yellow — **Brown study**, a state of mental abstraction or meditation, a reverie (often with a hyphen).

Faith this *brown study* suits not with your black,
 Your habit and your thoughts are of two colors.

B Johnson, Case is Altered III 3
 My companion approached and startled him from his fit of brown study Irving

To do (a person) **brown**, to deceive him, take him in. [Colloq.] — To do up **brown**, to do thoroughly. [Colloq.]

II. 1 A dark color inclined to red or yellow. It may be obtained by mixing red, black, and yellow. — 2 A halfpenny [English slang] — **Alizarin brown**, alizarin red changed to a brown by mixing ferrocyanide of potash with the color, which is decomposed in steaming and yields Prussian blue — **Aniline brown**, a brown pigment obtained by heating a mixture of aniline violet or aniline blue with hydrochlorate of aniline to 240° and keeping it at this temperature till the mixture becomes brown in color. This brown is soluble in water,

alcohol, and acids, and can be used in dyeing — **Antwerp brown**, a color used by artists made by mixing asphaltum with a drying oil. **Archil brown**, a coal tar color used in dyeing. **Bismarck brown** Same as *phenylene brown*. — **Caledonia brown**, a pigment used by artists in oil painting. It is a native earth of England, and is of an orange russet brown color. **Cannelle-brown**. Same as *phenylene brown*. **Cappagh brown**, a pigment used by artists in oil painting, made from a species of bog earth containing manganese, found near Cappagh in Ireland. **Cassel brown**, a pigment very similar to Van dyke brown (which see below). **Chestnut-brown**, in coal tar colors, a kind of mauve (which see). It can be dyed on silk, cotton, and wool. — **Cinnamon-brown**. Same as *phenylene brown*. **Fast brown**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, belonging to the oxy azo group — **Grenate brown**, potassium isopropylate prepared by the action of potassium cyanide on picric acid. It forms brownish red crystalline scales, which are green by reflected light. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, giving a very deep violet red color. When dry it explodes very readily and is therefore kept in the form of a paste, to which glycerine is added in order to keep it moist. **Havana brown**, a coal tar color similar to phenyl brown used to produce on wool brown colors fast to the light. **Ivory-brown**, a pigment the same as bone brown, except that ivory is substituted for bone. — **Leather-brown** Same as *phenyl brown*.

Madder-brown, a brown dye derived from caustic and worked with madder colors. **Manchester brown**. Same as *phenylene brown*. **Manganese brown**, a color produced in dyeing by passing the cotton, impregnated with manganese chloride, through a mixture of sodium hypochlorite and caustic soda. **Mars brown**, an artists pigment, prepared by calcining a mixture of sulphate of iron, alum, and potash. Its color varies through brown, yellow, and red according to the heat employed in calcining. It may be formed an artificial ochre. **Phenyl brown**, a coal tar color used in dyeing. Its composition is complex and unknown. It is prepared by treating phenol with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and is mostly used in dyeing leather. Also called *lather-brown*.

Phenylene brown, a coal tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochloride of triaminodibenzene and is used on wool, cotton, and leather. Also called *Bismarck brown*, *candle brown*, *cinnamon brown*, *Manchester brown*.

Prussian brown, a pigment used by artists, prepared by calcining an ammonium Prussian blue, forming a compound of sesquioxide of iron and alumina. It is orange brown, and resembles burnt sienna, but is not so rich in tone.

Purple brown, a pigment composed of oxide of iron. It is sometimes called *maroon oxide*. **Resorcin brown**, a coal tar color used in dyeing, obtained by combining a diazo compound with resorcin in the ordinary way, and acting on the azo compound formed with some other diazo compound. **Small brown**, a variety of marbled paper in which the design consists of small round spots or shells.

Spanish brown, an inferior pigment consisting of a highly adulterated dark oxide of iron. It is used to some extent as a priming paint, but chiefly by masons to color mortar.

Spirit-brown, in dyeing, a color obtained by treating material dyed yellow from bark with peachwood logwood and alum.

Vandyke brown, an important brown pigment used both by artists and house painters. It is a species of peat or lignite of a very dark, sand transparent, reddish brown color. **Verona brown**, a pigment used by artists in oil painting. It is a calcined ferruginous earth of a reddish brown tone.

brown (brōun), *v* [ME *brounen*, < AS *brūnan*, become brown (= OHG *brūnen*, MHG *brūnen*, make brown), < *brūn*, brown. See *brown*, *a*]. I. *intrans* To become brown.

II. *trans* To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the walkin' moves,
 Browns the dim void and darkens deep the groves.
 J Barlow, Columbiad, III 618.

Specifically (a) To produce a brown color in by exposure to heat as of meat, bread, etc. to that of a fire in roasting or toasting or of the skin to that of the sun. (b) To give a brown luster to articles of iron as gun barrels, etc., by applying certain preparations.

brownback (brōun'bak), *n* 1 A name of the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus* — 2 A name of the great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*.

brown-bess (brōun'bes), *n* [Said to be formed in punning imitation (*Bess* for *Bell*) of *brown-bill*, the old weapon of the English infantry] A name given to the regulation bronzed flintlock musket formerly used in the British army.

brownbill (brōun'bil), *n* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot-soldiers. See *bill* 2.

The black, or as it was sometimes called, the *brown bill*, was a kind of halbert the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grove*

brown-blaze (brōun'blāz), *n* The fumes which rise from the furnace-flame in reducing zinc when cadmium is present. They are due to oxide of cadmium.

brown-clock (brōun'klok), *n* The cockchafer. [Prov Eng]

brown-coal (brōun'kol), *n* The variety of coal more commonly named *lignite*. See *coal* and *lignite*.

brown-crops (brōun'krops), *n* Pulse. [Prov Eng]

brown-george (brōun'jōrj), *n* 1 A large earthen pitcher — 2. A coarse kind of bread. [Prov Eng]

Brownian (brōun'i-an), *n* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown,

And shewyd to me all the Castyll with in The towers,
the wallis are sore *bruyd* and brokyn with the erthe
quake which was in April last past

Tynkington, Diary of Eng Travell p 18

He rode ouer hym on horsebak thre or four tymes,
and *bruyd* hym sore and foul that nygh he was ther
with slayn *Milton* (E. E. 18) iii 170

2 To crush by beating or pounding, pound,
bray, as drugs or articles of food

Man, like to cassia, is prov'd best, being *bruyd*
Webster, Duchess of Malfi in 5

3 Figuratively, to beat down or oppress, cud-
gel, as the brain, scourge, damage

Bruse d underneath the yoke of tyranny
Shak, Rich III, v 2

I will *bruse* my brains and confine myself to much
vexation *Beau and Fl, Woman Hater* v 1

II. *intrans* To fight with the fists, box

Brumay was considered a fine, manly old English cus-
tom *Thackeray*

bruise (broz), *n* [*< bruse, v*] A contusion,
a superficial injury caused by impact, without
laceration, as of an animal body, a plant, or
other impressive object

bruiser (bro'zér), *n* 1 One who bruises —
2 A concave tool for grinding the specula of
telescopes. It is made of brass, about a quarter of an
inch thick, hammered as neat the gage as possible. By
this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands
of the polisher

3 The name of various machines for bruising
grain, etc., for feeding cattle — 4 A boxer,
a puglist, a bully

For do not men delight —
We call them men our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight
Crabbe

Gentlemen were *bruisers*, and *bruisers* were gentlemen
Hawthorne, Dinst, p 7

5 A name applied to various plants supposed
to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruse-
wort, soapwort, etc. [*Eng*]

bruisewort (broz'wért), *n* [*ME briscwort, <*
brysen, bruse, + wort, wort] A name given to
several plants, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the
soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc., from their
supposed efficacy in healing bruises

In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs Royal
MS 18 A vi, fol 7 v, is mentioned "*brusewort*" or bon
wort, or dayse, consolida minor good to breke boches
Wey, Promptorium, p 52 note

bruising (bró'zing), *n* [*Verbal n of bruse, v*]
1 In *flax-working*, the process of passing flax,
after retting, between grooved rollers, to break
the woody portion, scutching — 2 A method
of treating hides by rubbing the grained side
with a graining-board — 3 In *wine-making*,
the process of pounding or stamping grapes
with a wooden maul or pestle, to soften the
skins and fleshy part

bruit (bröt), *n* [*< ME brut, bruyt, brout, < OF*
bruit, brut, F bruit, noise, uproar, rumor (= *Pr*
bruch, brut, *brut* = *It bruto*, *ML brugitus*), *<*
OF bruit, F bruit = *Pr bruger, bruzer* = *It*
buare, rustle, roar; of uncertain origin] 1
Report, rumor, fame

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was
slain *Sir P Sidney*

There came an uncertain *bruit* from Barbados of
some disorder there *Evelyn*, *Diary* June 26, 1671

To view what *bruit* by virtue got, thine lives could justly
crave

A *Prase of Mistress Ryce*, *Askins Eng Garner*, I 38

2. A noise; a loud sound, a din

Some fresh *bruit*
Startled me all aheap *Hood*

3 [*Mod F, pron brwé*] In *pathol*, the name
given to sounds of various nature, in general
abnormal, produced in the body, or evoked in
it, by percussion or succussion used to some
extent in English — *Bruit de galop*, a cardiac sound
suggesting a gallop, the normal first sound being preceded
by a faint presystolic sound — *Bruit de scie*, a rough car-
diac murmur, suggesting the sound of a saw — *Bruit du*
diable (devil's bruit), a continuous humming sound heard
in the jugular veins at the base of the neck venous hum
It is more frequent and more marked in young persons
than in adults, and in anemic than in normal states

bruit (bröt), *v* [*< brut, n*] I. *trans* To an-
nounce with noise, report, noise abroad

By this great clatter one of the greatest nots
Seems *bruted* *Shak, Macbeth*, v 7

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruted*
Shak, 1 Hen VI ii 3

It is marvell to think what his friends meant, to let
come abroad such shallow reasonings with the name of a
man so much *bruted* for learning

But a dark rumour will be *bruted* up,
From tribe to tribe, until it reach his ear
Milton, Church Government, l 5

II. *intrans* To give forth sound; sound

Brouze clarions awake and faintly *bruit*
Keats, Endymion, l

brule, *v. t.* [*ME, < OF bruler, brusler F*
brüler, burn see *brustle*] To burn

In every part put to was the fir,
Thei paynyms were *bruled* and brunt entire
Rowe of Parthenay (l 1 1 8) l 2280

Als the monks parte of this sad abbey
By hym stroked *bruled* and scorched the
Ther not left in bodie oone man in that day
Rowe of Parthenay (l 1 1 8) l 3313

brule, *v. r* An obsolete form of *brill* [*Cathol-*
icon, Anglicum]

brulée (bro'lá), *n* [*F, prop tem pp of brul-*
er, burn] In Canada, a piece of woodland
from which the timber has been burned, a
burned district

brullement (brül'yo-ment), *n* Same as *brul-*
ment [*Scotch*]

brulye (brül'yí), *n* [*Sc, also written brulze*
(here, as in *assoulze*, etc., represents the old
z-shaped *y*, -ly-, like -ll- in *billards*, represent-
ing the former *F* sound of -ll-), *< F brouille*,
a quarrel, etc. see *brut*] Same as *brut* 2
Burns

brulze (brül'yí), *n* See *brulye*

Brumaire (bið-mär'), *n* [*F (after L *bruma-*
rius), < brume, fog, < L brum, winter see
brum] The second month in the calendar
adopted by the first French republic beginning
October 22d and ending November 20th (1793)

brumal (bro'mal), *a* [= *F brumal, < L br-*
umalis, < bruma, winter see *brum*] Belonging
to winter, wintry, hibernal *Sir T Herbert,*
Sir F. Brown

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray,
But *brumal* vapors gray *Longfellow*

brume (brüm), *n* [*F, fog, mist, haze, < L*
bruma, the shortest day in the year, the win-
ter solstice, hence winter, prob for **bruma*,
equiv to *brevissima*, superl tem of *brevis*,
short see *brief*] Mist, fog, vapors [*Rare*]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The blaze of the horns began to ring *Longfellow*

brummagem (brum'n-jem), *a* [*Formerly also*
said brumidgham, etc., corruptions of *Br-*
umingham in England, where many plated ar-
ticles and cheap trinkets are made] Showy but
worthless, fictitious, sham [*Slang or colloq*]

brumous (bró'mus), *a* [*< brume + -ous*] Per-
taining or relating to winter, hence, foggy,
misty, dull and sunless, as, a *brumous* climate

brun (brun), *v* A dialectal form of *burn* 1

brunet, *n* Same as *brunette*

brunette (bro-net'), *n* and *a* [*F, fem dim of*
brun, brown see *brown* Cf *brunet*, *brunet*] 1
A woman with dark hair and eyes and
brown or dark complexion

Your fair woman there for thought of this fashion to in-
suit the olives and the *brunettes* *Manchester Guardian*

II *a* Dark in color, having a brownish or
olive tone said of the complexion

bruniat, *n* [*ML*] Same as *brunet*

brunion (brun'yón), *n* [*< F brunyon, a nec-*
tarine, < L prunum, a plum see *prune*] A
nectarine

Brunner's glands. See *gland*

Brunonian (bró-no'ni-an), *a* and *n* [*< ML*
Bruno(n)- (< brunus, brown), proper name cor-
responding to *E Brown* (see *brown*), + *-ian*] I
A pertaining or relating to any person be-
aring the name of Brown, Brownian *Bruno-*
nian motion or movement Same as *Brownian* *mo-*
ment (which see, under *Brownian*) — *Brunonian theory*,
a theory of medicine founded by Dr John Brown of
Lainburgh (1785-88), according to which diseases are
divided into two classes, those resulting from a deficiency
and those resulting from an excess of excitement the one
class to be treated with stimulants the other with debil-
itating medicines Also called *Brownism*

II. *n* A student or graduate of Brown Un-
iversity in Providence, Rhode Island

brunstane (brun'stán), *n* A Scotch form of
brimstone

brunswick (brunz'wik), *n* [Named from
Brunswick (G. *Braunschweig*) in Germany] A
close-fitting outdoor habit for ladies, intro-
duced into England from Germany about 1750
The upper portion was made with the lapels open and a
collar like that of a man's coat

Brunswick green. See *green*

brunt 1 (brunt), *n* [*< ME brut, brout, shock,*
impetus, sudden impulse, appar, with formative
-t (cf *Dan brynde*, conflagration, heat,
*Goth *brunsts*, in *ala-brunsts*, a whole burnt-
offering), connected with *brunt*, AS *bryne*, a
burning (also *brinc* see *brunt*) (= *Ice* *brunt*,
a burning, > *bruna*, advance with the speed of
fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle,
of a ship under full sail, etc.), *< *brunnan* see
burn] 1 A sudden shock or impetus, a

collision, onset, or attack, a strenuous effort
[Now rare]

He sported their horse over the bridge at a *brunt*
Milton, li 282

I must resolve to stand to the hazard of all *brunts* now
Lord, Love's Sacrifice, v 2

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first
brunt with some real air of common life *Is Taylor*

2 The heat or utmost violence of an onset,
the strength or violence of any contention

The quiver of your arguments which is ever thin and
weakly stored, after the first *brunt* is quite empty
Milton, Church Government l 6

We find the Christian chivalry always ready to bear the
brunt of battle against the Moors
Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, l 6

brunt 1, *v. t.* [*ME bruntan < brunt, n*] To
make a sudden start *Prompt Paris*

brunt 2 (brunt), *pp* and *p a* A dialectal form
of *brunt*

brunyt, *n* See *bryne*

brush (brush), *n* [*Early mod E also brusch,*
brusche, < ME brusch, brusche, < OF bruche,
broce, broisse, brosse, a bush, a bushy place,
brushwood, thicket, = Pr brossa = Sp broza,
brushwood, thicket, rubbish of leaves and bark,
= *ML brusca, a thicket* (cf *ML bruscale*,
OF brousaille, > *ME bruschalle*, a thicket),
appar confused with *bussus* (> *It Sp Pg*
bussco, *l' brusc*, > *It brusca*, butcher's broom,
knee-holly, cf *It brusca*, "ling or heath to
make brushies or brooms with" (Florio), now
a horse-brush) also *ruscus*, var of *L ruscum*,
rustum, butcher's broom, hence, as a particu-
lar sense of the same word (from the use of
small bushy plants, as heath, for the purpose),
a brush, *ME brusch, brusche, < OF brousse,*
broisse, brosse, F brosse = Sp broza, brusa,
a brush, cf *ML bruscia*, a kind of comb (resting
partly perhaps on *MLG bruste*, a brush, < *brust*
= AS *bryst*, *bristle* see *bristle*), perhaps <
MLG broz, a bud, shoot see *brouse*] The
forms and senses are involved, for the senses,
cf *broom* 1 1 The small trees and shrubs of
a wood, a thicket of small trees, scrub

Out of the thickest *brush* *Spenser* l 4 III l 15

The country is almost wholly marshy and covered with
brush or low palms, with ponds here and there
Spencer, V 216

2 Branches of trees lopped off, brushwood
a sense common in the United States — 3 A
tract of country covered by thickets, hence, a
thinly settled country, the backwoods [South-
western U S] — 4 An instrument of various
forms, according to its intended use, consist-
ing of a quantity of some flexible material
attached to a handle or stock. Brushes are used
for applying paint and similar substances, cleaning,
polishing, rubbing, smoothing, etc. Their commonest
materials are bristles and certain kinds of hair. For
some purposes these are secured in a bunch to a ferrule
at the end of a handle or bound or fastened to the handle
itself, for others they are fastened in double tufts into
holes bored in a stock with or without a handle, the pro-
jecting double ends being secured by wires or otherwise,
and in ordinary forms covered by a back piece, glued on.
Among the materials used for making brushes are bristles,
hair of the hedgehog and goat hair from the tails of the
red and black sable, camels hair (so called but commonly
Russian squirrel),itch (skunk) and horsehair, broom-
corn, cotton split cane, rushes, coconut fiber, the roots
and fibers of many tropical plants, wire, spun glass, etc.
The word is often compounded showing the
specific purposes for which it is used as blacking clothes
brush, hat brush, nail paint, tooth, scrubbing, and
whitewash brush. See *brush*

5 Anything resembling a brush, as the tails
of some animals, as the fox, or the panicles of
broom-corn used in the manufacture of brooms.

— 6 An agricultural instrument made of small
trees, as the birch, and used instead of a harrow
for covering grain, grass-seed, etc., after they
have been sown — 7 In dynamo-electric ma-
chines (which see, under *electric*), one of the
bundles of copper wires or plates which are in
contact with the commutator of the armature
on opposite sides, and serve to take off the posi-
tive and negative currents of electricity gener-
ated — 8 In *clat*, the luminous phenomenon,
consisting of diverging rays of pale-blue light,
observed when the discharge of an electric
machine takes place into the air from a small
ball or rounded point — 9 [From the verb]

A passage, especially a quick ride through the
brush or across country, a chase

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the country *Faulding*

10 A skirmish, a slight encounter, a shock;
a collision as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow this shew till then knofs be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war
Shak, I and C, v 3

He might, methinks, have stood one brush with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 188

11 An application of a brush, as in sweeping or dusting, a brushing, a removal as if with a brush as, give my hat a brush [Colloq.]

Leaves have with one winter's brush
Fell from their boughs *Shak* I of A, iv 3

12 A painter, one who uses a brush as, a brother brush **Haidinger's brushes**, optical figures, early described by the Austrian mineralogist W. von Haidinger (1795-1871), appearing like colored brushes sometimes resembling the ordinary interference figures (see *interference*) of a biaxial crystal observed with ordinary transmitted light in sections of certain minerals (especially those which effect a marked absorption of color as anisotropic, etc.). The term also includes the peculiar phenomenon of four small colored tufts observed by some persons with the naked eye, by others when a Nicol prism is used upon looking at a bright light as a white cloud. The latter phenomenon is supposed to be due to the polarizing action of the eye itself. — **Hydraulic brush**. See *hydraulic*. — **Revolving brush**, a cylindrical brush supported in a frame and made to revolve rapidly on an axis by gearing or other mechanism. Such brushes are used for street sweeping and also by barbers. — **Rotary brush**. Same as *revolving brush*. — **Syn** 10 *Encounter*, *Skirmish*, etc. See *encounter*.

brush (brush), *v* [*< ME bruschen, < OF broser, v* 1, beat the brush or thicket for game, scour the country, also simply cross, pass, *F broiser* (= *Sp bro ar*, brush), *< brosse*, brush, thicket see *brush*, *n*] **I trans** 1 To sweep or rub with a brush as, to brush a hat

The robes to keep well & also to brush them clean
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 180

Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed
Shak, I of the 4, iv 1

Dark wavy hair brushed on one side
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, xl

2 To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over as, to brush off dust

Though from off the boughs each morn
We brush millions down *Milton* P L, v 429

I think the very best thing is to brush all the old bones off the stage
Dumas, Contingency v 2

3 To sweep or touch as with a brush, strike lightly by passing over the surface, pass lightly over as, to brush the arm in passing

Brushed with the hiss of rustling wings
Milton P L, i 708

A thousand nights have brushed their balmy wings
Over these eyes *Dryden*

4 Figuratively, to ruffle, excite

Poor Silas has served to brush the slow current of
Ravelock conversation *George Eliot, Silas Marner*, x

5 To furnish with brushes or branches of dead trees to climb on as, to brush peas. **To brush up**, to furnish polish, renovate, hence, to improve in any way make brighter or clearer, as the memory or past knowledge

You have commissioned me to paint your shop and I have done my best to brush you up like your neighbours
Pope

II. intrans 1 To move quickly or in haste, rush as, to brush past a person

Then Pollux brushed into battle
Destiny of Troy 1 1216

Snatching his hat, he brushed off like the wind
Goldsmith

Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure trove
Longfellow, Atlantic Field

2 To move or skim over with a slight contact, as a brush *Dryden*

The stamens are seated at the mouth of the corolla and in falling off do not brush over the lowly seated stigmas
Bunyan, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 42

brush-bird (brush'bird), *n* Same as *scrub-bird*

brush-burn (brush'burn), *n* The injury resulting from violent friction, as sliding down a rope or a slope of grass or ice. The effects are often similar to those of scalding water

brusher (brush'er), *n* 1 One who brushes — 2 In *leather-manuf.*, one who performs the mechanical work of dyeing skins (*< T Davis, Leather*, p. 728)

brushet, *n* [*ME bruschet, < OF brussettes*, heath, dim of *brosse*, etc. brush, heath see *brush* and -et²] 1 A thicket — 2 Brushwood

And in that like brushet I lay,
Five thousand of other and more
MS Ashmole, 33, fol 10 (*Hallucell*)

brushful (brush'ful), *n* [*< brush + -ful*] As much as can be lifted with a brush as, a brushful of paint

brush-hat (brush'hat), *n* A hat which in the process of sizing is continually brushed with a hand-brush, for the purpose of bringing a nap to the surface

brushiness (brush'i-ness), *n* [*< brushy + -ness*] The quality of being brushy

brushing (brush'ing), *p. a.* Brisk, rapid as, a brushing gallop

brushing-machine (brush'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1 An apparatus for removing the dust from hats, or for laying the nap — 2 A machine having a cylindrical brush, used to lay the nap on cloth after shearing — 3 An apparatus for removing the dust and fuzz from wheat. It consists of a series of brushes and a blast of air for blowing away the dust and refuse

brushite (brush'it), *n* [*After Prof Brush of Yale College*] A hydrated phosphate of calcium found in the guano of Aves Islands and Sombbrero in the West Indies, in slender monoclinic crystals of a pale-yellow color

brush-jack (brush'jak), *n* A hand-tool for holding bunches of brushwood while binding them into mats or fascines for use in embankments, etc

brushlet (brush'let), *n* [*< brush + -let*] In *entom.*, a scapula or small brush-like organ on the leg of a drone-bee, used for cleansing the body *Westwood*

brushman (brush'man), *n*, *pl brushmen* (-men) One who uses the brush, a painter

How difficult in artists to allow
To other brushmen even a grain of merit
Walter Scott, viii

brushment (brush'ment), *n* [*< brush + -ment* Cf *brushment*] Brush or small wood

brush-monkey (brush'munk'ki), *n* A name of the species of small American marmosets of the genus *Midas*

brush-ore (brush'oi), *n* An iron ore found in the forest of Dean, England. Also called *black-brush Ore*

brush-plow (brush'plow), *n* A strong plow used for breaking up rough land covered with brush and small trees

brush-puller (brush'pul'er), *n* A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots *E II Knight*

brush-tailed (brush'tald), *a* Having a bushy tail specifically applied to certain porcupines of the genus *Thacura*

brush-tongued (brush'tungd), *a* Having a bushy tongue specifically applied to parrots of the group *Tychopsitta*

brush-turkey (brush'ter'ki), *n* The popular name of a large gregarious rascorial bird of Australia, the *Taligallus lathamii*, of the family *Meleagridae*, of about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below so called because it lives in the brush or scrub

brush-wheel (brush'hwel), *n* 1 A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like or soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, india-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference — 2 A circular brush used in a lathe, with polishing-powders, for cleaning and polishing curved, indented, and chased work

brushwood (brush'wud), *n* [*< brush + wood*] 1 A thicket or copse of small trees and shrubs — 2 Branches of trees cut off

brushy (brush'i), *a* [*< brush + -y*] Resembling a brush, full of brush, rough, shaggy, long-haired

The brushy substance of the nerve

Boyle, Works, III 343

As soon as we got down near the brushy ravine we rode along without talking *T Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 120

brusk¹, **brusque** (brusk), *a* [*< F brusque, < It brusco* (= *Sp Pg brusco*), rude sharp, sour, origin unknown] Abrupt in manner, rough, rude

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman found but a brusk welcome *Wotton, Reliquie*, p. 582

— **Syn** See *abrupt*

brusk² (brusk), *a* [*Cf ML bruscatus*, of a bronze color, pp. of *bruscari*, *bruzare*, scorch, burn] In *her*, tawny

bruskness, brusqueness (brusk'ness), *n* [*< brusk, brusque, + -ness*] The character of being brusk, a rude, abrupt, or blunt manner

He was almost fierce in his brusqueness

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss

brusque, brusqueness. See *brusk*¹, *bruskness*

brusquerie (brus'ke-rē), *n* [*F, < brusque* see *brusk* and -ery] Same as *bruskness*

Dorothea spoke with cold brusquerie, in amusing contrast with the softness amiability of her admirer

George Eliot, Middlemarch, i 26

Brussels carpet, lace, sprouts. See the nouns

brust¹ (brust), *r* A dialectal variant of *burst* as, "like to brust," *Burns*

brust², *n* [*ME see birse, bristle*] A bristle.

brutalism

No Jupiter, no Apollo,
No is worth the brist of a swine.
Spec Early Eng Metr Rom (ed Ellis), II 332.
Roland lough [laughed] and said,
No is worth the brist of a swine

Rom of Roland

brust², *a* [*ME, for *brusted, bristled, enraged, < brust, a bristle see bristle*] Bristled, enraged

Cometh the malster budel [buddle] brust use a bore
Poet Songs (ed Wright), p. 151

brusten (brus'tn) A dialectal variant of *burst*, past participle of *burst*

brustle¹ (brus'l), *v* [*< ME brustlen, a parallel form to brusthen, < AS brasthan, also brasthan, crackle see bristle*. As an imitative word, cf *rustle*] **I. intrans** To crackle, make a small crackling noise, also, to rustle, as a silk garment

He routeth with a slepy noise,
And brustleth as a monkes froise,
When it is thowen into the punne
Gower, Conf Amant, II 93

See, where the sea comes! how it foams and brustles!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv 7

II. trans To cause to crackle, crack

Break em more they are but brustled yet
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, II 6

brustle², *n* A dialectal or obsolete form of *bristle*

brustle² (brus'l), *v* 1 An obsolete or dialectal form of *brustle* — 2 To approach one threateningly as, "I'll brustle up to him," *Ot-way*

brustle³ (brus'l), *v* 1 [*Also brustell, appar a freq form of brust, ME brusen, prob suggested by brustle*] To brustle, crush

brustle⁴ (brus'l), *v* 1 [*Also written brust, < OF bruster, later bruler (> ME brule, roast, fry), mod F bruler = Pr bruslar, burn, = It brustolare, burn, now grill, fry, toast, appar (< L as if *per-ustulare, cf Pr ustalar for *ustalar = OSp uslar = It ustolare = Wall ustura, < L ustulare, burn) dim or freq of Pr bruzar, bruzar (for *bruscar) = It bruscicare, bruscare, ab-bruscicare (ML bruscare, bruzare, brustare, burn, < L as if *perustare, freq of L perurere, pp perustus, burn through, < per, through, + urere, burn) The forms touch some of different origin, as those of brust¹, q v, and in F the word may be indeed a particular use of brustle¹, crackle see brustle¹] To parch *Hallwell* [*Prov Eng*]*

brut, *v* 1 [*E dial, also brut, appar < F brouter, (OF brouter, browse see browse*] To browse

Bruta (brō'ta), *n* *pl* [*NL, neut pl of L brutus irrational, brute. see brut*] 1 In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of *Mammalia*, containing the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasyurus* — 2 In mod zool, disencumbered of the genera *Elephas* and *Trichechus*, and same as *Edentata* [*There is a growing tendency to use this term in the sense instead of Edentata, which latter is literally incorrect, few of the so called edentates being toothless*]

brutal (brō'tal), *a* [= *F brutal, < ML brutalis, savage, stupid, < L brutus, applied to dumb animals see brute*] 1 Pertaining to or resembling a brute, brutish, as, brutal nature, "brutal kind," *Milton*, P L, ix 565

In Irish districts, men deteriorated in size and shape, the nose sunk, the gums were exposed, with diminished brain and brutal form *Emerson, Eng Traits*, p. 290

How widely doth the brutal courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes

Fielding, Joseph Andrews

Hence — 2. Savage, cruel, inhuman, unfeeling as, brutal passions; brutal manners

Brutal alike in deed and word,
With callous heart and hand of strife,
How like a fiend may man be made!
Walter, Mogg Megone, iii.

3. Rude; harsh; coarse; crude [*Itare.*]

The human eye and mind together integrate, so to speak, the impressions of many separate and selected moments into one general view, while the camera can only give a brutal copy of an unselected state of things, with all its atmospheric and other imperfections

Science, IV 202

— **Syn** 2 *Brutish*, *Beastly*, etc (see *brute*), unfeeling, ruthless, rude, rough, gross, merciless, barbarous

brutalisation, brutalise. See *brutalization, brutelize*

brutalism (brō'tal-izm), *n* [*< brutal + -ism*] The practice or exercise of brutality; inhumanity

The industrial system of Europe required for its administration an amount of suffering, depravity, and brutality, which formed one of the great scandals of the age

Everett, Orations, II 63.

brutality (brō'tal-i-ti), *n.*; pl *brutalities* (-tiz) [= *F* *brutalité*, < *ML* *brutalitas* < *brutalis* see *brutal*] 1. The quality of being brutal, inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty, insensibility to pity or shame

It is to be noted that the unredempted *brutality* implied by the stories of the earlier gods is in the stories of the later considerably mitigated

H. Spencer, Prin of Sociol, § 107

2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act

The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be laid out of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism

Brougham

= *Syn* 1 Barbarity, ferocity, truculence

brutalization (brō'tal-i-zā'shon), *n* [*<* *brutal-ize* see *-ation*] The act of brutalizing, or the state of being brutalized Also spelled *brutalisation*.

Scruples of conscience respecting the rectitude of the cause would paralyze officers and soldiers. So that a certain *brutalization* has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol p 100

brutalize (brō'tal-iz), *v*, pret and pp *brutalized*, ppr *brutalizing* [= *F* *brutaliser*, < *brutal-ize* see *brutal*] 1. *Trans* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman, lower to the level of a brute

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature

Cowper, Task, 1

Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment

Whately

II. intrans To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly [Rare]

He *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners

Addison, Freeholder

Also spelled *brutalise*

brutally (brō'tal-i), *adv* In a brutal manner, cruelly, inhumanly, in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner

Brutally repulsed by the attending horrors

Goldsmith, Alexander and Septimius

brute (brōt), *a* and *n* [= *F* *brut*, fem *brute*, = *Sp* *Br* *It* *bruto*, < *L* *brutus*, heavy, unwieldy, stupid, insensible, unreasonable, particularly applied in later *L* to the lower animals] 1. *a* 1 Senseless, unconscious

Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth

Bentley

2. Wanting reason, animal, not human as, a *brute* beast

A creature not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endowed
With sanctity of reason

Milton, P L, vii 507

I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in *brute* beasts

Swift, Gulliver's Travels iv 1

3. Characteristic of animals, of brutal character or quality

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power

Milton, P R, i 219

The oppressed invoked the power of Christianity to resist the tyranny of *brute* force

Bancroft, Hist U S, II 454

4. Blunt or dull of sentiment, without sensibility, rough, uncivilized, insensible

The *brute* philosopher who never has proved
The joy of loving or of being loved

Pope

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort, unintelligent, irrational

A more legitimate kind of valour that showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us

Curly

6. Harsh, crude [Rare]

The *brute* fact is expressed in the phrase "One man's meat is another man's poison"

O W Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi

= *Syn*. *Brute*, *Brutish*, *Brutal*, *Beastly*, *Beastial*. *Brute* is the most general of these words, and remains nearest to the distinguishing difference between man and beast, irrationality as *brute* force. *Brutish* is especially uncultured, stupid groveling as, brutes and still more *brutish* men. *Brutal* implies cruelty or lack of feeling as, *brutal* language or conduct. *Beastly* expresses that which is altogether unworthy of a man, especially that which is filthy and disgusting in conduct or manner of life. *Beastial* is applied chiefly to that which is carnal, sensual, lascivious as, *beastial* vices or appetites

The feats of Hercules were triumphs of *brute* force

Sumner, Fame and Glory

The *brutish*, the animal instincts, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities

Hawthorne, Seven Gables xxi

To mask
With a glassy smile his *brutal* scorn

Tennyson, Maud, vi

This filthy simile, this *beastly* line

Pope, Ep to Sat, ii 181

And since his ways are sweet,
And theirs are *beastial*, hold him less than man

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

II. n 1. A beast, especially one of the higher quadrupeds, any animal as distinguished from man.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious

Locke

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling person

An ill-natured *brute* of a husband

Franklin

brutehood (brōt'hud), *n* [*<* *brute* + *-hood*] The state of being a brute, the condition of being brute or brutish in nature or habits

It is modestly suggested, by no means dogmatically affirmed, that the influences that have raised mankind from *brutehood* to its present condition have not yet expended their force

Pope, Sat Mo, XXVI 461

brutely, *a* A Middle English form of *brutle*
brutely (brōt'h), *adv* 1 In a rude manner, as a brute *Milton*—2 By brute force, without intelligent effort; blindly [Rare]

Property will *brutely* draw
Still to the propitiator

Emerson, The Celestial Love

bruteness (brōt'nes), *n* [*<* *brute*, *a*, + *-ness*] The state of being brutal or a brute [Rare]

That shire he fowl bespake: Thou dotard wilt,
That with thy *bruteness* shendest thy comely age

Spenser, F Q, II viii 12

The immobility or *bruteness* of Nature is the absence of spirit

Emerson, Nature

brutification (brō'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n* [*<* *brutify* see *-fy* and *-ation*] The act of brutifying, the act or state of becoming or making brutal or degraded

She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification*

J. Baillie

This ultra Circæan transformation of spirit and *brutification* of speech we do not find in the lighter interludes of great and perfect tragedy

Swinburne, Shakespeare p 101

brutify (brō'ti-fi), *v* *t*, pret and pp *brutified*, ppr *brutifying* [*<* *F* *brutifier*, < *L* as if **brutificari*, < *brutus*, brute, *a*, + *-ficare*, < *faceri*, make] To bring into the condition of a brute, degrade the moral or physical state of, make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling

Not quite *brutified* and void of sense

Barrow, Works, III 5

It has possessed only two secrets for governing, to drain and to *brutify* its subjects

Bentham

brutish, *a* A Middle English form of *brutle*
brutish (brō'tish), *a* [*<* *brute*, *a*, + *-ish*] 1 Of or pertaining to a brute or brutes

There his welwoven toys, and subtil traines,
He laid the *brutish* nation to enwrap

Spenser, Astrophel

Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms

Milton, P L, i 481

2. Like a brute, characteristic of brutes (*a*) Unfeeling, savage, ferocious, brutal

Bombarding of Cadix—a cruel and *brutish* way of making war, first begun by the French

Keats, Diary, August 25, 1805

Can purchase him, nor honour, peacefully,
And force were *brutish*

Plutarch (and another?), Nico Valour, iv 1

(b) Gross, carnal, bestial
It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind

Baxter, Saint's Rest, xiv

(c) Uncultured, unrefined, ignorant, stupid, insensible

Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others

N. Green, Cosmology, in *Sacra*

They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God

Hooker, Eccles Pol v 83

= *Syn*. *Brutal*, *Beastly*, etc (see *brute*), dull, barbarous, animal, sensual

brutishly (brō'tish-li), *adv* In a brutish manner, grossly, irrationally, stupidly, savagely

South

brutishness (brō'tish-nes), *n* The state or quality of being brutish in nature, disposition, or appearance, savageness

Not true valour, but *brutishness*

Bp Spat

In many of the Cynocéphali longitudinal osseous ridges are developed upon the maxillæ, and greatly increase the *brutishness* of their aspect

Huxley, Anat Vert p 304

brutism (brō'tizm), *n* [*<* *brute* + *-ism*] Brutal instincts or tendencies, bruteness, animality
brutting (brūt'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *brut*, *v*] Browsing

Hornbeam perceives itself best from the *brutting* of the deer

Ivelyn, Sylva, I vi 2

brutum fulmen (brō'tum ful'men) [*L* *brutum*, neut of *brutus*, insensible, *fulmen*, a thunderbolt see *brute* and *fulminate*] A harmless thunderbolt, mere noise like thunder, empty noise and nothing more

The actors do not value themselves upon the clap, but regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen* or empty noise, when it has not the sound of the casken plint in it

Addison, The Trunkmaker at the Play

Brutus (brō'tus), *n* [Appar in reference to *Brutus*, one of the two celebrated Romans of

that name Roman busts and statues often show such an arrangement of the hair] A former mode of dressing the hair, in which it was brushed back from the forehead, and worn at first in disorder, afterward in close curls. The style seems to have originated in Paris at the time of the Revolution (1793-94) when it was the fashion to imitate the contemporary conception of Roman antiquity. As transplanted to England the style lasted longer than in France. The word is now used for a lock of hair brushed upward and backward from the forehead

He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a *Brutus* à la George the Fourth

Mayhew

bruyère (brō-vār'), *n* [*F*, formerly *bruyere*, *brere*, heath see under *brui*] The tree-heath of Europe, *Erica arborea*

Bryaceæ (brī-ā-sē-ē), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Bryum* + *-aceæ*] An order of mosses, comprising all the true mosses, as distinguished from the peat-moss (*Sphagnum*) and the selizocarpous mosses (*Andromeda*) See *moss*

Bryanite (brī'an-īt), *n* [From then founder, William Bryan (about 1815)] One of a Methodist body, more properly known as *Bible Christians* (which see, under *Bible*)

Brydges cloth. Same as *cloth of Brydges* (which see, under *cloth*)

brygmus (brīg'mus), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr* *βρυγμος*, a biting, gnashing of teeth, < *βρυκν*, bite, gnaw, gnash] In *pathol*, gnashing or gnating of the teeth during sleep a symptom in certain diseases

bryle (brīl), *n* Same as *brail*

brym't, **brymmel't**, etc See *brum't*, etc

brynk't, *n* See *brink*

bryological (brī-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a* Relating to bryology, consisting of mosses as, the *bryological* flora

Nature

bryologist (brī-ō-lō-jist), *n* [*<* *bryology* + *-ist*] A botanist who has made a special study of the mosses and is skilled in their determination; a specialist in bryology

Thanks to our sole surviving *bryologist*, the venerable Lesqueroux, we have at length a comprehensive manual of North American mosses

Science, IV 446

bryology (brī-ō-lō-jī), *n* [*<* *Gr* *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *-λογία*, < *λογος*, speak see *-ology*] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc

Bryonia (brī-ō-ni-ā), *n* [*L*, < *Gr* *βρυονία*, also *βρυον*, *bryony*, < *βρύειν*, teem, swell, be full Hence *E* *bryony*] 1 A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ* see *bryony*—2 [*L*] The name in the pharmacopœias of the root of

Bryonia alba and *B. dioica*, used as a cathartic

bryonin, **bryonine** (brī-ō-nin), *n* [*<* *bryony* + *-in*, *-ine*] A white intensely bitter principle, a glucoside (C₄₂H₈₀O₁₀) extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica* Also spelled *bryonin*, *bryonum*

bryony (brī-ō-nī), *n* [*<* *L* *bryonia* see *Bryonia*] The common name of species of *Bryonia*, a cucurbitaceous genus of plants, possessing acrid, emetic, and purgative properties which have given them reputation as remedies for many diseases from early times. The common white or red berried *bryony*, *B. dioica* and the black berried, *B. alba*, are both natives of Europe. Also spelled *brony*—**Bastard bryony**, of the West Indies *Tithonia* (*Cuscuta*) *scandens*—**Black bryony**, of Europe, the *Tamus communis*, a tall climbing plant belonging to the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It has large black roots, the acrid juice of which has been used in plasters

Bryophyta (brī-ōf'i-ti), *n* pl [*<* *NL* *bryophyllum*, < *Gr* *βρύον*, moss, + *φύτον*, a plant]

A division of the higher cryptogams, including the *Hepatica* and mosses

bryophyte (brī-ō-fit), *n* A member of the *Bryophyta*

bryoretin (brī-ō-ret'in), *n* [Irreg < *bryonin*] A substance produced from the glucoside *bryonin* by treating it with an acid

Bryozoa (brī-ō-zō-ā), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Gr* *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *ζῷον*, pl *ζῷα*, an animal] A name formerly given to the *Polyzoa*, from their resemblance to mosses

Ehrenberg, 1831. See *Polyzoa*

bryozoan (brī-ō-zō-an), *a* and *n* 1. *a* In *zool*, relating to the *Bryozoa*

II. n One of the *Bryozoa*

bryozoid (brī-ō-zō'id), *a* and *n* Same as *bryozoan*

bryozoön (brī-ō-zō-on), *n* Same as *bryozoan*

bryozoum (brī-ō-zō-um), *n* [*NL*, sing of *Bryozoa*] One of the *Bryozoa*

Dana

Bryum (brī-um), *n* [*NL* (*L* *bryon*), < *Gr* *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed, tree-moss, lichen, the clustering male blossom of the hazel, a blossom or flower, < *βρύειν*, teem or swell, be full, grow luxuriantly] A large and

important genus of mosses, characterized by fruit borne at the ends of the branches, and a pendent, pyriform capsule which has a double row of transversely barred teeth

bryzet, *n* An obsolete form of *breezel*

B Sc An abbreviation of *Baccalaureus Scientia*, or Bachelor of Science

bu (bo), *n* [Jap] A rectangular silver coin of Japan, equal to one fourth of a ryo or tael. It is not now in circulation but the name is still sometimes given to the fourth part of a yen or dollar. Also spelled *bo*, and formerly called (erroneously) when more than one were spoken of *ichiboo* and *steebo*

bu, bush Abusive variations of *bushel* or *bushels*

buansuah, buansu (bo-an-so'ua, bo an-sb'), *n*

The native name of the *Cyon praterius*, the wild dog of Nepal and northern India, sup-



Wild dog (C. praterius)

posed by some to be the original type of the dog tribe. It is of a reddish color, pale underneath with a bushy pendulous tail and in size intermediate between the wolf and the jackal but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed. See *Cyon*

Buarrhemon (bo-a-ré'mon), *n* [NL, < *Gr* βουρρημον, *ox*, + *appemon*, speechless. See *trichemon*] An extensive genus of pitvane tanagers, containing about 15 species, of terrestrial habits and dull colors. Bonaparte, 1850. See *trichemon*

buat (bo'at), *n* [*< Gr* βυα, a firebrand, *Ir* also *bu*] A hand-lantern. Also written *bouet* [Scotch]

buaze-fiber (bū'az-ti ber), *n* The fiber of a polygalaceous bush of tropical Africa, *Securidaca pallida*, described as of excellent quality and resembling flax

bub (bub), *n* [Perhaps short for *bubble*. Cf. *bub*²] 1 A substitute for yeast prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water. 2 Strong drink of any kind, liquor, especially malt liquor. [Can't]

bub² (bub), *i* [Short for *bubble*] To throw out in bubbles. *Mr* for *Maqs*

bub³ (bub), *n* [Also *bubby* origin obscure, cf. *pap*. The word bears a close but accidental resemblance to Hind *bubba*, *babi* (a pron. u), a woman's breast. A woman's breast. [Vulgar]

bub⁴ (bub), *n* [Also *bubby*, a dim form, usually supposed to be, like *bud²*, a corruption of *brother*. Cf. *Gr* βυβη, etc., a boy see *boy*] A boy used in familiar address. [Colloq., U S.]

Bubalichthyinae (bū bal-ik-thi'ne), *n* pl [NL, < *Bubalichthys* + *-ina*] A subfamily of Catostomidae synonymous with *Ictobina* (which see)

bubalichthyine (bu-bal-ik-thi'm) *a* and *n* 1 *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bubalichthys*

2 *n* One of the *Bubalichthys*, a buffalo-fish

Bubalichthys (bū-bal-ik'this), *n* [NL, < *Bubalus* + *Gr* ιχθυς, a fish] The typical genus of catostomid fishes of the subfamily *Bubalichthys* the buffalo-fishes

bubaline (bu'ba-lin), *a* [*< L* bubalinus, pertaining to the *bubalus* or buffalo] 1 Pertaining to the *bubalus* or buffalo. 2 Resembling a buffalo, bovine as, the *bubaline* group of antelopes specifically applied to *Acclaphus bubalis* the bubaline antelope

bubalis (bu'ba-lis), *n* [NL, also *bubale* < *Gr* βουβαλιν, an African species of antelope doubtfully referred to *boe* ox] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Acclaphus bubalis*

Bubalornis (bū-ba-lōr'nis), *n* [NL, < *Bubalus* + *Gr* ορνις, a bird] A genus of African weaver-birds of the family *Placida*, the buffalo weaver-birds. They are named from their habit of following cattle in order to feed on the parasites

which infest their hides. *B erythrorhynchus* is common in Lamu island, where it is known to the natives as the *tubalushua*. *Sr Andrew Smith*

Bubalus (bū'ba-lus), *n* [L see *buffalo*] 1 A genus or subgenus of bovines, containing the buffalo proper, as the Indian buffalo and the African buffalo sometimes restricted to the latter. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827. See cuts under *buffalo*. 2 [*i* e] A member of this genus

bubber (bub'er), *n* [*< bub*¹, 2, + *-er*] A drinker

Though I am no mark in respect of a huge butt yet I can tell you great bubbers have shot at me

Middleton Spanish Gypsy, II 1

bubble¹ (bub'l), *n* [First in early mod E, = MLG *bubbele*, LG *bubbel* = MD *bobbel* = Dan *boble* = Sw *bubbla*, formerly *bubla*, a bubble. The E and Scand forms are prob of LG origin, but all, like the equiv early mod E *burble* (see *burble*), *L* *bulla* (see *bulla*, *bull²*, *boil²*, etc.), Skt *budbuda*, Hind *budbudā*, *bul-bula*, Hindi *bulālā*, Iñh *bubblam*, a bubble (and, more remotely, like Bohem *boubel*, *bub-lua*, Pol *bąbel*, > Little Russ *bombel*, a bubble = words having the same ult base as *bomb²*, *bombus*, q v), are prob ult imitative of the sound of the gurgling of water in which bubbles are forming. Cf *blubber*, *blobber*, *blob*. The senses of 'a trifle, delusion, trick,' etc., proceed naturally from the lit sense, and have no orig connection with the accidentally similar It *bubbola*, *bubula*, a trick, fib, sham, deceit, pl *bubbolo*, idle stories, formerly 'bubale, *bub-bale*, tores, rosts, vanities, trifles, trifles, bubbles' (Florio), < *bubbolare*, cheat, trick, rob, formerly 'bubolare, to bubble' [*i* e, cheat, gull, dupe] (Florio) < *bubbola*, *bubula*, formerly *bubola*, *pupola*, *puppola*, a hoopoe (see *hoop²*, *hoopoe*, *upupa*), the figure of speech being the same as the verbs *gull* and *dupe*, q v.] 1 A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air or other gas, and floating on the surface of the fluid. Such vesicles are sometimes, as in the case of the soap bubble, separated from the surface of the liquid or formed independently of it, by blowing from a pipe or other instrument.

Oh, Fortune,
That thou hast none to fool and blow like bubbles
But kings and their contents!

Fletcher (and another) Prothetess, III 1

As thus we are, and all our painted glory
A bubble that a boy blows into the air
And there it breaks

Baron and *11* Knight of Malta, IV 3

2 A small globule of air or other gas in or rising through a liquid. 3 The vesicle of air in the glass spurt-tube of a mechanic's level. 4 One of the small hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them. See *head*, 7. 5 Any thing that wants firmness, substance, or permanence, that which is more specious than real, a vain project, a false show, a delusion, a trifle

A soldier,
Seeking the bubble, to put them
Even in the common's mouth
Shak. As you like it II 7
War, he sung, is toil and trouble
Honour, but an empty bubble
Duden Alexander's Feast

6 An inflated speculation, a delusive commercial project, especially one which is put forward as insuring extraordinary profits, hence, a financial imposition or fraud, a cheating trick as, the South Sea bubble. See below

This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the bubbles of 1825 and of 1845

Macaulay Hist Eng, xlv

7† A person deceived by an empty project, a dupe

It has been my bubble these twenty years

Arbutnot, John Bull

His pity and compassion make him sometimes a bubble to all his fellows

Stech Tuller, No 27

Bubble Act, an English statute of 1720 intended to restrict illusive schemes of corporate or associate organization adopted to prevent the repetition of such frauds as the South Sea bubble. — **Bubble and squeak** (a) A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage, probably so called from the sounds made during frying.

Rank and title bubble and squeak! No! not half so good as bubble and squeak! English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title foreign cabbage and beef! foreign bubble and foreign squeak!

Bubber, My Novel, VIII 5

(b) In New England hash or minced meat. — **South Sea bubble**, a financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a cor-

poration, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless, but by means of a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,060. Its failure caused great distress throughout England

bubble¹ (bub'l), *v*, pret and pp *bubbled*, ppl *bubbling* [= MLG *LG bubbeln* = MD *D bob-belen* = Dan *boble*, bubble, from the noun.] 1. *intrans* 1 To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated, send up bubbles. 2 To run with a gurgling noise, gurgles as, "bubbling fountains," Pope, Autumn, I 43

On you swell n brook that bubbles fast

By meadows breathing of the past
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix

3 To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry [Rare]

At nimb ear

Bubbled the nightingale *Tennyson*, Princess, IV

II *trans* 1 To cause to bubble

I'd bubble up the water through a reed *Krass*

2 To cheat, deceive or impose on, hoodwink, bamboozle

Bubbled out of their goods and money!

Stern, Iristian Shandy, I 11

When slavery could not bully, it bubbled its victim

W Phillips, Speeches p 577

bubble² (bub'l), *v* & [*Also bubble*, cf *bubble¹* and *blubber*] To shed tears in a swiveling, blubbing, childish way. *Jamison* [Scotch and North Eng]

bubble³ (bub'l), *n* Snot. *Jamison* [Scotch] **bubble-bow**, *n* [A piece of fashionable slang, mentioned by Pope, along with *cosin*, *tompson*, *colmar*, *touper*, in the quat below, as "in use in this present year 1727" supposed to stand for "bubble-beau," < *bubble*, & + obj *beau*, but perhaps of no particular meaning.] A tweezer-case

Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,
A bubble bow and tompion [watch] at her side,
And with an air divine her colmar [round] ply'd
Then, oh! she cries, what slaves I found me sic!
Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart tomper

Pope, Treatise on the Bathos

bubbler (bub'lér), *n* 1† One who cheats. Pope. 2 A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Iplodinotus gunnisoni*, the fresh-water drumfish, found in the waters of the Ohio river so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *bub-bling-fish*

bubble-shell (bub'l-shel), *n* A shell of the family *Bullidae* and genus *Bulla*, of an oval form, with the outermost whorl involving all the others. Species are numerous in tropical and warm seas. See cuts under *Bulla*

bubbling (bub'ling), *p* & [Ppr of *bubble¹*, *r*] Emitting or exhibiting bubbles, giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles, gurgling

The bubbling cry

Of some strong swimmer in his agony

Byron Don Juan II 53

bubbling-fish (bub'ling-fish), *n* Same as *bubbler*, 2. *Rafinesque*

bubbly¹ (bub'li), *a* [*< bubble¹* + *-y*¹] Full of bubbles as, "bubbly spume," *Aash*, Lenten Stuffe, p 8

bubbly² (bub'li), *a* [*< bubble³* + *-y*¹] Snotty as, the barn has a bubbly nose [North Eng and Scotch]

bubbly-jock (bub'li-jok), *n* A turkey-cock [North Eng and Scotch]

bubby¹ (bub'i), *n*, pl *bubbies* (-iz) [See *bub³*] A woman's breast [Vulgar]

Why don't you go and suck the bubble?

Arbutnot, John Bull

bubby² (bub'i), *n* [Dim of *bub⁴*] A familiar term of address to little boys, bub. [U S.]

bubo¹ (bū'bō), *n* [= F *bubon* = Sp *bubon* = Pg *bubão* = It *bubone* = Wall *bubun*, < ML *bubo*(n-), a tumor, < *Gr* βουβων, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In med., an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially such as arises in the groin from venereal infection.

Bubo² (bū'bō), *n*. [L, an owl, the horned owl. The name is supposed to be imitative of its cry as if "bu-bu," cf E *tu-whoo*, etc.] A genus of large owls with conspicuous plumicorns, relatively small ear-aperture, incomplete facial disk, and feathered feet. It contains the great owl or eagle owl of Europe, *B maximus*, the great horned owl of North America, *B virginianus* and sundry other species. See cut on next page

bubonic (bū-bon'ik), *a* [*< ML* *bubo*(n-), a tumor (see *bubo¹*), + *-ic*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a bubo

Virginia Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

Buboninae (bū-bō-nī'ne), *n* pl [NL, < *Bubo*² (*Bubon-*) + *-ina*] A subfamily of owls, family *Strigidae*, adopted by some writers for the genera *Bubo*, *Scops*, and some other horned or "cat" owls.

bubonine (bū-bō-nīn), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Buboninae*.

bubonocoele (bū-bō-nō-sēl or -sē-lō), *n* [*Gr* βουβονοκήλη, < βουβών, the groin (see *bubal*), + κήλη, tumor] In *pathol*, an oblique inguinal hernia which has not passed the external ring, but occupies the inguinal canal.

bubuklet, *n* A pimple, a word of uncertain form and origin, found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman:

His face is all bubuklets, and welks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak* Hen V. iii. 6.

Bubulcus (bū-bul'kus), *n* [NL, < *L. bubulcus*, a plowman, herdsman (cf. *bubulus*, pertaining to oxen or cattle), < *bos* (*bor-*), an ox, see *Bos*.] A genus of herons, containing the buff-backed heron, *B. ibis*, formerly called *Ardea bubulcus* and *Ardea russata*, chiefly an African species, related to the squacco heron.

bubulin (bū'bu-līn), *n* [*L. bubulus*, pertaining to cattle (< *bos* (*bor-*), an ox, see *Bos*), + *-inus*] A peculiar substance existing in the dung of beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cow-dung to calico-printing.

bucan, buccan (buk'an), *n* [*Fr* boucan, "a wooden-gridiron, whereon the Caribbians broyle pieces of men, and other flesh" (Cotgrave), a place for smoking meat, said to be a native Caribb word, hence *buccaner*, etc. See *buccaner*.] 1 A kind of gridiron for smoking meat. 2 A place where meat is smoked. 3 In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill* *London News*.

Also *bucan*, *boucan*.

bucan, buccan (buk'an), *v* t [Also written *boucan*, < *Fr* boucaner, < *boucan*, *E* *bucan*, *n*, *q* v.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a bucan, as beef, a mode of preserving meat formerly practised by the Caribs and afterward by Europeans in the West Indies. Also *boucan*. Dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call *boucaned*. *Hakluyt*.

buccaneer, buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *n* [*Fr* boucanier, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, < *boucaner*, smoke meat, < *boucan*, a place for smoking meat, see *bucan*, *n*] 1 Originally, one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Hayti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh.

It is now high time to speak of the French nation who inhabit a great part of this island (Hispaniola). The Hunters are again divided into several sorts. For some of these are only given to hunt wild Bulls and Cows, others only hunt wild Bores. The first of these two sorts of Hunters are called *Buccaniers*. When the *Buccaniers* go into the woods to hunt for wild bulls and cows, they commonly remain there the space of a whole twelvemonth or two years without returning home. *Buccaniers of America* (London, 1684) p. 59.

2 A pirate, a freebooter, especially, one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century, so called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of bucaning by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

He (Warren Hastings) was far too enlightened a man to look on a great empire merely as a *buccaner* would look on a galleon. *Maratway*, Warren Hastings.

Also spelled *bucaner*, *buccamer*.

buccaneer, buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *v* t [*Fr* *buccaner*, *n*] To act the part of a pirate or freebooter. *Quarterly Rev*.

The irreverent *buccaneering* bucc.

Hath stormed and rifled the nursery of the lily. *Tenth*, Al Fresco.

buccaneerish, buccaneerish (buk-a-nēr'ish), *a* [*Fr* *buccaner* + *-ish*] Resembling a buccaneer.

By moonlight we are creeping under the frowning cliffs of Aboufeyda, and voyage all night in a *buccaneerish* fish-boat. *C. D. Warner*, *Winter on the Nile* p. 411.

bucaro (bū'kā-rō), *n* [*Sp* *bucaro*, a vessel made of an odoriferous earth of the same name, > *Pg* *bucaro*, a sort of earth.] An earthenware water-jar used in Spain and Portugal. Those made in Extremadura, of light-reddish clay, are especially esteemed.

bucca (buk'ā), *n*; pl *bucca* (-sē) [*L.*, hence *bucca*, *bouche*, *buckle*², *buckler*, etc.] In *anat*, the hollow part of the cheek which projects when the cheeks are inflated, also, the entire cheek, and hence the mouth as a whole, with reference to its cavity and all the surrounding parts.

buccal (buk'al), *a* [*Fr* *bucca* + *-al*, = *Fr* *buccal*] 1 Pertaining to the bucca or cheek. 2 Pertaining to the sides of the mouth, or to the mouth or mouth-parts as a whole, oral, maxillary. **Buccal artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.

Buccal cavity, the cavity of the mouth. **Buccal funnel**, in *botany*, see *mandar*. **Buccal ganglia**, in *botany*, the glands which give off nerves to the mouth and alimentary canal. They are connected with the cerebral ganglia by a pair of nerves along the esophagus. **Buccal glands**, see *gland*. **Buccal mass**, in *Malina*, the so-called pharynx, the organ of prehension and mastication of food, present in all mollusks except lamellibranchs. See *under* *Dibranchiata*. **Buccal nerve**, (a) A branch of the facial nerve which supplies the buccinator and other buccal muscles. (b) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the integument and mucous membrane of the cheek. **Buccal openings or fissures**, in *Coleoptera*, posterior prolongations of the mouth cavity, on each side of the mentum. **Buccal sutures**, in *Coleoptera*, impressed lines originating in the buccal fissures of concavities of the mouth, running backward, and often coalescing, behind. Also called *quadr sutures*. **Buccal vein**, a vein of the cheek emptying into the facial vein.

buccan, buccaneer, buccaneerish. See *bucan*, *buccaner*, *buccanerish*.

buccate (buk'at), *a* [*Fr* *buccatus*, < *L. bucca*, the cheek distended.] In *entom*, having distended gume, or cheeks, as certain *Diptera*.

buccellation (buk-se-lā'shon), *n* [*L. buccella*, a small mouthful, small bread divided among the poor (< *buccellatum*, a soldier's biscuit) dim of *bucca*, the cheek, mouth, see *bucca*.] The act of breaking into small pieces. *Harr*.

bucchero (buk-kā'rō), *n* [*It*] In *archaeol*, a kind of ancient Tuscan pottery of a uniform black color, and neither glazed nor painted. Vases in this ware are of two classes, those scintillating with designs in low relief impressed upon the clay by the rotation of an engraved cylinder, and those of later date, profusely ornamented with relief from independent stamps, and with figures molded separately and applied to the surface. This ware is peculiar to Tuscany, and is found particularly in the tombs of Vulci, Chiusi, and the neighboring region. Often called *bucchero nero* (black buccero).

buccin (buk'sin), *n* Same as *buccina*.

buccina (buk'si-nā), *n*, pl *buccinae* (-nē) [*L.* prop *buccina*, a (crooked) trumpet (> prob *Gr* βύκιν (in deriv. sometimes *bōk-*), a trumpet), prob for *bōcina*, < *bos* (*bor-*), an ox, cow, + *cin*, sing, play, orig a cow's horn.] An ancient musical instrument of the trumpet kind, originally a horn of an ox or cow, blown by a shepherd to assemble his flock. See *buccina*.

buccinal (buk'si-nal), *a* [*Fr* *buccina* + *-al*] 1 Shaped like a trumpet. 2 Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tor), *n*, pl *buccinators* (buk'si-nā-tō-rēz) [*L.* prop *buccinator*, < *buccina*, pp *buccinatus*, blow a trumpet, < *buccina*, trumpet, see *buccina*.] 1 In *anat*, the trumpet's muscle, a thin flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments (whence its name). 2 The specific name of the trumpet of swan of North America, *Cygnus buccinator*. **Buccinator nerve**, the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

buccinatory (buk'si-nā-tō-ri), *a* [*Fr* *buccinator* + *-y*] Of or pertaining to the buccinator muscle.

The buccinatory muscles along his cheeks.

Stern, *Tristram Shandy* iii. 6.

buccinid (buk'si-nīd), *n* A gastropod of the family *Buccinidae*, a whelk.

Buccinidae (buk-si-nī-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Buccinum* + *-ida*] A family of rhabdognathate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Buccinum*, to which very dif-

ferent limits have been assigned. By the older authors representatives of various other modern families were associated with *Buccinum*. By modern authors it is restricted to a smaller definite group, defined chiefly by the structure of the mouth. The animal has a lingual ribbon armed with erect cuspidate median teeth and lateral teeth, surmounted by 2 to 5 denticles of which the outermost are longest. The shell is typified by that known as the whelk. The typical species are inhabitants of the cold seas, but others are inhabitants of warm seas. See *under* *Buccinum*.

bucciniform (buk-si-nī-form), *a* [*Fr* *Buccinum* + *-ina*, form] Having the form or appearance of a buccinoid whelk.

Buccininae (buk-si-nī-ne), *n* pl [NL, < *Buccinum* + *-ina*] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropodous mollusks. See *Buccinidae*.

buccinoid (buk'si-nōid), *a* and *n* [*Fr* *Buccinum* + *-oid*] 1 *a* Resembling mollusks of the genus *Buccinum*, shaped like a whelk.

II *n* A member of the family *Buccinidae*.

Buccinoida (buk-si-nōid-a), *n* pl [NL] Same as *Buccinoides*.

Buccinoides (buk-si-nōid-ē), *n* pl [F] The name of Cuvier's third family of peetibranchiate gastropods, sometimes Latinized as *Buccinoida*. The group includes, but is more extensive than, the modern family *Buccinidae*.

buccinopsid (buk-si-nop'sid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Buccinopsidae*.

Buccinopsidae (buk-si-nop'si-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Buccinopsis* + *-ida*] A family of rhabdognathate gastropods, typified by the genus *Buccinopsis*. The animal has an elongated lingual ribbon, with thin median denticles and numerous versatile lateral teeth. The shell is like that of a whelk.

Buccinopsis (buk-si-nop'sis), *n* [NL, < *Buccinum* + *Gr* *opsis*, appearance] A genus of gastropods with shells like those of the genus *Buccinum*, typical of the family *Buccinopsidae*.

Buccinum (buk'si-num), *n* [*L.* prop *buccinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple, < *buccina*, a trumpet] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Buccinidae*. By the old authors numerous and very heterogeneous species were combined in it, but by modern systematists it is restricted to the whelks of which *B. undatum* is a typical example.

Bucco (buk'ō), *n* [NL, < *L. bucca*, a bubble, blockhead, fool, lit one who has distended cheeks, < *bucca*, cheek] In *ornith*, a generic name variously used (a) By Brisson (1760) applied to a genus of birds containing an American species of the modern family *Bucconidae* and two species of *Caprimulgidae*. (b) By Linnaeus (1766) used for a genus of birds containing one American species of *Bucconidae*, erroneously attributed to Africa. (c) Applied to a genus of birds containing a heterogeneous lot of species composing the two families *Bucconidae* and *Caprimulgidae*. (d) Transferred by Temminck (1820) to the *Caprimulgidae*, or nocturnal hawks. (e) Restored by Gray (1846) to the American *Bucconidae* and used by nearly all subsequent ornithologists as the typical genus of the family *Bucconidae*, or puff birds. About 15 species are known, all from South and Central America having a stout, rugged bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked at the end, with basal nostrils, facial vibrissae, short rounded wings, moderate rounded tail of 12 rectrices, and zygodactyl feet, with the third toe longest. *B. collaris* is reddish brown with a black collar. The other species are mostly pied with black and white, or otherwise variegated.

buccolabial (buk-ō-lā-bi-al), *a* Pertaining to the cheek and lip. **Buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the inferior maxillary nerve, sometimes restricted to its terminal branch. **Superior buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the facial nerve.

Bucconidae (bu-kon'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bucco* (-u-) + *-ida*] The puff-birds, the fronsnotal zygodactyl barbets, the barbacous, a family of picarian birds related to the jacamars, or *Galbulidae*. They have a large heavy head and bill, prominent facial vibrissae, short rounded wings, and tail the toes yoked in pairs tarsal scutellate and articulate no after-shafts, urooil gland, no pinnules, 12 rectrices, operculate nostrils, and eyelashes. The family is small and compact, and confined to America, where it is represented by about 43 species of the 7 genera *Bucco*, *Melanoptila*, *Melanomastus*, *Nyctanassa*, *Haplophast*, *Monacha* (or *Monaxa*) and *Chelidophaga*. The name was formerly indifferently applied to different groups of birds represented by the genera *Caprimulgus*, *Melanerpes*, etc., as well as *Bucco*.

buccula (buk'ū-lā), *n*, pl *bucculae* (-lā) [*L.*, dim of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth (< *buck*²)] In *anat*, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellas (bū-sel'as), *n* A Portuguese wine formerly much exported to England. It is made near Lisbon.

Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*)

bucentaur (bū-sen'tār), *n* [= *F. bucentaure* = *It. bucentorio, bucentoro*, < *Gr. bouc*, ox, + *κένταυρος*, centaur] 1 A mythical monster, half man and half bull, a centaur with the body of a bull in place of that of a horse—2 [*cap*] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate annually on Ascension day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, symbolic of the commercial power of the republic

The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord
An annual marriage now no more renewed,
The Bucentaur lies rotting unattended
Neglected karmant of her widowhood

Byron Child Harold iv 39

Bucephala (bū-sef'a-lā), *n* [*NL*, *fem.* of *bucephalus*, < *Gr. boukēphalos*, ox-headed, see *Bucephalus*] A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinae*, based by Baird in 1878 upon the buff-headed duck of North America (*Anas albicollis* of Linnaeus, *Fuligula albicollis* of authors in general, now *Bucephala albicollis*), including also the garrets, called by him *Bucephala americana* and *B. islandica*. See *buff* 1

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. boukēphalos*, ox-headed, < *bouc*, ox, + *κεφαλή*, head] 1 *Bucephalus*, *Bucephala*, also *Bucephalus*, < *Gr. Boukēphalos*, the name of the celebrated war-horse of Alexander the Great] 1 The ceratoid larval stage of certain flukes, or *Trematoda*, named under the supposition that it was a distinct animal. *Bucephalus polymorphus*, a parasite of the freshwater mussel, whose sporozoites sometimes fill all the interior spaces of the viscera of the mussel; is supposed to develop into the ceratoid genus *Gastrophilus*, a parasite of fresh water fishes



Bucephalus polymorphus magnified
a b suckers c clear cavity d appendages

2 In *herpet*, a genus of African snakes, of the family *Dendrophididae*, as the *Bucephalus capensis*—3. [*v*] A snake of this genus as, "the 'ape bucephalus,'" *Sclater*

Buceridae (bū-ser'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, short for *Bucerotidae*] Same as *Bucerotidae*

Buceroides (bū-se-roi-dēs), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Buceros* + *-oides*] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a division of *Syndactyl*, including the hornbills and hoopoes, or *Bucerotidae* and *Upupidae*, respectively also called *Appendicostres* and *Arculirostres* distinguished from *Halcyonides* (which see)

Bucerotidae (bū-se-ron'i-tē-dē), *n pl* Improper form of *Bucerotidae*

Buceros (bū-se-ron), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. boukēpas*, *boukēpas*, horned like an ox, < *bouc*, ox (see *Bos*), + *κρας*, horn] The typical genus of the family *Bucerotidae*. It was formerly coextensive with the family but is now variously restricted

Bucerotidae (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Buceros* (-rot-) + *-idae*] The hornbills, a family of non-passerine insessorial birds of the warmer parts of the old world, having a huge bill, surmounted by a boss, casque, or horn, in some cases as large as the bill itself. The technical characters are a highly pneumatic skeleton, peculiar pterylosis, no after-shafts, hairy eyelashes, 10 rectrices, tufted elymodochon, no ovis, a gall bladder, and symphyseal syndactylous feet. About 60 species are described, distributed in about 20 modern genera. See *hornbill*. Also called *Bucerula*, *Bucerotidae*

Buchanite (buk'an-īt), *n* [*< Buchan* (see *def*) + *-ite* 2] One of a sect which arose in 1783, in the Relief Congregation at Irvine, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as *Lucky*) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xli, and Mr. White, the pastor of the congregation to which she belonged her "man child," and she taught her followers that they would be translated to heaven without tasting of death. The sect was always small and is now extinct

bucholite (bū'kōl-īt), *n* [Named after the chemist *Buchholz* (1770-1818)] A variety of fibrolite

buchu (bū'kū), *n*. [A native name, also spelled *bucku*] The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, shrubby plants at the Cape of Good Hope, having an aromatic taste and penetrating odor, and extensively used in medicine for various disorders of the stomach and urinary organs. See *Barosma*

buck 1 (buk), *n* [*< ME buk, buke, bukke*, a male deer, also, as orig., a he-goat, < *AS bucca*, a he-goat (*AS gāt*, > *E goat*, is a she-goat, cf *gāt-bucca*, a he-goat; cf *AS harfer* = *L caper*, a he-goat, (*Gr. κάρπος*, a boar), *buc* (rare), a male deer, = *OS buk*, a he-goat, = *Fries bok* = *D bok* = *OHG buch*, *MIHG. boc*, *G buch* = *Iscl bukk*,

also *bokkr* and *bokki*, = *Sw. bok* = *Dan. buk*, he-goat, ram, buck (deer). Cf *Skt. bukka* (*Hind. bok, boka*), *Zend. būca*, a goat. Hence (from *Tout*) *F. bouc*, *OF. boc* (whence ult. *E. butcher*, *q. v.*) = *Pr. boc* = *Cat. boc* = *Sp. dial. boque*, *OSp. buco* = *It. becco* (*ML. buccus*) = *W. buch* = *Gael. bor* = *Ir. bor*, *poc* = *Corn. byk* = *Bret. buch, bouch*, a he-goat.] 1. A he-goat

As of a tiechen [kid] kumeth a stinkinde got [goat], other [or] a buke *Ancren Rible*, p. 100

Wher [whether] I sal ate bules fleache
Or drinke the blode of bukes nesche!
Ps. xlix (111) (Mid. Eng. version)

2 The male of the deer, the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare, often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer, a roebuck—3 A gay or fashionable man, a fop, a blood; a dandy.

He had brilliant underwaistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate buck *Thackeray*

A whole class of young bucks of the lower order—"Ar rya" is the British term—get the males up in the closest allowable imitation of bull fights *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 26

4 A male Indian [U S]—5. A male negro [U S]—6 The mark of a cuckold

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the buck! *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, III 3

Great buck, a roebuck, in its sixth year or older—To blow the buck's horn, to lose one's trouble, go whistle

She loveth so this heinde Nicholas
That Absolon may blowe the bukes horn
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 201

buck 1 (buk), *r* [*< buck*, *n*. Cf *MIHG. bucken*, but like a goat, also as *cf. bucken*, smell like a goat, also buck (*cf. buck* 2 and *buck* 4)] 1 To copulate, as bucks and does—2 To butt a sense referred also to *buck* 4 (which see)

buck 2 (buk), *r* [*Prob. of dial. origin, not being recorded in literature until recently, prob. like the related buck* 1, of *LG* origin (*cf. MD. bucken, bucken*, bend, *D. bukken*, bow, stoop, submit, yield, = *MLG. bucken*, *LG. bukken* = *MIHG. bucken*, *buken*, *G. bucken*, bend (*cf. MIHG. bucken*, sink down, *r. lay down*), = *Sw. bucka* = *Norw. bukka* = *Dan. bukke*, bow, a secondary verb from *D. buigen*, *G. bugen*, etc., = *AS. būgan*, *E. bow* 1, bend. *Buck* 2 is thus formally a secondary form of *bow* 1, dial. *buck* 3, bend (*cf. buxum* = *bucksome*, of the same origin), having as its freq. form *buckle* 1. In the 2d and 3d senses the verb might be referred to *buck* 1, a goat, as *cap* 1 to *L. caper*, a goat. Cf *G. bucken*, naut., heave up and down, pitch, of a horse, bend down the neck and fling out behind, usually referred to *buck*, a goat] 1. *intrans* 1 To bend, buckle [U S]

To buck, meaning to bend, is a common word in the South *The American*, VI 237

2 To spring lightly *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3 To make a violent effort to throw off a rider or pack, by means of rapid plunging jumps performed by springing into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs perfectly stiff, the head being commonly held as low as possible

4 To "kick", make obstinate resistance or objection as, to buck at improvements [Colloq., U S]

II. trans 1 To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees [U S]—2 To throw, or attempt to throw (a rider), by bucking as, the bronco bucked him off [U S]



Bucking Bronco

buck 2 (buk), *n* [*< buck* 2, *r*] A violent effort of a horse or mule to rid itself of its rider or burden, the act of bucking

buck 3 (buk), *r* t. [= *Se. bouk*, < *ME. bouken*, wash or steep in lye (not in *AS*), = *MD. buken* = *MLG. buken*, *LG. buken* = *MIHG. buchen*, *buken*, *G. buchen* = *Sw. byka* = *Dan. byge*, *cf. Bret. buge* = *OF. buir* = *Sp. *bugar* = *It. bucare* (Florida), wash in lye (> *F. buer*, *Sp. buqada*, *It. bucata* (obs.), *bucato*, washing in lye), < *ML. *buicare*, prob. borrowed from Teut. Cf *Gael. Ir. buac*, dung used in bleaching, the liquor

in which cloth is washed, bleached linen cloth, linen in an early stage of bleaching (*cf. Ir. buacar*, cow-dung), < *Gael. Ir. bu* = *W. buw*, a cow, = *E. cow* 1, *q. v.* But the connection of these Celtic forms with the Teut. is doubtful.] To soak or steep (clothes) in lye, as in bleaching, wash in lye or suds; clean by washing and beating with a bat

buck 3 (buk), *n* [= *Se. bouk* see *buck* 3, *v*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed—2 The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye or suds; a wash

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes bucks here at home *Shak*, 2 *Hon. VI*, iv 2

Well, I will in and cry too never leave
Crying until our maids may drive a buck
With my salt tears at the next washing day
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III 5.

If I were to beat a buck, I can strike no harder *Mansinger, Virgin Martyr*, iv 2

buck 4 (buk), *r* t. [*E. dial.*, not found in *ME*; = *MD. boken*, *booken* = *MLG. boken* (*LG. freq. bokern*) = *MIHG. bochen*, *puchen*, *G. pochen* = *Sw. boka* = *Norw. buka* = *Dan. dial. bope*, *Dan. pukke*, beat, knock, strike, stamp, as ore, etc., *cf. D. poken*, poke, = *ME. poken*, *pukken*, *E. poke* see *pok* 1. The 3d and 4th senses touch upon those of *buck* 1 and *buck* 2] 1 To beat *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2 In mining and ore-dressing, to break into small pieces for jiggling. The tool with which this is done is called a *buckang iron*, and the support on which the ore is placed to be thus treated a *buckang plate*

3 To push, thrust *Jamieson* [*Scotch*]—4. To strike with the head, butt [U S]

buck 5 (buk), *n* [*E. dial.*, prob. a var. of *bouk*, < *ME. bouk*, the trunk, body, belly, < *AS. būc*, the belly see *boul* 1] 1 The breast—2. The body of a wagon *Hallwell*

buck 6 (buk), *n* [Perhaps a particular use of *buck* 1, *cf.* similar uses of *E. horse*, *F. cheval*, and *D. esel*, an ass, an esel, > *E. esel*] A frame. Specifically—(a) A frame composed of two X shaped ends joined at the middle by a bar, on which to saw wood for fuel. Also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse* [U S] (b) A frame or table on which leather is laid while being glazed

buck 7 (buk), *n* [*Se.*, < *ME. buk* (in comp.), **bok*, < *AS. boc*, *bocch*, commonly in deriv. *bier*, *E. beech* see *beech* 1 and *book*] The beech a dialectal word used in literary English only in the compounds *buck-mast* and *buckwheat*, also in dialectal *buck-log*

buck 8 (buk), *n* [An abbi. of *buckpot*, *q. v.*] An earthenware pot made of clay found in some parts of British Guiana. Also called *buckpot*

buck 9 (buk), *r* t. [Appar. imitative, but *cf. buck*, *buck* 2, *belch*] To make a noise in swallowing; gulp [Shetland]

buck 9 (buk), *n* [*< buck* 9, *v*] A hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height [Shetland]

buck 10 (buk), *n* [*Cf. Corn. buchar*, sour milk] 1 A kind of minute fungus (as supposed) infesting ill-kept dairies [Cornwall]—2. The spittle-fly [Cornwall]

buck-ague (buk'ā'gū), *n*. Same as *buck-fever*

buck-and-ball (buk'and-bāl'), *n*. A cartridge for smooth-bore firearms containing a spherical bullet and three buck-shot now little used

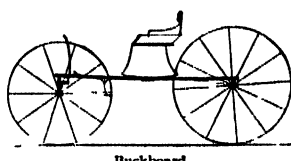
buckayro (bū-kā'īō), *n*. Same as *buckey* 3 [Western U S]

buck-basket (buk'bās'ket), *n*. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash

They conveyed me into a buck basket, rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, III 5.

buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n*. Same as *hog-bean*

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n* [*< buck* (appar. as in *buck-wagon*, *q. v.*) + *board*, but commonly understood as < *buck* 2, bend, bounce, + *board*] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body, springs, and gear. It has one or more seats. The board is fastened directly to the rear axle at one end and to the bolster of the fore axle at the other end, or is used in connection with a side bar gear. Also called *buck wagon*



Buckboard

bucked (buk't or buk'ed), *a*. [*E. dial.*, also *buckard*, explained by *Grose* as "soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket", but appar. < *buck* 10 + *-ed*.] Sour; turned sour, as milk, rancid [*Prov. Eng.*]

bucket¹ (buk'et), *n*. [*< buck² + -et¹*] 1. A horse that bucks.—2. A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended [Prov. Eng.]—3. A horse's hind leg [Prov. Eng.]

bucket² (buk'et), *n*. [= MLG *boker*, a knocker, *< buck² + -et¹*] In mining (a) One who bucks or bruises ore (b) A flat broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

bucket³ (buk'et), *n*. [Abbr. of *bucket*, an accom., simulating *bucket*¹, of Sp *vaguer*, a cowherd see *vaguer*] A cowboy T. Roosevelt. [Western U. S.]

bucket (buk'et), *n*. [Early mod E also *boket*, *< ME boket, bokette, bokat*, of uncertain origin, perhaps Celtic, *< Ir buccad* = Gael *bucad*, a bucket, = Corn *buket*, a tub (Diefenbach), which forms, if not from E, are connected with *Ir buccad*, a knob, boss, Gael *bucad*, a pustule, *< Ir bocaim*, I swell, = Gael *boc*, swell, less prob connected with AS *buc* (or *buc*), a pitcher, jug (L *lagena, hydra*) Cf E *boak*, dial a pail] 1. A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well, a pul or open vessel of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for carrying water or other liquid.—2. A vane, float, or box on a water-wheel against which the water impinges, or into which it falls, in turning the wheel.—3. The scoop of a dredging-machine, a grain-elevator, etc.—4. The float of a paddle-wheel.—5. The piston of a lifting-pump.—6. As much as a bucket holds; half a bushel.—**Air-pump bucket** See *air pump*. **Dumping-bucket**, a square box with a dip bottom, used in mining.—**To kick the bucket**, to die [Slang]

"Kine him a pot, roasted one "for talking about kicking the bucket", he is a nice young man to keep a cove's spits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one"
Kingley, Alton Locke, li

Ventilated bucket, a bucket in a water wheel having provision for the escape of the air carried into it by the water

bucket (buk'et), *r*. [*< bucket, n*] I. *intrans* 1. To dip up water with a bucket, use a bucket

Like Danalds Sieve like tub is filling even,
But never full of all their bucketing
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortality, st. 23

2. [In allusion to the rapid motion of a bucket in a well] To move fast [Slang]

He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and bucketed back at a hand gallop Dickens

II. *trans* To pour water upon with a bucket.

We be to him whose head is bucketed with waters of a scalding bath Bp Hacket, Life of Abp Willhams, li 194

bucket-engine (buk'et-en'jin), *n*. An application of the principle of the water-wheel, consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over a pair of sprocket-wheels, from either one or both of which power may be obtained designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall, but is limited in quantity E. H. Knight

bucketful (buk'et-ful), *n*. [*< bucket + -ful*] As much as a bucket will hold

bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n*. In *mach*, a set of iron pipes attached to a lifting-pump, as of a mine

bucket-pitch (buk'et-pich), *n*. In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets.

bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n*. In *mach*, one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached

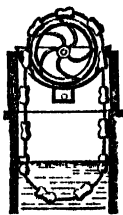
bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n*. An establishment conducted nominally for the transaction of a stock-exchange business, or a business of similar character, but really for the registration of bets or wagers, usually for small amounts, on the rise or fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities nominally dealt in [U. S.]

"Putts and "calls and bucket shop operations are gambling transactions, and should be treated accordingly
The Nation, XXXVI 354

bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n*. In a steam-engine, the valve on the top of the

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwel), *n*. A machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope or chain carrying a series of buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface. In other forms the buckets are fixed to the periphery of the wheel.

bucket (buk'i), *n*. [*< buck¹*, a deer, + *eye*, in allusion to the



Bucket wheel Pump.

appearance of the naked seed] 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, *Æsculus*, native to the United States

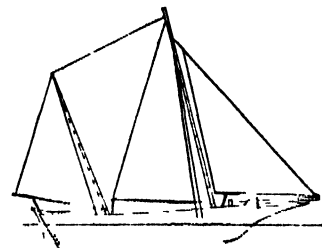


1. Flowering branch of Etid Buckeye (*Æsculus latra*)
a nut, b dehuscing fruit
(From Cray's Genera of Plants of the U. S.)

The species commonly distinguished are the sweet buck eye (*Æ. flava*), the Ohio or field buck eye (*Æ. glabra*), and the California buckeye (*Æ. Californica*). The wood is white, soft, and spongy, and furnishes splints for baskets, etc.

The buckeyes were putting forth their twisted horns of blossom R. L. Stevenson, Alvicardo Squatters, p. 54

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, which is often called the *Buckeye State*, from the great number of horse-chestnuts in it.—3. A flat-bottomed centerboard schooner of small size (3 to 15



Baltimore Buckeye

tons), decked over, and with a cabin aft, used in oyster-fishing in Chesapeake Bay. Also called *bugeye*

The buckeyes are an exaggeration of the dugout canoe. The primitive builder bored two holes one on each side of the stem, through which to pay out his cables. These were simply two round holes, bored with a large auger, and, when the boat was coming head on, resembled to the fancy of the negroes the eyes of a buck C. P. Kunhardt, Small Yachts, p. 294

Spanish buckeye, *Ungadia speciosa*, a tree of Texas and Mexico, nearly related to *Æsculus*

buck-eyed (buk'id), *a*. Having a bad or speckled eye said of a horse

buck-fever (buk'fē'vēr), *n*. Nervous agitation of a hunter upon the approach of deer or other large game. Also called *buck-ague*

buckfinch (buk'finch), *n*. [Cf. Dan *boqfinke*] A name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*

buckheading (buk'hed'ing), *n*. Cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height Grose [North Eng.]

buckhorn (buk'hörn), *n*. [= Old Dan *bukkehorn*, a buck's horn, also *tenugreek*] 1. The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used in making knife-handles, etc.—2. A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. **Buckhorn brake** See *brake*

buckhorn-sight (buk'hörn-sit), *n*. A rifle-sight which has a branching projection on each side of the sight-notch

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n*. A kind of hound, resembling a small staghound, used for hunting bucks

buckie, **bucky** (buk'i), *n*. [Se. of uncertain origin. In sense 1, cf L *bucinum*, prop *bucinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple (see *Bucinum*); also OF *bonquet*, "a great prawn" (Cotgrave)] 1. The Scotch name for marine univalve shells in general, as whelks, etc..

especially applied to the red whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*, also called the *roaring buckie*, from the sound heard when it is held to the ear.—2. A perverse, refractory person; a mischievous madcap. **Deevil's or devil's buckle** (a) A particular species of that kind of shells called buckles (b) Same as *buckle*. 2. *Hogg*

bucking¹ (buk'ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *buck¹*, *v*] The act of copulating, as bucks and does

bucking² (buk'ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *buck²*, *v*] A vice peculiar to the horses of Mexico, Texas, and the western American plains of Spanish descent, and to mules. See *buck²*, *v*

bucking³ (buk'ing), *p*. a. [Ip of *buck²*, *v*] Given to bucking, addicted to the practice of bucking as, a *bucking horse*

bucking⁴ (buk'ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *buck³*, *v*. Also written *bowking*] The act or process of steeping or soaking in lye or caustic soda, as in bleaching cotton thread, etc.

The boiling (also called "*bowking*" or "*buckling*") with caustic soda solution takes place in large iron boilers or "*kitts*"
J. J. Hummel, The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, p. 73

bucking⁵ (buk'ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *buck⁴*, *v*] The act of breaking or pulverizing ore

Buckingham lace. See *lace*

bucking-iron (buk'ing-ī'ron), *n*. In mining, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore

bucking-kier (buk'ing-kēr), *n*. A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching

bucking-plate (buk'ing-plāt), *n*. In mining, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking

bucking-stool (buk'ing-stöl), *n*. A washing-block

buckish (buk'ish), *a*. [*< buck¹*, *3*, + *-ish¹*] Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow, foppish

buckishness (buk'ish-nēs), *n*. Foppishness, the quality or condition of a buck

buckism (buk'izm), *n*. [*< buck¹*, *3*, + *-ism*] The quality of being a buck, foppery

I was once a delightful auctioneer—my present trade is *buckism* Houston, Secrets worth knowing, li 2

buck-jumper (buk'jum'per), *n*. A bucking horse or mule [U. S.]

When they found that he sat a *buck jumper* as if the animal symbolized the arch fiend himself, they took him to their hearts
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 66

buckle¹ (buk'l), *v*, pret and pp *buckled*, ppr. *buckling* [Prob, like the simple form *buck²*, of LG origin, cf MD *buchelen*, *buchelen*, *buchelen* (for **buchelen*, etc.—Kilian), strive, tug under a load, = (f dial (Bav.) *reil aufbuckeln*, raise the buck, as a cat (lit buckle one's self up), freq of the verb *reil* by *buck²*. Cf MD *adl* *buchel*, curved, bent. A different word from *buckle²*, *v*, though confused with it in some senses] I. *intrans* 1. To bend, bow.

Whose fever weakened joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckled* under life
Shak. ? Hen IV, i 1

Antonio saw the boards *buckle* under the feet of the walker C. Mather, Mag. Chris, vi 7

The top mast studding sail boom after *buckling* up and springing out again like a piece of whalebone broke off at the boom iron R. H. Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p. 76

2. To curl, become wrinkled, shrivel up

Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment
Pepps, Diary, Sept 6, 1666

3. To yield assent, agree with to as, I can't *buckle* to that [Colloq]—4. To bend to something, apply one's self with vigor, engage in with zeal with to as, "go, *buckle* to the law," Dryden—5. To enter upon some labor or contest, struggle, contend with with

The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle* with the lord protector, as he was with him
Latimer, 2d Sermon before Edward VI, 1549

Why met you not the Tartar and defied him?
Drew your dead doing sword, and *buckled* with him!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv 5

To *buckle in*, to close in, embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle [U. S.]

II. *trans* To bend, curl, shrivel as by the application of heat

Like a bow *buckled* and bent together
By some more strong in muscles than myself
Ford and Dicker, Witch of Edmonton li 1

The force generated in the plates (accumulators) tending to *buckle* the m, is something enormous and no ordinary separator would be able to resist this Science, IV 389

buckle¹ (buk'l), *n*. [*< buckle¹*, *v*, usually referred to *buckle²*, *n*. Cf Dan *bukel*, a curl]

1. A bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade.—2. A contorted expression of the face Church-ill—3. Any curl of hair, especially a long

curl carefully arranged, and turned toward the head, worn by women in the eighteenth century — 4† The condition of being curled, as of hair

It lets his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year
Addison, Spectator, No. 129

buckle² (buk'1), *n* [*< ME bokle, bokel, boche, etc., < OF boche, buche, bouche, the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle, = Pr boela, bloca = OS bloca = MLG bokle = MD bockel, bochel = MHG buchel, boss of a shield, G buchel, a boss, knob, hump, < ML bucula, bucula, a beaver, a shield, the boss of a shield, a buckle, L bucula, a beaver, a little cheek or mouth, dim of bucca, cheek see bucca*] 1 A clasp consisting of rectangular or curved rim, with one or more movable tongues secured to the clasp at one side or in the middle, and long enough to rest upon the opposite side — used for fastening together two straps or belts or the ends of the same strap, or for some similar purpose. It is sewed or otherwise fastened to one band or end, and the other is passed through it, being kept from slipping by the tongue or tongues. Buckles for use in dress have often been made highly ornamental, especially for shoes. See shoe buckle

2 In *her*, same as *arming-buckle*. — 3 An iron loop for fastening the blade to the frame of a wood-saw. To turn the buckle of the belt behind, to prepare to join in close fight

buckle² (buk'1), *v*, pret and pp *buckled*, ppr *buckling* [*< ME buchen, buchen, buche, buckle, stud, < OF buche, buche, F buche, buckle, from the noun*] 1 To fasten with a buckle or buckles — 2 To prepare for action of any kind (a metaphor taken from buckling on armor previous to engaging in battle), hence, to set vigorously to work at anything with a reflexive pronoun

The Sarazin him buckled to the field

Spenser, *E Q*, I vi 41

Hiccupon cartwright buckled himself to the employ ment

3† To join in battle

The foot were buckled with them in front

Sir J Hayward

4 To confine or limit [Rare]

How brief the life of man

That the stretching of a span

Buckles in his span of age

Shak As you like it, III 2

5 To join together, unite in marriage [Scotch]

Dr R, who buckles buggars for a testicle and a dram of the venia

Scott

II.† intrans To marry

Good silly Stello, we must shortly buckle

Walter Bonibu (Halliwell)

buckle-beggar (buk'1-beg'ar), *n* [*< Se, also buckle-the-beggar, < buckle², v, 5, + obj beggar*] A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a clandestine and irregular manner. Scott

buckled¹ (buk'ld), *p a* [*< buckle¹ + -ed²*] Not smooth and flat, bent, wavy, or wrinkled, having the appearance of having been crumpled — **Buckled plates**, iron plates used as a foundation for flooring in the roof buildings, in place of brick arches. Their edges have a flat rim called a fillet, and the middle is slightly convex. They are generally of a square or an oblong form and rest upon iron girders with the convex side upward

buckled² (buk'ld), *p a* [*< buckle² + -ed²*] 1 Fastened with a buckle — 2 In *her*, having a buckle, as a belt, garter, or the like

buckle-horns (buk'1-horn), *n pl* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inward.

Groom [North Eng]

buckle-mouthed (buk'1-mouth), *a*. Having large straggling teeth [North Eng]

buckler (buk'ler), *n* [*< ME bokeler, boeler, etc., < OF boeler, buche, F boucher (= Pr boquer = Sp Pr boquer = It brochere = MLG bokeler = D bukelan = MHG buckeler = Icel buklari = ODan buklari, buklere) (ML as if *bucularius), a shield, < buche, the boss of a shield see buckle²*] 1 A shield, specifi-

cally, a small shield intended to parry blows or thrusts, but not so large as to cover the body. The buckler of the middle ages in western Europe was generally round, and rarely more than two feet in diameter, eight or ten inches, or even less, being a more common size. It was generally grasped by the hand only, and held at arm's length, and in combat was intended to receive the blow of a sword, like the dagger which was held for this purpose in the left hand in later times. See shield

2 *Naut*, a piece of wood fitted to stop the hawse-holes of a ship, to prevent the sea from coming in, or to stop the circular hole in a port-hid when the gun is run in. Hawse-bucklers are now made of iron — 3 The anterior segment of the carapace or shell of a trilobite — 4 A plate on the body or head of a fish, especially, a plate in front of the dorsal fin in various catfishes, or *Nematoquathi* — 5 A stage of the molting American blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the shell has become nearly hard — 6 A piece of beef cut off from the sirloin — **Blind buckler** See blind

buckler (buk'ler), *v t* [*< buckler, n*] To be a buckler or shield to, support, defend

They shall not touch thee, Kate

I'll buckler thee against a million

Shak, I of the 8, III 2

buckler-fern (buk'ler-fern), *n* A name of species of *Aspidium*, especially of the section *Lactea*, which are distinguished by free veins and round, reniform indusia

buckler-fish (buk'ler-fish), *n* A fish of the genus *Cephalaspis*

buckler-headed (buk'ler-hed'ed), *a* Having a head like a buckler

Lull

buckling (buk'ling), *n* [Verbal *n* of buckle¹, *v*] The act of bending, tendency to bend or become wavy

The thinness of the blade [of the hand saw] requires that it should be made wide to give it sufficient stiffness to resist buckling

Morgan Manual of Mining Tools, p 114

buckling-comb (buk'ling-kōm), *n* A small comb used to secure the curls called buckles worn by women

buck-log (buk'log), *n* [*< buck⁷, beech (as in buck-mast, buck-hut), + log*] A beech log

A brutal cold country to camp out in never a buck log to his fire, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round

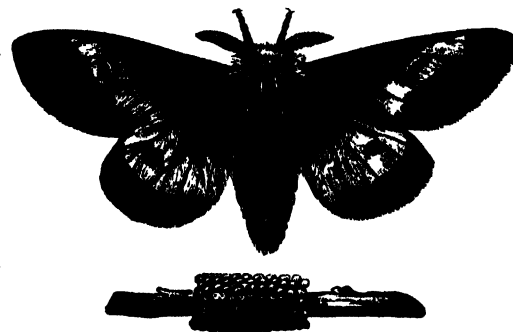
II Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, v

buck-mackerel (buk'mak'e-rel), *n* A name about Banff, Scotland, of the eel, *Trachurus trachurus*

buck-mast (buk'mast), *n* [*< ME buk-mast (= MLG bok-mast), < buk for *bok, beech (see buck⁷, beech¹), + mast² (< buk-hut)*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree, beech-mast (which see)

The borer feeding is proper light yellowed akv [acorn] of oak's berry, and buk-mast MS Bodl, p 546 (Halliwell)

buck-moth (buk'mōth), *n* A name given to a delicate crane-winged moth, *Hemiteuca muna* (Drury), of the family *Bombycidae* so called, it



Male Buck moth (*Hemiteuca muna*) and Legs natural size

is said, on account of its flying late in the fall, when the deer run. The larva feed on the oak and willow, and the eggs are laid in naked rings around their twigs

buckpot (buk'pot), *n* [See *buck⁸*] A cooking-pot made in British Guiana from a peculiar local clay. It is popularly supposed to be necessary for the proper making of the dish called pepper pot (which see)

buckra (buk'ra), *n* and *a*. [In the southern United States also *bockra*. Said to mean, on the Calabar coast in western Africa, a powerful and superior being, a demon. J L Wilson.] I. *n* A white man used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern United States

II. *a* White as, *buckra* yam, white yam. [Negroes' English]

buckram (buk'ram), *n* and *a*. [Early mod. E. also *buckeram*, < ME *bokeram, bockrom*, once *bougeren* (= MD *bockerael*), < OF *boqueran, boucaran, boquerant, bougeran, bouquerrant, bouquerant, bougeran, bourgrain, bougrain, F. bougrin = Pr boucaran, boqueran = Cat boucaran = Sp bucaran, bocaran = It. bucherame, MLG bukrum = MHG buckeram, buggeram, MLG boquerannus, buckram*. Origin unknown; by some conjecturally referred to ML *boquerna*, goat's skin (cf *boquenus*, of a goat), < OF *boc*, < MHG *buc*, G. *bock* = F. *buck¹*, by others supposed to be a transposition of F *boucaran*, *boucaran* see *barracan*] I. *n* 1 Formerly, a fine and costly material used for church banners and vestments and for personal wear, also, a cheaper material used for linings

A fine linen, of that kind by the older ecclesiastical writers called 'byssus' which, during the middle ages, was known here in England under the name of 'buckram'.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, II 104

2 In recent times, coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue or gum, used as a stiffening for keeping garments in a required shape, and recently also in binding books — 3† A buckram bag used by lawyers' clerks

Lean Alas, I was brought up —

Anna To be an ass,

A lawyer's ass, to carry books and buckrams

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV 7

How he is metamorphosed

Nothing of lawyer left, not a bit of buckram,

No soliciting face now

Bever and Ft., Little French Lawyer, III 2

4. The ramson or bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum*

— 5 In the old herbals, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*

II. *a* Made of or resembling buckram of other kind, hence, stiff, precise, formal

Two rogues in buckram suits

Shak, I Hen IV, II 4

Buckram stifle

Fletcher, Spanish Curate

A black buckram cassock was gathered at his middle with a belt, at which hung, instead of knife or weapon, a goodly leather in pen and ink case

Scott, Kenilworth I ix

[Used as a general term of contempt]

Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord!

Shak, 2 Hen VI, IV 7

buckram (buk'ram), *v t* [*< buckram, n*] To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram, make stiff

Compare Task VI 652

Natural good taste and still more his buckramed habit

carried him safely through the crisis

Haithorne, Scarlet Letter, xv

buck-saw (buk'su), *n* A saw set in an upright frame or bow, and used with both hands in cutting wood on a support called a *buck* [U S and Canada]

buck's-beard (buka'sbērd), *n* A herbaceous perennial plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, more usually called *goat's-beard*, from its long, coarse, tawny pappus

buckshish, **bucksheesh** (buk'shōsh), *n*. Same as *bakshish*

buck's-horn (buka'shōrn), *n* A name given to several plants on account of their forked leaves, as the *Plantago Coronopus* (also called *buck's-horn plantain*), the *Senecio coronopus*, and the South African *Lobelia coronopifolia*

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n* A large size of shot, so named from its use in killing deer — **Buck-shot war**, in U S hist, a contest in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, accompanied by mobs and other violent demonstrations, in December, 1833, between two rival organizations, the one composed of Whigs, the other of Democrats, each of which claimed to be the true House. The name is derived from the reported threat of a Whig member that the mob should feel ball and buckshot before the day was over

buckskin (buk'skin), *n* and *a* [*< buck¹ + skin, = Icel bukkaskinn = Dan bukkaskind*.]

I. *n* 1 The skin of a buck — 2 A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, made originally by treating deerskins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheepskins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, the softness which is its chief characteristic being produced by the use of either oil or brains in dressing it. It was formerly used for clothing, as by American Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers, but is now used principally for thick gloves

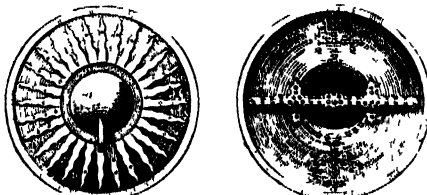
3. *pl* Breeches made of buckskin

A very stout, puffy man in buckskins and Hessian boots

Thackeray

4 A person clothed in buckskin a term applied to the American troops during the Revolutionary War — 5 A horse of the color of buckskin [Western U S]

II. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to buckskin — 2. Of the color of buckskin used of a horse. [Western U S]



Exterior

Interior

Buckler, beginning of 16th century

The hook is intended for hanging it at the girdle. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français")

bucksome, *a* An obsolete spelling of *buxom*.
buck-stall (buk'stāl), *n* A toil or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Bucktail (buk'tāl), *n* A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817-26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Better success in constitutional reform was attained in New York, in spite of an incessant turmoil between the Clintonians and the anti Clintonians—*Bucktails*, or Tammany men as they were called—all of whom professed the republican creed of the nation.

Schouler, Hist. U. S., III, 227

buckthorn (buk'thorn), *n* [*< buck¹ + thorn*]. According to some, a mistaken rendering of the G. *buxdorn*, a translation of the Gr. *πυθακάρδα*, 'boxthorn,' of Dioscorides. 1 The popular name of species of *Rhamnus* (which see). The common buckthorn is *R. cathartica*, the dyer's buckthorn, *R. infectoria*, the alder buckthorn, *R. frangula*, or in the United States *R. Caroliniana*, and the Siberian buckthorn, or redwood, *R. erythraea*.

2 A local English name of the haddock chiefly applied to dried haddock. *Day*—**Jamaica buckthorn**, the Chiricahua rose (*Rosa laricina*), used for hedges—**Sea-buckthorn**, of the coasts of Europe, the *Hippophae rhamnoides*, natural order *Flacagaceae*. **Southern buckthorn**, of the southern United States, a small sapotaceous tree, *Bumelia lycoides*—**Texas buckthorn**, a small thorny shrub of a genus allied to *Rhamnus*.

buck-tooth (buk'tōth), *n* [*< buck* (uncertain) perhaps *buck¹*, cf. ME *gat-toothed*, goat-toothed] + *tooth*] Any tooth that juts out beyond the rest.

His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white buck teeth protruded themselves, and glistened savagely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

bucku, *n* See *bucku*.

buck-wagon (buk'wag'ou), *n* [In South Africa D. *bokwagen* (in def. 1), appar. *< bok*, = E. *buck¹*, a goat, + *wagen* = E. *wagon*. Cf. *buck-board*]. 1 A transport-wagon with strong projecting framework extending over the wheels in order to carry heavy loads, used in South Africa. —2 Same as *buckboard*.

buckwash (buk'wash), *v* *t* To wash in lye or buck, cleanse by bucking.

buckwashing (buk'wash'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *buckwash*, *v*] The act of washing linen, etc.

Ford How now? whither bear you this?
Serv. To the laundress, forsooth.
Mrs. F. Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with buck washing.
Shak., M. W. of W., III, 3

buckweed (buk'wēd), *n* A kind of herb. *E. Phillips, 1706*

buckwheat (buk'hwēt), *n* [A Sc. and North E. form (= D. *buckweit* = MLG. *bōkwēte* = G. *buckweizen* = Dan. *boghvede*), *< buck¹*, beech, + *whet* Cf. *buck-mast*. It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular fruit to beechnuts. The NL name *Fagopyrum* is a translation of the E. name.] 1 The common name of *Fagopyrum esculentum*, natural order *Polygonaceae*, and of its seeds.

It is a native of central Asia, an annual of easy culture, growing on the poorest soils and though the grain is less nutritious than that of most cereals it is used to a considerable extent for food for both men and animals. The chief use of its flour in the United States is in the generally popular form of buckwheat pancakes. Fast Indian buckwheat (*F. tataricum*) is of inferior quality and is less cultivated.

2 In the West Indies, *Amaranthus scandens*, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, an annual climbing plant of no importance.

Buckwheat coal, in the anthracite region



Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*)
a flower, *b* ovary, *c* fruit, *d* section of fruit, showing embryo

of Pennsylvania, the smallest size of coal sent to market. It is sufficiently small to pass through a half inch mesh. —**False buckwheat**, some climbing species of *Polygonum*, as *P. dumetorum* or *P. scandens*, with the large triangular seeds of *Fagopyrum*. —**Wild buckwheat**, of California, a species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, nearly related to *Polygonum* and with similar seeds.

buckwheat-tree (buk'hwēt'trē), *n*. The *Chytoma nitida* or *C. ligustrina*, natural order *Cyrtolacoeae*, a small evergreen, with showy fragrant

white flowers and wing-angled fruit, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States. Also called *nit* and *ironwood*.

bucnemias (buk-nē'mi-ā), *n* [NL, *< Gr* *βουνης*, ox, + *νημια*, the leg] A disease of the leg distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

bucolic (bu-kol'ik), *a* and *n* [*< L* *bucolicus*, *< Gr* *βουκόλος*, rustic, pastoral, *< βουκόλος*, a cowherd, herdsman, *< βους* an ox (see *Bos*), + *-κόλος*, perhaps for *-πόλος*, as in *αιπόλος*, a goat-herd, *< πειρην*, move, *πεισθαί*, be, otherwise connected with *κλήρ*, a race-horse, *L* *ciler*, swift, *Skt* *√ kal*, drive] 1. *a* 1 Pastoral, relating to country affairs, or to a shepherd's life and occupation, as, *bucolic song*.

"Hylus the celebrated thirteenth idyl of Theocritus is not a *bucolic* poem, but classified as narrative or semi-epic in character, yet exhibits many touches of the *bucolic* sweetness." *Stedman, Vkt Poets* p. 211

2 Agricultural used humorously or in disparagement—**Bucolic oesura**, *bucolic dietesis* See *oesura*—**Syn. Pastoral, Rustic**, etc. See *rustic*.

II *n* [*< L* *bucolicum*, pl *bucolica*, neut. of *bucolicus* see I] 1 A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, or the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds, as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch. *P. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, § 25

2 A writer of pastorals [Rare]

Spiritus is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *P. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry* § 10

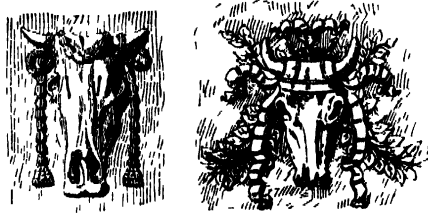
3 A countryman, a farmer used humorously or in depreciation.

bucolical (bū-kol'ik-al), *a* Same as *bucolic*.
Bucorvus (bu-kōr'vus), *n* [NL, *< Bu(cro) + Corvus*] A genus of hornbills, family *Bucconidae*, based upon *B. abyssinicus*, an African species, the ground-hornbill, notably different from the others in its terrestrial habits.

bucrane (bū'krān), *n* Same as *bucranium*.

An immense Roman sarcophagus of oriental granite with masks carved upon its lid and festooned *bucranes* upon its sides. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, lit., p. 115

bucranium (bū-kra'ni-um), *n*, pl *bucrania* (-a) [In sense 1, NL, in sense 2, LL, a certain plant, *< Gr* *βουκρανιον*, an ox-head, a kind of bryony, *< βους*, ox, + *κράνιον*, skull, cranium]



Bucrania
A from frieze of Temple of Vespasian Rome, *B* from a Roman altar

1 In art, the skull of an ox, an ornament often sculptured, frequently with adornment of wreaths or other decoration, on the frieze of the entablature in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture, and also in other situations. —2 The herb calf's-mout. *Kersey, 1708*

bud¹ (bud), *n* [*< late ME* *budde* = D. *bot*, a bud, prob. due to OF. *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, a button see *button* and *buttl¹*] 1 In plants, the undeveloped germ-state of a stem or branch, consisting of a growing point inclosed by closely appressed rudimentary leaves. In winter buds are usually protected by an outside covering of scales, often pubescent or resinous, which fall off upon the swelling of the bud in spring. Besides foliage, the bud may also contain the rudimentary inflorescence. Buds and bulbs are forms of leaf buds. Flower buds are unexpanded blossoms.

Somer toward when buddys first appere *Lydgate, Minor Poems* (ed. Halliwell, 1840), p. 217

2 In arch., an ornamental boss or button.

The roffys [roofs] garnished with sarcinittys and buddys of golde. *Arnold's Chron.* (1567), p. 11

3 The state of budding or putting forth buds, as, the trees are in *bud*. —4 In some cryptogamous plants, especially some *Hepatica*, one of the bodies formed asexually which become detached and reproduce the plant, in the plural, same as *gemma*. See *gemma*. —5 A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent individual, sometimes perma-

nently attached to the parent organism, and sometimes becoming detached, an incipient zooid, or bud-like beginning of a new individual in a compound animal. See cut under *Campularia*. —6 In zoöl. and anat., a part or organ like or likened to a bud, as, a tactile *bud*, a gustatory *bud*. —7 A weaned calf of the first year. *Hallucell* [Prov. Eng.] —8 A young lady just 'come out' in society. [Slang.] **Accessory buds**, buds supplementary to the normally solitary axillary bud either at its side or above it. **Adventitious buds**, such buds as are produced abnormally and without order from any part of the stem or roots of some leaves. —**Blind bud**, *See blind¹*. **Bud-variation**, in the outgrowth of a bud, the deviation in any respect from the ordinary growth of the plant producing what is commonly known as a sport. Many remarkable varieties in cultivated plants arise in this way and are perpetuated by any of the processes of propagation by means of buds. **Common bud**, *See common*. **Embryo buds**, *See embryo*. **Gustatory buds, *See taste bud*. —**To nip in the bud**, *See nip*.**

bud¹ (bud), *v*, pret and pp *budded*, ppr *budding* [*< ME* *budden* = D. *botlen* from the noun] I, *trans* 1. To ingraft a bud of one on, as of one plant on the stem of another, as, to *bud* a garden rose on a briar, or a briar with a garden rose. *See budding*, *n*, 3—2 To put forth by or as if by the natural process of budding.

From your swelling downs where prickly furze
Buds lavish gold. *Keats, Endymion* I

II, *intrans* 1 To put forth or produce buds, be in bud. —2 To be in the condition of a bud, sprout, begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. —3 Figuratively, to be in an early stage of development. —4 To eat buds, said of birds. [U. S.]

Last night I saw a number of grouse budding upon a neighboring apple tree. *Forest and Stream*, XVIII, 191

Budding fungi, fungi which grow and reproduce by budding, chiefly the yeast fungi.

bud² (bud), *n* [A reduction of *brother*, cf. *bub¹*] A familiar term for brother. [Southern U. S.]

bud³ (bud), *n* [Appar. a var. of *bode*, an offer, ult. *< AS* *bodan*, pp *boden*, offer see *bodel¹*, *bode²*, *bid*] A gift, especially one meant as a bribe. *Its James I. (Jameson)* [Scotch.]

bud⁴, *v* *t* [Se, also *budd*, *< bud¹*, *n*] To endeavor to gain by gifts, bribe.

bud¹ (bud) Same as *bode*, pret.rit and past. participle of *behave*. [Scotch.]

bud-cell (bud'sel), *n* In bot., a lateral cell produced upon the proembryo of some of the higher cryptogams, as in the *Characea*, from which the perfect plant is developed. Sometimes called the *bud-adjutant*.

budded (bud'ed), *p* *a* In bot., same as *bottony*.

Buddha (bo'da), *n* [Skt., lit. 'the Enlightened,' pp. (for *budhita*) of *√ budh* for *bhudh*, be awake, come to consciousness, notice, understand, etc. = G. *√ budh* for *bhudh* in *तुष्टिस्तु*, find out, prob. = AS *bōdan* (pp. *boden*), announce, offer, E. *bud* see *bud¹*] 1 An epithet, meaning the Wise or Enlightened One, applied to the historical founder of Buddhism (according to some in the eleventh century B. C., but more probably in the sixth century), regarded by the Buddhists as the fourth in a series of five messianic Buddhas. He was an Indian prince of the Sakya tribe and hence called Sakyammah (the Sakya sage), the name preferred in China and Japan. His original name was Siddhata (literally 'the realization of all the meanings' that is of the portents at his birth) that most used in Burma (Ceylon, etc.) is Gautama or Gotama (literally 'most victorious'), the sacerdotal name of the Sakya tribe.

2 [*l* *c*] One who attains to perfect enlightenment such as that ascribed to the founder of Buddhism, and devotes his powers to the salvation of mankind.

Sometimes also *Booth*, *Boodha*.

Tree of Buddha, the bo tree.

buddhahood (bo'da-hud), *n* [*< buddha* + *-hood*] The state or condition of a buddha. *See Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

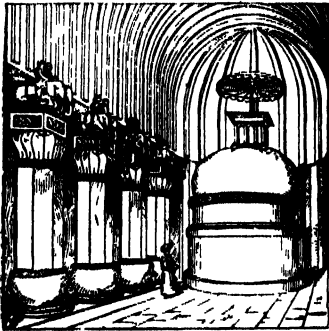
buddhaship (bo'da-ship), *n* [*< buddha* + *-ship*] The condition of one who has attained enlightenment and become a buddha. *See Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

Buddhism (bo'dizm), *n* [*< Buddha* + *-ism*, = F. *Bouddhisme*] The religious system founded by Buddha, or the Buddha, in India. Its essential principles in so far as they can be reduced to an Oriental form of thought, are that man is under the operation of certain inviolable laws from which there is neither escape nor deliverance, existence under them is an evil, priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing, death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence, obedience to the moral laws—the practice of charity, temperance, justice, honesty, truth—insures a sojourn in heaven, followed by a higher existence on the

earth, disobedience insures a punishment in some of the innumerable hot and cold hells (see *naraka*), situated in the interior of the earth or on its furthest verge, followed by a lower state of existence on earth, the supreme felicity to be attained by perfect obedience is the suppression of every passion and desire, and eventually Nirvana, or unconscious existence. If indeed Nirvana be not annihilation. In its original spirit agnostic, if not atheistic, it has become modified in time, and now has its rites and temples, which vary in different nationalities and localities from India. Buddhism spread over Ceylon, Java, Cochinchina, Burma, Tibet, Mongolia, Latav, China and Japan but was stamped out in India by the rise of Hinduism. Also spelled *boudhism*.

Buddhist (bo'dist), *n* and *a* [*< Buddha + -ist*, = *F Boudhist*] *I n* One who professes Buddhism, a follower of the religious system founded by Buddha.

II a Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism. — **Buddhist architecture**, the oldest and most characteristic native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating from 250 B.C. and prevailing wherever Buddhism has been established. Buddhist architectural monuments may be classed in five groups: (a) Stambhas or lats, pillars bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (b) Stupas or tope, large towers some built in the form of a hemisphere, others partly cylindrical and finished at the top with either a flat disk or a pointed dome like terminal. The tope were erected in honor of some sacred event or place and are sometimes employed to contain relics of Buddha or of a saint. In the latter case the tope is called a *dhupa*. (c) Railis, formed of elaborately sculptured pillars, built around tope, temples and other sacred objects. (d) Chaitya halls, cut out of the living



Buddhist Architecture.—Interior of Chaitya Hall, Karli

rock and corresponding closely in plan with Christian churches. The positions of the altar or relic casket, altars, and apses are frequently the same in both. (e) Viharas, or monasteries originally built of red sandal wood, but in exceptional circumstances excavated from the solid rock, with halls having their ceilings supported by elaborately sculptured pillars cut from the natural rock and surrounded by a number of small sleeping cells. A characteristic of the Buddhist style is the pseudo arch formed by courses of stones each overlapping that below it, till the two sides approach so closely that the opening at the top can be covered by a single stone.

Buddhistic (bū-dis'tik), *a* [*< Buddha + -ic*] Pertaining to Buddhism as, *Buddhistic literature*. Also *Boudhistic*.

Buddhistical (bū-dis'ti-kal), *a* Same as *Buddhistic*. Also *Boudhistical*.

budding (bud'ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bud*, *v*] *1* In bot., the putting forth or producing of buds. In the lower cryptogams the term is applied to a form of growth and reproduction, a modification of fission in which the new cell swells out at the side of the parent cell increases in size, and at length becomes detached. See *yeast*.

2 In zool., gemmation, a mode of asexual reproduction in animals analogous to budding in plants. — *3* In hort., a process, allied to grafting, for growing a different variety of fruit or plant from a given stock by transferring a bud with a little of the woody tissue behind it to a cleft in the bark of the stock. Adhesion takes place between the cambium layers or new growth tissue of the two assuring the life and growth of the bud. Many kinds of fruit are propagated in this way, as well as roses and other plants.

budding (bud'ing), *p a* [Ppr of *bud*, *v*] *1* Producing buds as, a *budding tree*. — *2* Being in the condition of a bud, figuratively, being in an early stage of growth, being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, etc. as, a *budding orator*. Young *budding* virgin fair and fresh, and sweet. Shak, *1* of the *S*, iv 5.

budding-knife (bud'ing-nif), *n* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding. The handle, usually made of bone or ivory, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

buddle, *n*. See *boodle*.
buddle (bud'l), *v*, *t*, pret and pp *buddled*, ppr *buddling*. [*< LG buteln* (*> G buteln*),

foam, gush] In mining, to wash (ore); separate (the metalliferous ores) from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a buddle, over which water flows.

buddle (bud'l), *n* [*< buddle*, *v*] In mining, a contrivance for dressing ore, or separating the metalliferous portion from the earthy gangue. The term was originally used in Cornwall where the buddle is a long box slightly inclined, on the bottom of which the ore is separated by the aid of a current of water. There are several much more complicated forms of the buddle, some of which are stationary and others revolving.

buddle (bud'l), *n* [Also *boodle*, said to be *< D buedel*, also contr *buul* (= OHG *būtil*, MHG *butel*, G *beutel*), a purse; from its bearing gulden (florins), a name given to its flowers. See *gulden*, *gulder*.] Same as *boodle*.

buddle (bud'l), *v*, *t* To suffocate, drown [Prov Eng].

Bude burner, light. See the nouns.
budge (buǝ), *v*, pret and pp *budged*, ppr *budging* [*< F bouger*, stir, wag, = *Pr bolegar*, stir, = *It bulcare*, bubble up, freq (cf *Sp bullir*, boil, be busy, beat one's self, move from place to place, = *Pg bulir*, move, stir, be active), *< L bullin*, boil see *bul*?], *i*, intrans. To move; stir, change position; give way. now usually with a negative, implying stubborn resistance to pressure.

I will not budge for no man's pleasure.

Shak, R and J, iii 1.

If the customers or guests are to be dunned, all the burthen lies upon my back. He d as if eat that glass as budge after them himself. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxi.

II, trans. To move, stir, change the position of.

budge (buǝ), *a* [Appar *< budge*, *v*. Cf *Sp bullicoso*, brisk, active. see *budge*, *v*.] Brisk, jocund. South.

budge (buǝ), *n* and *a* [Early mod E *bouge*, (see *bouge*), *< ME bouge*, a bag, (*< OF bouge*, *< L bulga*, a leathern bag, a word of Gaelic origin. cf Gael *bu*, *bag*, a bag, wallet, quiver, etc. see *belly*, *bellows*, *bulge*, etc.)] *I n* 1† A leathern bag. — *2* Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, much used in the Elizabethan era and since as an inexpensive fur for the edging of garments. In England some official costumes that have remained unchanged are still decorated with budge.

When, let him but in judge his slight uncase,

He's naught but budge: old garb, browne fox fur face.

Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, 4at vii.

3 Same as *budge-barrel*.

II, *a* [*< budge*, *v*] *1* Trimmed or adorned with budge (see *I*, *2*) as, "budge gowns," Milton, *Art of Peace* with Irish. — *2* Scholastic, pedantic, austere, surly; stiff, formal as, "budge doctors," Milton, *Comus*, l 707.

The solemn top, significant and budge,

A fool with judge's, amongst fools a judge.

Comus, Conversation, l 299.

Budge bachelor, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

budge (buǝ), *n* [Origin uncertain.] One who slips into a house or shop to steal cloaks, etc., a sneak-thief. Kersey, 1708. [Slang.]

budge-barrel (buǝ'bar'el), *n* A small barrel with only one head, a piece of leather which is drawn together upon strings being nailed upon the other end. It is used in action for carrying powder or cartridges with a gun or mortar. Also called *budge*.

budgeness (buǝ'nes), *n* [*< budge*, *a*, *2*, + *-ness*] Sternness, severity.

A great Bellona for budgeness.

Stanshurst, quoted in Varton's *Hist Eng Poetry*, § 58.

budger (buǝ'ér), *n* One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first budger die the other's slave.

Shak, Cor, i 8.

budgero, budgerow (buǝ'rō), *n* [Anglo-Ind., also *bajra*, repr Hind *bajrā*, a kind of pleasure-boat.] A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans traveling on the Gangetic rivers. Yule and Burnell. Also *budgero-boat*, *budgerow-boat*.

They [the ladies of Calcutta] went upon the river in budgerows and diverted themselves with fishing or fowling. J T H Keeler, *Short Hist India*, p 200.

budget (buǝ'et), *n*. [Early mod E also *bouget*, *< F bougette* (= *It bolgettina*), dim of *OF bouge*, a bag. see *budge*.] Hence, in sense *4*, *D* and *F* *budget*.] *1* A small bag or sack, a pouch or portable depository for miscellaneous articles now chiefly figurative as, to open a *budget* of news.

If tinkers may have leave to live,

And bear the sow skin budget.

Shak, W T, iv 3 (song).

His budget with corruptions cramm'd,

The contributions of the damn'd.

Swift.

2. A stock or store; a collection: as, a *budget* of news.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole budget of invention failed him.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

There is no miracle in the whole Roman Catholic budget better vouched than this.

Prescott, *Ferd and Isa*, ii 21.

3 A pocket used by tilers to hold nails. — *4* In Great Britain, the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.

His [Edward's] budget is the first royal budget we possess, and though the fact that the national expenses were still in the main defrayed by local means renders any comparison of it with a modern budget impossible, it is still of interest as indicating the wide range of public activity which even now was open to an English king.

J R Green, *Conq of Eng*, p 173.

Hence — *5* Any similar official estimate and statement. [The word in this specific sense has been adopted into the French language.] — To open the budget, to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

budgy (buǝ'i), *a* [*< budge*, *n*, *2*, + *-y*] Consisting of or decorated with the fur called budge.

budla (bud'li), *n* [E Ind.] A variety of brocade, not of the finest quality, manufactured in India.

budlet (bud'let), *n* [*< bud* + *dim -let*] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

budmash (bud'mash), *n* [Also *badmash*, *< Hind badmāsh*, *< Pers bad*, bad, + *Ar māsh*, means of living, *< āsh*, live.] A scoundrel, a blackguard, during the time of the Indian mutiny (1857–58), a rebel.

Budorcas (bū-dōr'kas), *n*. [NL, *< Gr βοῦρ*, ox, + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A notable genus of large Asiatic antelopes, containing the yakim, *Budorcas tataricolor*, of the Himalayas sometimes taken as type of a subfamily *Budorcina*, so great are its peculiarities. See *yakim*.

Budorcine (bū-dōr-si'nē), *n* pl [NL, *< Budorcas* + *-ine*] A group of Himalayan antelopes, typified by the genus *Budorcas*, having smooth round horns contiguous at their bases, a tail like that of a goat, and 4 teats.

budorcine (bū-dōr'sin), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Budorcina*.

Budweis porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Budytes (bū-di'tez), *n* [NL, *< Gr βοδύτης*, the wagtail.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, chiefly of the old world, of the family *Motacillidae*, the yellow wagtails, of which there are many species, as *B. flava*. See *Motacillidae*, *wagtail*.

buer, *n*. A gnat. Halliwell [North Eng].

buff, *boef*, *interj*. An exclamation representing the sound made by eructation in consequence of overeating.

When they for soules seye the psalm of David,

Lo, buff they seye, cor me um eiuctavit.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l 226.

buff (buǝ), *n* and *a*. [Early mod E *bufe*, short for *buffle*, *q v*.] *I n* 1† A buffalo.

Buffalo [It], a buffalo, a *bufe*.

Buffle [Fr], the *bufe*, buffalo, hagle, or wild ox.

There are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as *Bufes*, Beases, and blacke Wolves.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I 248.

They have also the qualities of a *Bufe* for if they see a man clothed in red, they run upon him immediately to kill him.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I 116.

2 A kind of thick leather, originally and properly made of the skin of the buffalo, but now also of the skins of other animals, as elks, oxen, etc. It is dressed so as to be as flexible as possible, and without a glazed or artificially colored surface. It is used for making belts, pouches, gloves, etc., and in the later middle ages came into use to take the place in a measure of light armor as "a suit of buff." Shak, *C of E*, iv 2. Also called *buff leather*.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,

And though not sword, yet (widel proof

S Butler, *Hudibras*, I 305.

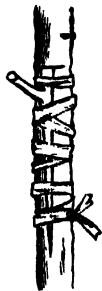
3. A buff-coat (which see).

I'll make a shift to drain it

Ere I part with boots and buff.

Praed, Sir Nicholas at Marston Moor.

4. The color of buff-leather, a yellow color deficient in luminosity and in chroma. — *5*. pl. The third regiment of the line in the British



Budding.

army: so called from the color of the facings of their uniform. The 78th regiment is called the Ross-shire *Bufs* for the same reason.
6. In *med*, the buffy coat. See *buffy* — **7** A buff-stick; a buff-wheel — **8** The bare skin as, to strip to the buff [Colloq.] In *buff*, naked — *iron buff*, a color produced in dyeing with ferric acid by first impregnating the cotton with a ferrous salt solution, and then passing it through an alkaline solution to precipitate ferrous hydrate, the latter is changed to ferric hydrate by simple exposure to the air.

II. a. 1. Made of buff-leather

Did not I take you up from thence, in an old greasy buff doublet, with points, and green velvet sleeves, out at the elbows? *R. Jonson, Epicene*, III 1

2 The color of buff-leather, brownish-yellow — *Buff Cochins*, a variety of the Cochins fowl of which both cock and hen are of a uniform buff color.

buff¹ (buf), *v* *t* [*< buff¹, n, 7*] To polish with a buff-wheel or buff-stick.

buff² (buf), *v* *t* [*< ME *buffen, boffen, stammer, < OF buffen, bufo, later and mod f' bouffer (and bouffir), puff, blow, = Pr Sp Pg bufar = It. buffare, formerly also boffare, dial buffar (ML. buffare), puff, blow, puff out the cheeks, a widely spread word, in part imitative, appearing in E in the lit sense in the form puff, q v Cf buff³, buffet¹, buffoon, etc*] **1.** To stammer [Now only prov Eng]

Renable nas he nozt of tonge, ac [but] of speche hastyt, *Boffing*, & most [most] wanne he were in wraththe of his stryt *Robert of Gloucester*, I 414

2 To emit a dull sound [Prov Eng and Scotch]

buff³ (buf), *n* [*< buff², v Cf buffard, buffet²*] **1** A dull fellow, a drone — **2** Nonsense, trivial or idle talk as, that is all buff [Colloq or slang]

buff⁴ (buf), *n* [Early mod E *bufa* (found in ME only in the deriv form *buffet¹, q v*) = MHG *buf, buff, bufi, puf, G puff* = MLG *buff* = ODan. *buff* = Sw dial *buff*, < OF *buffe, buse*, a slap, box, blow, buffet, prop a slap on the cheek (cf *buffet*), = OIl *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out, a puff with the mouth, also strife, contention, mod It a trick, jest, = Sp *bufa*, also *befa*, a jest, jeer, ML *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out (cf It *buffo*, dial *boff*, a puff of wind, a comic actor, = Sp *bufa*, a comic actor see *buffoon*), cf ML *buffare*, OF *bufter, bufer*, etc, puff see *buff²*] A blow, a slap, a box, a stroke, a buffet

Nathelase so sore a buff to him it lent,
That made him reele, and to his beut his bever bent *Spenser, F. Q., II v 6*

To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching (confront without fear) [Another signification has been suggested for the phrase, viz, to stand stripped to the buff or skin, like boxers]

And for the good old cause stood buff

Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff

S. Butler, Hudibras

buff⁵ (buf), *v* *t* [Early mod E *bufe* (found in ME only in the deriv form *buffet¹, q v*) = MLG *Lg buffen* = G *puffen* = ODan *buffi* = Sw dial *buffa*, < OF *buffier, buffoyer*, slap, strike, maltreat, < *buffe, buse*, a slap, box, blow, buffet see *buff³, n*] **1**† To strike, buffet

There was a shock
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a block

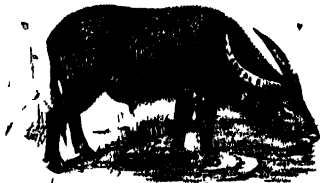
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck

2 To resist, deaden, as a buffer
buff⁶ (buf), *n* [Early mod E also *buffi, buffie*, < It *buffa*, "the buffie or breathing-holes of a head-piece or helmet" (Florio), a particular use of *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out see *buff²*] In old armor, the chin-piece of the burgonet, corresponding to the aventails, and pierced with holes to allow breathing. The burgonet being a light helmet without face guard, the buff was added to it when further defense was needed.

buff⁷ (buf), *n*. [E dial var of *bough¹*, cf *duff*, var of *dough, barf*, var of *bargh*] A bough *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng]

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n*, pl *buffaloes* or *-los* (-lōz) [In early mod E usually *buffe, buffle* (see *buff¹, buffet¹*) = D *buffel* = MLG *buffel* = MHG *buf-fel, G buffel* = Sw *buffel* = ODan *buffel, boffil*, Dan *boffel* (< F. *buffle*); in the form *buffalo*, < Sp *bufalo* = Pg *bufalo, bufaro* = It *bufalo, bufalo, bubalo*, formerly *buffalo*, = Pr *bubali, brufol, brufe* = F. *buffle* = Wall *bivol* = Hung *bival, bial* = Alb. *bual, bul* = Russ *buivolū, builo* = Little Russ *buivol, buivol, builo* = Pol *buwoł, bawol* (barred l) = Bohem *buval* = Serv *bivo* = OBulg. *buivolū, Bulg buvol*, < ML *bufalus, buffalus, bufolus* (NL *bufalus*, also as specific name *buffelus*), < L. *bubalus*, the wild ox, earlier and more properly an African antelope (= NGr. *βοῦβαλος, βοῦβάλη*, a buffalo), < Gr *βοῦβα-*

λος, also *βοῦβαλεις*, an African species of antelope, perhaps the hartbeest, prob (simulating Gr *βους*, an ox) from a native African name] **1.** A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidae*, the best-known species of which is the *Bubalus bubalus* or *Bos bubalus*, larger than the ox and



Common Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*).

with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern hemisphere. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is however, used in tillage, draft and carriage in India and elsewhere. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo (*Bubalus or Bos capensis*)



Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus capensis*).

is distinguished by the shape of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not highly esteemed.

2 A name given to various wild oxen, or *Bovinae*, and particularly to the bison of North America, *Bison americanus*. See *bison* — **3** A buffalo-robe — **4** A buffalo-fish — **5** A leather hamper used for carrying bobbins — **6** *pl* [cap] In U S hist, a name given by their opponents to those members of the Locofoco or Equal Rights party who in 1836 accepted the overtures of the regular Democratic organization (Tammany) toward a coalition — **7** *pl* A nickname given to the dwellers on the coast of North Carolina.

buffalo-berry (buf'a-lō-ber'ē), *n* **1** The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows in western North America — **2** The tree itself.

buffalo-bird (buf'a-lō-bērd), *n* A bird of the genus *Stur-nopastor* so called because it associates with buffaloes.

I never tired of watching the friendly relation between the Buffalo birds (*Stur-nopastor lalla* and *S. maculipennis*) and their bovine hosts *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Antelope, p. 55*

buffalo-bug (buf'a-lō-bug), *n* A name of the carpet-beetle.

buffalo-chips (buf'a-lō-chips), *n* *pl* The dry dung of the bison, formerly used for fuel on the western plains of North America.

buffalo-cod (buf'a-lō-kod), *n* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, the cultus-cod.

buffalo-fish (buf'a-lō-fish), *n* The popular name of fishes of the family *Catostomidae*, or suckers, and genus *Ictiobus* or *Bubalichthys*. They are among the largest of the suckers, somewhat resemble carp, and abound in the lakes and rivers of the United States. The name was probably given on account of the protuberant or hump like back, which rises highest near the front of the dorsal fin. Several specimens recognized. See *Ictiobus*.

buffalo-gnat (buf'a-lō-nat), *n* A kind of black-fly, a dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium* and family *Simuliidae*. It is found in almost incredible numbers in the southern and western United States, and is a dreaded pest of cattle, rendering the animals frantic and in some cases causing death.

buffalo-grass (buf'a-lō-gras), *n* A common name for several low grasses very prevalent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, including *Buchloe dactyloides*, a diocious species, and *Bouteloua oligostachya*, with others of the same genus.

buffalo-jack (buf'a-lō-jak), *n* A fish of the family *Carangidae*, *Caranx pascuatus* [Bermuda.]

buffalo-nut (buf'a-lō-nut), *n* **1** The fruit of the North American shrub *Pyrola n. oleifera* — **2** The plant itself. Also called *oil-nut*.

buffalo-pea (buf'a-lō-pē'), *n* The ground-plum, *Ictagulus carolinensis* [Western U S]

buffalo-perch (buf'a-lō-perch), *n* **1** A fish of the family *Sciaenidae*, *Aplodinotus* (*Haplodinotus*) *grunnius*, with elevated back or shoulders, the bubbles of fresh-water drumfish *Ranuncus* — **2** A fish of the family *Catostomidae*, *Ictiobus bubalus*, a buffalo fish.

buffalo-robe (buf'a-lō-roib), *n* The skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, and used as a carriage rug and in other ways for protection from the cold.

buffard, *n* [ME, < OF *buffard* puffing, blowing, swelling, as a noun, a glutton, < *buiffer*, puff, blow see *buff²*, and cf *buffet²*] A fool.

Yet wol she take a buffard rich of greet villesse,
In hope that he shal sterne withynne a while *Lydgate, Minor Poems*, p. 32

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n* **1** A military coat made of buff-leather, which gradually replaced the buff-jerkin as armor of steel became less common, and was in especial favor at the time of the English civil wars. The buff coat was commonly worn by itself, and was so thick and unyielding as to be considered proof against the sword, and even against a pistol ball except when fired at short range. It was also worn over the cuirass, which it partly concealed and under it especially among soldiers regularly enlisted. Buff coats were sometimes richly embroidered with colored silks.

Hence — **2** A soldier.

Schematic gravity will grow up under the licentiousness of war, some potent buff coats will authorize such incursions. *By Hackel, Life of Abp. Williams*, II 170

buffet¹, etc. See *buff¹*, etc.

buffel, buffel-duck, etc. See *buffet¹*, etc.

buffer¹ (buf'er), *n* [*< buff¹ + -er*] **1**† A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides — **2** Same as *buff-wheel*.

buffer² (buf'er), *n* [*< ME buffere, < *buffen, bouffer*, stutter, stammer see *buff², v*, and cf. *buffard*] **1**† A stammerer.

The tongue of *buffers* [L. *balbution*] swiftly shal speke and pleyne *Wyclif, Isa xxxiv 4* (Oxf)

2 A foolish fellow, a fellow, a dufer, a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavor of contempt [Slang or colloq.]

As the water grew rougher

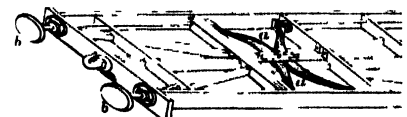
The more my poor head continued to suffer,
Till the sailors themselves cried, in pity,

"Poor Buffer!"

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 305

3† A person who took pay to swear false oaths, a hired perjurer.

buffer³ (buf'er), *n* [*< buff³, v, + -er*] **1** One who buffs or strikes, a hitter [Rare] — **2** Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one against which it strikes. Specifically, an apparatus attached to railroad



Buffer.

Part of under frame of an English railway carriage, showing buffering spring, a a a attached at the ends by rods from the buffer blocks b b b

cars to prevent injury from violent contact or collision. The buffer shown above, which represents the form common on British railways, consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the concussion between them when they come into collision. Hence — **3** Anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

It is evident that the period of an indefinitely collapsing policy has closed. This means, inevitably, the near approach of an end to the system of political *buffer* so far as India is concerned. *Edinburgh Rev.* (LXIII) 19

A sense of humor may have served me a buffer against the too importunate shock of disappointment. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 513

Hydraulic buffer See *hydrant*.

buffer-bar (buf'er-bar), *n* A bar of wrought-iron placed at the end of a railroad-car to deaden the concussion between it and the next. The buffer bars are generally upon a pair of springs, which give an elastic resistance when two cars come to gether.

buffer-beam (buf'er-bēm), *n* **1** A transverse timber secured to the end sill of a freight-car. The dead-blocks are connected with this beam. — **2** The end timber of the platform of a passenger-car.

buffer-block (buf'er-blok), *n* **1** A block or piece of timber attached to the end timber of a car, or of the platform of a passenger car, above

the draw-bar, to keep the cars from coming together if the draw-bar gives way — 2. The flat head of a buffer-bar. See cut under *buffer* 3.

Also called *buffing-block*.

buffer-head (buf'or-hed), *n* Same as *buffer-block*, 2.

buffer-spring (buf'er-spring), *n* A spring which gives elasticity to a buffer, so as to lessen the shock of collision. Also called *buffing-spring*. See cut under *buffer* 1. **Auxiliary buffer-spring**, in railroad cars, a spring secured behind a draw spring, to resist more strongly the pressure on the draw bar in buffing.

buffet (buf'et), *n* [*< ME buffet, buffet, buffet* (= *leel buffet*), *< OF buffet, buffet* (= *It buffet*), formerly *buffetto, buffetto* (*cl Sp Pg buffet*), a blow, *< buffet, buffet*, a blow — see *buff* 2] 1 A blow with the fist, a box, a cuff, a slap, hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows a violent shock or concussion as, "fortune's buffets," *Shak*, *Hamlet*, iii 2.

The king redressed him and vail him such a buffet upon the left temple that the blood brake out of month and nose. *Medin* (F. E. 18), iii 491.

For God's sake, sh' be merry or else be woe.
The buffets of your fortune with more scorn.
Beau and Fl *Honour* *Mans Fortune*, iv 1.

We get many a buffet of the rough water of experience, before we secure the bare right to live.
Lowell *Freude* *Travels*, p 138.

2† A blast of wind.

They blow a buffet in blands that bunned people.
Albion *Poems* (ed Morris) ii 885.

buffet (buf'et), *v*, pret and pp *buffeted*, pp *buffeting* [*< ME buffetten, buffetten* = *leel buffetten* (*cl Sp buffetten, buffetten*, *Pg buffetten* = *It buffetare buffetare* — *Florio*), *buffet*, from the noun] 1 To strike with the hand or fist, box, beat.

Then did they spit in his face and buffeted him, and others smote him with the palms of their hands.
Mat xxvi 67.

2 To beat in contention, contend against as if with blows as, to buffet the billows.
The torrent roared, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
Shak *J C*, i 2.

II. intrans To exercise at boxing, box, contend with blows of the fists, hence, to force one's way by buffeting.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher.
Shak, *Ham V*, v 2.

I caught her, then
Outing one arm and bearing in my left
The weight of all the hopes of half the world,
Strove to buffet to land in vain. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

buffet (buf'et, or as *P*, bu-fū), *n* [Sometimes erroneously written *beaufet* (simulating *F beau*, fine—a notion present in another form, in the orig use), *< ME buffet, buffet, buffet, bofet* (in def 4, and comp *buffet-stool*, q v) = *D G Dan Sw buffet* = *Russ buffet*, a sideboard, = *Sp Pg buffet*, a desk, writing-table, *Pg* also a sideboard, *< F buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, in older *F* esp of an elegant or costly kind, "a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard, also a cupboard of plate, also as much plate as will furnish a cupboard" (*Cotgrave*), also a desk or writing-table, *< It buffetto*, formerly also *buffetto*, a cupboard, sideboard, buffet (*ML buffetum*, a buffet, *cf buffetus*, a council, *cf bucatu* in similar senses), appar so called from its elegance, being = *OF bufoi*, *bufois*, sumptuousness, show, pomp, fine equipage, *< bufoi*, *bufoi* (= *It bufoi*, etc), puff, blow — see *buff* 2, and *cf buffet* 1] 1 A cupboard, sideboard or closet, designed to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles — 2 The space set apart for refreshments in public places — 3 That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which encloses the pipes — 4 Same as *buffet-stool*. *Wright*, *Prov Dict* [*Prov Eng*].

buffeter (buf'et-er), *n* One who buffets or strikes with the hand or fist, a boxer.

buffeting (buf'et-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *buffet* 1, *v*] A beating, a blow, a buffet.

He had withstood these buffets to the last till sickness overtook him. *Stowe* *Tristram Shandy*, vi 13.

buffet-stool (buf'et-stol) *n* [*< ME buffetstole, bofetstole*, also simply *buffet*, *bofet* (see *buffet* 2, 4), *< buffet* 2 + *stool*] A stool with either four or three legs, formerly used in connection with the buffet or sideboard, and often serving as a table or sideboard among poor people. *Forby*.

buffet, *n* Same as *buff* 4. *Florio*.

buffin (buf'in), *a* and *n* [Early mod *E*, appar from **buffen*, *< buff* 1 + *-en* 2] 1. *a*. 1 Of buff.

Buffalino [*It*], of buffe, buffin.

Florio.

2 Made of buffin as, "buffin gowns," *Mas-singer*, *City Madam*, iv 4.

II. *n* A coarse cloth in use in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

(Programs broad or narrow, called *Buffines*, poire [*weight*] 4 lbs one with another.
Lanadowne MS 1502 (*Draper's Dict*).

buffing (buf'ing), *n* [*< buff* 1 + *-ing* 1] The operation of diminishing the thickness of a hide by means of a curriers' knife or a splitting-machine, for the purpose of increasing the suppleness of the leather, hence, the layer so shaved off; the amount of lessening effected.

When about one third tanned, the hides are removed from the tanning liquor and a buffing is taken off of each hide. *C T Davis*, *Leather*, p 586.

buffing-block (buf'ing-blok), *n* Same as *buffer-block*.

buffing-lathe (buf'ing-lā-thē), *n* A lathe in which metal plates are polished. The buffer may be of leather, cotton, or other material, and is used with various polishing-powders.

buffing-machine (buf'ing-mā-shēn), *n* A machine used for buffing or polishing.

buffing-spring (buf'ing-spring), *n* Same as *buffer-spring*.

buffing-wheel (buf'ing-hwēl), *n* Same as *buffer-wheel*.

buff-jerkin (buf'jer'kin), *n* 1 A garment formerly worn under the corselet, and made of buff-leather, whence its name. It took the place of the acron and gambeson — 2 A waistcoat made of buff-leather, hence, a waistcoat made of cloth of a buff color. It seems to have been considered the peculiar mark of constables and other officers of the law.

Fighting! what's fighting? It may be in fashion
Among provant swords and buff jerkin men
Fletcher (*and another*) *Elder Brother*, v 1.

buff-laced (buf'lāst), *a* In poultry- and pigeon-breeding, having the feathers laced or edged with buff, said of birds of which the color is a rich buff, each feather being distinctly laced with pale buff, as in the case of buff-laced Polish fowls, or of birds of which the color is pale buff, each feather being laced with dark buff.

buffle (buf'l), *n* [*< F buffle*, a buffalo] 1 A buffalo — 2 A duck, *Bucephala albeola*, abundant in North America. It has a short blue bill and a head the apparent size of which is greatly increased by



Buffle (*Bucephala albeola*)

the fullness of its feathers. The male is chiefly black above and white below the head being iridescent black with a large white occipital space. Also called *buffle head*, *buffle duck*, *buffle headed duck*, *squirt duck*, *dypper*, and *butterball*. Also spelled *buffel*.

buffle (buf'l), *v* [*Freq* of *buff* 2, stammer see *buff* 2] 1. *intrans* 1 To speak thickly or inarticulately [*Prov Eng*] — 2† To be puzzled, be at a loss. *Swift*.

II. *trans* To handle clumsily.

buff-leather (buf'le'wēr), *n* Same as *buff* 1, 2.

buffle-duck (buf'l-duk), *n* Same as *buffle* 1, 2.

buffle-head (buf'l-head), *n* 1† One who has a large or stupid head, like a buffalo's.

What makes you stare so, buffle head?
Plautus (*trans*), 1084.

2 Same as *buffle* 1, 2.

buffle-headed (buf'l-head'ed), *a* Having a large head, like a buffalo's, dull, stupid, foolish. *Gayton*, *Notes on Don Quixote*, iii 3.

buffle-horn (buf'l-hōrn), *n* The common name in South Africa of the *Burchellia capensis*, on account of the hardness and toughness of the wood. It is a rubaceous shrub with handsome flowers, sometimes cultivated in hothouses.

buffle-wood (buf'l-wūd), *n* Same as *buffle-horn*.

buffo (buf'ō), *n* [*It*, a comic actor, also a puff, whiff, *< buffare*, puff, rally, mock — see *buff* 2, *buffoon*] The comic actor in an opera, a comic singer.

buffon, *n* Same as *buffont*.

buffont, *n* [*< F. bouffant* (*cf. "bouffance* [*sc*], puffs in a garment" — *Cotgrave*), ppr. of *bouffer*, puff out — see *buff* 2, *buffet* 1] A projecting or puffed-out covering of gauze or linen for the breast, much worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century.

buffoon (bu-fōn'), *n* and *a* [*< F. bouffon*, *< It buffone* (= *Sp bufon* = *Pg bufão*), a jester, *< buffa* (= *Sp bufar*), a jest, mocking, connected with *buffare* (= *Pr Sp Pg bufar* = *F bouffer*), puff, blow — see *buff* 2, *buffet* 1] 1. *n* One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar ploys; a droll, a merry-andrew, a clown, a jester.

The scurril talk of buffoons, pleasants, and jesters
Holland, tr of *Plutarch*, p 487.

Buffoons that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons. *Tatler*, No 288.

= *syn* See *zany*.

II. *a* Characteristic of a buffoon; buffoonish. Neither buffoon nor contemptible. *Lamb*, *Old Actors*.

Buffoon stories. *Macaulay*, *Hist Eng*, xiv.

buffoon (bu-fōn'), *v* [*< buffoon*, *n*] 1. *intrans* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden* [*Rare*].

II. *trans* To make ridiculous [*Rare*].

Religion displaced, buffooned exposed as ridiculous
Glanville, *Sermons*, ix 343.

Went to see the Duke of Buckingham a ridiculous farce and rhapsody, called "The Rectal, buffooning all plays, yet prophane enough." *Retely*, *Diary*, Dec 14, 1671.

buffoonery (bu-fōn'ēr-ē), *n*, pl *buffooneries* (-ēz) [*< buffoon* + *-ery*, after *F. bouffonnerie*] The art and practices of a buffoon, low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was a cure, no person free
From its licentious buffoonery.

Oldham, *Honour's Art of Poetry*.

buffoonish (bu-fōn'ish), *a* [*< buffoon* + *-ish* 1] Like a buffoon, consisting in buffoonery. *Blair*.

buffoonism (bu-fōn'izm), *n* [*< buffoon* + *-ism*] The practices of a buffoon, buffoonery.

buffoonize (bu-fōn'iz), *v* t [*< buffoon* + *-ize*] To jest. *Minsheu*, 1617.

buffoonly (bu-fōn'li), *a* [*< buffoon* + *-ly* 1] Buffoonish [*Rare*].

Apish tricks and buffoonly discourse
J Goodman, *Winter Eve Conference*, 1.

buffo-singer (buf'ō-sing'ēr), *n* A singer of comic songs in opera bouffe, a buffo.

buff-stick (buf'stik), *n* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, or other material, and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

buff-tip (buf'tip), *n* 1 A name of a Japanese snake, *Lias bucephalus*, so called because of a buff patch on the wing — 2. A name of a moth similarly marked.

buffum (buf'um), *n* [*Origin obscure*] A mixture of several inferior kinds of oil, used as an adulterant of linseed-oil. *Encyc Brit*, [*Eng*].

buff-ware (buf'wār), *n* In *ceram*, a stoneware made in Staffordshire, England, from the clay and other ingredients found there, and not decorated. The name is derived from the natural color of the clay when fired.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n* A wheel of wood, glue, leather, light fabrics, or other material, used with emery, rouge, or other powders in polishing glass and metals. Also called *buffer* and *buffing-wheel*.

buffy (buf'i), *a* [*< buff* 1 + *-y* 1] Buff-colored; pertaining to buff on the blood — **Buffy coat**, the coat of fibrin free from red blood corpuscles on the upper surface of a blood clot, which is formed when the coagulation is delayed until after the corpuscles have sunk so as to leave the upper layers of the blood.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n* [*L*, a toad] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*, and embracing the common toads of Europe and North America. See cut under *aqua-toad*.

bufonid (bū'fō-nid), *n*. An amphibian of the family *Bufo*.

Bufonidae (bū-fōn'ī-dē), *n* pl [*NL*, *< Bufo* (*n*) + *-idae*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Bufo*, without maxillary teeth and with dilated sacral vertebrae and a broad flat tongue, free behind, the toads. The body and limbs are thick, heavy, and clumsy and the skin is warty or rugose. The species are less aquatic than frogs, not arboreal like tree toads, and much less agile. About 100 species are known. See cut under *aqua toad*.

bufoniform (bū-fōn'ī-fōrm), *a* [*< L. bufo* (*n*), a toad, + *forma*, shape] Having the form of a toad; resembling a toad; bufonoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufo* form, contrasted with *ransform*.

Bufoniformia (bū-fon-i-fōr-mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. bufo* (n-), a toad (NL. *Bufo*), + *forma*, form, + *-ia*.] A group or suborder of salient amphibians, containing those having an arciferous sternum and no teeth. It includes the *Bufonidae*, *Rhinophrynidae*, and *Dendrophryniscidae*.

bufonite (bū-fon-it), *n.* [*L. bufo* (n-), a toad, + *-ite*.] Toadstone, a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of *Spherosodus*, *Pycnodus*, and other Mesozoic ganoid fishes. It was formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and was worn in rings, it was thought to originate in the heads of toads.

bufonoid (bū-fon-oid), *a* and *n.* 1. *a* Resembling a toad; bufoniform, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufonoidea*.

II. *n.* A bufonid or other member of the *Bufonoidea*.

Bufonoidea (bū-fon-oi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo* (n-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of aciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, whose tadpoles have a spiracle on the left side and whose adults are ribless. It embraces all the *Arcifera* except the *Discoglossida*.

butta (but'ā), *n.* Same as *but*.
bug (bug), *n.* [*ME* *bugge*, prob. < *W* *bug*, a hobgoblin, specter, *bugan*, a specter, = Corn *bucca*, a hobgoblin, *bugbear*, = Gael *Ir bocan*, a specter, *Ir. puca*, an elf, sprito (> *E* *puck*). Cf *bug²*, *bogy*, *bole*, and see *bug²*.] A hobgoblin, a specter; anything terrifying, a bugbear.

Right as the humour of melancholy
Causth many a man in slepe to crye,
For feare of beiris (beares) ore of bolis (bolls) blake,
Or ellis that blacke *bugges* (var. *beverles*) wol him take.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 116.
Than beginneth he to remember his life, and from that
he falleth to thinke upon his death. And then he
ginneeth he to thinke, that it were good to make sure,
least there hap to be suche blacke *bugges* (indeed as folke
call diuclles, whose tormentes he was wont to take for
Poets tales.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 40.
The bug which you would fright me with.
Shak., W. T., III, 2.

[Enter Sylvan and a Nymph, a man Bug, and a woman.]
1 Bug Pray, master Usher, where must I come in?
2 Bug And I not well for a Bug, master Usher?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II, 1.

bug² (bug), *n.* [A particular application of *bug¹*.] 1. A term loosely applied to many kinds of insects, commonly with certain distinctive additions, as May-bug, lady-bug, land-bugs (*Geocoridae*), water-bugs (*Hydrocoris*), etc.

You lie down to your shady slumber
And wake with a bug in your ear.
N. P. Willis, Love in a Cottage.

Especially—2 The *Cimex lectularius*, the bed-bug or house-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family *Cimicidae*. The bedbug is about 1½ inch long, wingless with a roundish, depressed body, of dirty rust color, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs innumerable in the crevices of furniture and of the walls of rooms. Its larvae are small white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bedbug has a 3-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.

3 *pl* In entom., the Hemiptera, and especially the heteropterous division of that order—4 An entomostrophic crustacean of cursorial habit or bug-like aspect, as an isopod. Some are parasites of fishes, others terrestrial. See *bugfish*, *salve bug*, *rove bug*, *pill bug*.—5 *Big-bug*, a person of importance or distinction (Colloq.)—6 *Mealy bug*, a species of *Dactylopius*, as *D. adonidum*, covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hot house plants.

bug² (bug), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging* [*< bug²*, *n.*] To hunt for bugs, collect or destroy insects, chiefly in the present participle, as to go *bugging*. [Humorous.]
bug³ (bug), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging* [E. dial var of *bug²* or of its primitive verb *bow¹*, < *ME* *bougen*, *bugen*, < AS *būgan* see *bug²*, *bow¹*.] To bend. [Prov Eng (Kent).]

bug⁴ (bug), *a* [E dial var of *bug¹*, and perhaps of *bug³*, prob. confused with *bug¹* see *bug¹*, and cf *bug-word*.] 1. Bug, threatening.
Cheval de trompette [F], one that is not afraid of shadow, one whom no big nor bug words can terrify.

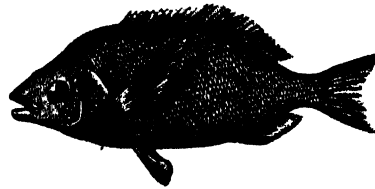
Cotgrave
Paroloni [It], high, big, roving, long or bug words.
Florio

2 Proud, self-important, pompous, conceited [Prov Eng.]

bugaboo (bug'a-bō), *n.* [E dial also *boggy-boo*, Sc. *bogilbo*, a kind of compound of *bug¹* and the interjection *boo*, W *bu* = Gael *bo*, used to frighten children, cf *bo²*.] A bugbear, a bogey, a vain terror, something to frighten a child.

We have, as the logical issue of ecclesiasticism, our modern secularism, that curious bugaboo of the pious, and more curious idol of the so-called infidel.
A. R. C., LXII, 246.

bugara (bug'a-rā), *n.* An embiotocoid fish, or suri-fish, *Hypsopus caryi*, with small scales, uniserial jaw-teeth, lower lip attached by a



Bugara (*Hypsopus caryi*)

median frenum, and the abdomen much longer than the anal fin. It is very common along the California coast, is of handsome appearance, and is much used for bait.

bugbane (bug'bān), *n.* [*< bug²* + *bane*.] A name given to species of the ranunculaceous genus of plants *Cimicifuga*, in Europe to *C. fœtens*, and in the United States to *C. racemosa* and *C. americana*, from their reputed virtues as destroyers of bugs. The name is sometimes applied to the white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. Also called *bugwort*.—False bugbane, the North American genus *Troutvetteria*, very similar to *Cimicifuga*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n* and *a* [*< bug¹* + *bear²*, a hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. See quotation from Chaucer under *bug¹*.] The formation has ceased to be felt; Evelyn spells the word *bughare* (cf *bullbeggar*). I. n. Something that causes terror, especially, something that causes needless fright or apprehension.

A bugbear take him! Shak., T. and C. IV, 2.
You look yet like a bugbear to fright children.
Massinger, Renegado III, 1.
He will not sleepe, but calls to followe you
Crying that bug beares and spirits haunt d him.
Marston, Antonio and Willida II in.

It is not necessary to follow the progress of this famous bugbear [the Polish agitation of 1864] for such it was to the conservative influences of the old world.
J. F. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders p. 36.

II. *a* Occasioning causeless fear, as, "such bugbear thoughts," Locke.

bugbear (bug'bār), *v. t.* [*< bugbear*, *n.*] To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *1st King*
bug-bite (bug'bīt), *n.* [*< bug²* + *bite*, *n.*] The bite of a bug, or the swelling caused by such a bite.

Poisoned by bad cookery, bilsted with bugbites.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 62.

bugeye (bug'ī), *n.* Same as *bugeye*, 3.
bugfish (bug'fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, because a parasitic isopod crustacean, *Cymothoa praeputator*, is frequently found adhering to the roof of its mouth. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

buggalow (bug'a-lō), *n.* Same as *baggala*.
buggard, *n.* [A var of *baggard¹*, cf *bug¹*.] Same as *baggard¹*.

bugger¹ (bug'ēr), *n.* [*< ME* *bougere*, a heretic, < OF *bougere*, *bogre*, a heretic, < ML *Bulgarius* a Bulgarian, also, as a common noun, *n* heretic, the Bulgarians being accused of heresy. The popular detestation of "heretics" led to the use of OF *bougere*, etc., a heretic, in the later sense.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality, vulgarly used as a general term of contumely, without reference to its meaning.

bugger² (bug'ēr), *n.* [*< bug²*, *v. t.*, + *-er*.] A collector of bugs or insects, an entomologist. [Humorous.]

buggerow-boat (bug'rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *bug gero*.

buggery (bug'ēr-i), *n.* [*< OF* *bougerie*, *bougerie*, heresy, < *bougere*, heretic, see *bugger¹*.] The crime of bestiality, sodomy.

bugginess (bug'ī-nēs), *n.* [*< buggy¹* + *-ness*.] The state of being buggy.

buggy¹ (bug'ī), *a* [*< bug²* + *-y¹*.] Infested with bugs.

buggy² (bug'ī), *n.*; *pl* *buggies* (-iz) [Orig Anglo-Ind., < Hind *baggi*, *bagghi*, a gig, a buggy, < Hindi *bag*, move.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs. (a) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from

the sun's rays. (b) In England, a light, one horse, two wheeled vehicle without a hood. (c) In the United States a light one horse four wheeled vehicle with one seat, and either with or without a hood or top.

buggy³ (bug'ī), *n.* [A var of *buggy²*, prob. in simulation of *buggy²*.] In coal-mining, a small wagon used for transporting coal from the working-face to the gangway. [Penn.]

buggy-boat (bug'ī-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land-vehicle.

buggy-cultivator (bug'ī-kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. E. H. Knight.

buggy-plow (bug'ī-plou), *n.* A plow with a seat on which the plowman may ride, and usually having several shares in the same frame. E. H. Knight.

bughead (bug'hed), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bught, bucht (bucht), *n.* [Sc (cf equiv Gael *bucht*, appar. from Sc), also written *bought*, *boucht*, prob. ult. = *bought¹*, *q. v.*] 1. A sheepfold or sheep-pen, especially, a small inclosure in the corner of a field for milking ewes.—2. A square pew in a church, with a table in the center, hence called a table-seat. [Scotch.]

bugiard¹, *n.* [*< It* *bugiardo*, a liar, < *bugiare*, lie (= Pr. *bauzar* = OF *bouzer*, deceive, cheat), < *bugia*, a lie, = Pr. *bauza* = OF *bouza*, deceit.] A liar. R. P. Hackett. [Rare.]

bugle (bo'jls), *n.* [E. Ind.] A boat used for trading purposes in the East Indian archipelago, a proa.

bugla (bug'la), *n.* Same as *baggala*.

buglard¹, *n.* A Middle English variant of *bagquard¹*.

bugle¹ (bū'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beugle*, *bougile*, < ME *bugle*, *bugyle*, *bagyle*, < OF *bugle*, a wild ox (> *bugle*, F *bugle*, bellow), < L *bu-culus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox, = E. *cow*.] 1. A sort of wild ox, a buffalo.

These are the beasts which shall eat of oxen sheep and goats, harts, and bugle [in the authorized version, wild ox], wyld geate, etc.
Bible, 1561, Deut. xiv, 4, 5.

2. A young bull. [Prov Eng.]

bugle² (bū'gl), *n.* [*< ME* *bugle*, *bugle*, etc., a bugle-horn, as if short for *bugle-horn*, *q. v.*, cf F *bugle*, a bugle-horn.] 1. A hunting-horn. Also called *bugle-horn*.—2. A military musical wind-instrument of brass, once or more curved, sometimes furnished with keys or valves, so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

bugle³ (bū'gl), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *bugled*, ppr. *bugling* [*< bugle²*, *n.*] To sound a bugle.

bugle⁴ (bū'gl), *n.* and *a* [Prob. < ML *bugolus*, a female ornament, prob. < G *bugel*, a bent or curved strip of metal, ring, stirrup, = Lat. *by-gill*, a stirrup, see *bag*, *bout*.] I. *n* A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel, as, "bugle-bra-culet," Shak., W. T., iv, 3 (song).

II. *a* Having the color of a glass bugle, jet-black, as, "bugle eyeballs," Shak.

bugle⁵ (bū'gl), *n.* [*< F* *bugle* = Sp. Pg. *bugula* = It *bugola* (Malm), irreg. < LL *bugillo*, a plant, also called *agave reptans*, origin unknown. The late ME *bugille* is glossed *buglossa*, see *bugloss*.] The popular English name for a common low labiate plant of Europe, *Agave reptans*. The yellow bugle is *Chamaejasme* and the mountain bugle *A. pyramidalis*.

bugle-call (bū'gl-kāl), *n.* A short melody sounded upon a bugle as a signal or order.

bugle-cap (bū'gl-kap), *n.* Same as *cownet*, 4 (b).

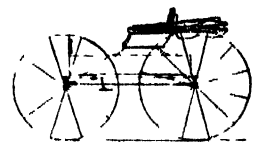
bugle-horn (bū'gl-hōrn), *n.* [*< ME* *buglehorn*, < *bugle²* + *horn*. Cf *bugle²*.] 1. Same as *bugle²*, 1.—2. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

Janus drencheth of his bugle horn the wye.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

bugler (bū'glēr), *n.* 1. One who plays a bugle, specifically, a soldier assigned to convey the commands of the officers by signals sounded on a bugle. Buglers are also employed upon United States vessels of war.—2. A fish of the family *Centrus* and genus *Centrus*, a snipe-fish. [Tasmanian.]

bugle-rod (bū'gl-rōd), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop. Halliwell, Wright.

bugleweed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* The common name of the North American plant *Lycopus Virgin-*



American Buggy



Bedbug, (*Cimex lectularius*)
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

cus, reputed astringent and sedative, and used as a remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs
buglewort (bū'gl-wért), *n* Same as *bugleweed*

bugloss (bū'glos), *n* [(Late ME *bugulle* see *bugle*) < F *bugloss*, < L *buglossa*, *buglossos*, < (Gk *βούλωσα*, *bugloss*, lit. ox-tongue (in allusion to the shape and roughness of its leaves), < *βού*, ox, + *λωσα*, tongue see *gloss*)] The popular name of the plant *Incusa officinalis*. The small wild bugloss is *Asperugo procumbens*; the viper's bugloss *Echium vulgare*; the small bugloss for copper-plate engraving and the sea bugloss *Mertensia maritima*. They are all botanically plants, with rough leaves. Also called *ox tongue*.

There poppies nodding mock the hope of toll
 There the blue bugloss paints the sterile soil
 (Cabbie, Village, I 6)

Spanish bugloss Same as *alkanet*

buglow (bug'lo), *n* Same as *baggala*
bugong (bū'gong), *n* [Austrian] An Australian butterfly, *Danaus immata*, highly prized as an article of food by the aborigines

bugor (bū'gôr), *n* [Russ *bugor*, a hillock, a heap (of sand or snow)] The elevated ground or chain of hillocks separating humans or creeks, such as those which gash the shores of the Black Sea, the Caspian, etc.

bug-seed (bug'séd), *n* A common name of the *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, a chenopodiaceous weed widely distributed over northern temperate regions. The name has reference to the shape of the fruit.

bug-shad (bug'shad), *n* The bugfish or menhaden [Local, U S (Virginia)]

bug-word (bug'wôrd), *n* [(*bug* + *word*)] A word which frightens, blustering talk, a bugbear. Also *bug's word*, *bugs-word*.

No more of that, sweet friend, those are bug words
 Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II 1

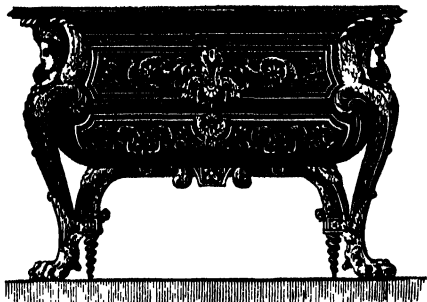
Greedy A man in commission
 Give place to a tattered nation
 Mai No bug words, sir

Death is a bug word things are not brought to that extremity
 Dryden Sir Martin Mar all, I 1

bugwort (bug'wért), *n* [(*bug* + *wort*)] Same as *bugbane*

buhach (bū'hach), *n* The powdered flower-heads of the plant *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium*, and of other species, which are effectual insecticides. Commonly called *Persian* or *Dalmatian insect-powder*.

buhl (bûl), *n* [Short for *buhl-work*, orig. *Bouille-work* or *Boule-work*. *Buhl* is a German-looking



Buhl—Commode executed by Boule in the Bibliothèque Mazarine Paris. (From L'Art pour l'Art.)

spelling of *Boule* or *Bouille*, the name of a French artist (André Charles Boule, 1642–1732), who brought this kind of work to high perfection.] A style of inlaid decoration in cabinet-work practised by Boule, a celebrated designer under Louis XIV, also, the articles so decorated. Buhl is of wood richly inlaid with a kind of mosaic, composed especially of tortoise shell and line or figure work in metal, both gold colored and white. — **Buhl and counter**, a technical term for buhl decoration when two patterns are obtained by one sawing from a sheet of metal, viz. the decorative strip or scroll which is used in one place and an open pattern of the same which is used elsewhere.

buhl-saw (bûl'sá), *n* A peculiar kind of frame-saw used in cutting out buhl-work. Also spelled *boule-saw*.

buhl-work (bûl'wérk), *n* Same as *buhl*.

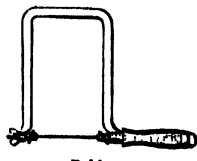
buhr (bêr), *n* Same as *bur-stone*. — **Metallic buhr**. See *buhr*.

buhr-dresser (bêr'dres-ér), *n* See *bur-dresser*.

buhr-driver (bêr'dri-ver), *n* See *bur-driver*.

buhrstone (bêr'stôn), *n* See *burstone*.

buik (bûk), *n* and *v* A Scotch form of *book*.



Buhl saw

buik (bûk), *n*. A Scotch form of *book*.
build (bild), *v*, pret and pp *built*, *builded*, pp *building* [Prop., as in early mod E., spelled *bild*, < ME *bilden*, *belden*, *bedden*, *bylden*, *bulden*, < AS *byldan* (late and rare), *build*, < *bald* (early and common), a dwelling, house (cf. *leel bol*, a farm, abode, = OSw *bol*, a house, dwelling) < *bylja*, *build*, = Dan *bol*, a small farm), < *buian* (< *bu*, "bo") = *leel būa*, live, dwell, whence also *bottle*, a dwelling, *bower*, a dwelling, *big*, build, etc. see *bottle*, *bower*, *bou*, *by*, etc., *big*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1 To frame or construct, as an edifice, form by uniting materials into a regular structure, erect.

The house was builded of the earth,
 And shall fall again to ground
 Tennyson, Deserted House

2 Figuratively—(a) To form by art in any way, construct

He knew
 Himself to slug, and build the lofty rhyme
 Milton, Lycidas I 11

(b) To raise as on a support or foundation, rear

Who builds his hope in air of your good looks,
 Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.
 Shak, Rich III, III 4

A faith that's built upon so true a sorrow
 Fletcher, Beggars Bush, I 2

On God and Godlike men we build our trust
 Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, ix

(c) To establish, increase, and strengthen generally with up as, to build up a fine business, to build up a character

I, that have lent my life to build up yours
 Tennyson, Princess, iv

To build castles in Spain. See *castle*

II. intrans. 1 To exercise the art or practice the business of building, construct — 2 Figuratively, to rear, erect, or construct anything, as a plan or a system of thought

Buddhism has its triptakas, which its various branches recognize, and on which its several schools build
 Contemporary Rev., II 207

3 To rest or depend, as on a foundation, base, rely with on or upon

Nay, I dare build upon his secrecy,
 He knows not to deceive me
 B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II 2

This is a surer way than to build on the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think
 Addison, Ancient Medals

build (bild), *n* [(*build*, *v*)] Manner of construction, make, form as, the build of a ship

Lines of steam ships should be aided on the condition that their build be such as would permit of their easy conversion into men of war
 The American, VIII 161

builder (bil'der), *n* One who builds, or whose occupation is that of building, specifically, one who controls or directs the work of construction in any capacity

In the practice of civil architecture, the builder comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it
 Eng. Engr.

building (bil'ding), *n* [Early mod E also *bulding*, < ME *bulding*, *buldyng*, *buldyge*, rarely *buldyng* verbal *n* of *build*, *v*] 1 The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing — 2 A fabric built or constructed, a structure; an edifice, as commonly understood, a house for residence, business, or public use, or for shelter of animals or storage of goods. In law, anything erected by art, and fixed upon or in the soil, composed of different pieces connected together, and designed for permanent use in the position in which it is so fixed, is a building. *Fab. Livingston*. Thus, a pole fixed in the earth is not a building, but a fence or a wall is.

Scot. thou these gra at building? Mark xiii 2

3† A flock or number said of rooks

Master Simon told me that according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way, added he, with a slight air of pedantry, we say a flight of doves or swallows a heavy of quails, a herd of deer, or wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
 Irving, Sketch Book, p 259

Building society, a joint stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in building or purchasing the property being mortgaged to the society till the amount advanced is fully repaid with interest

building-block (bil'ding-blok), *n* 1. One of the temporary supports or blocks on which a ship's keel rests while the ship is building. It is a block of timber which can be removed when the key pieces or templates are knocked away. 2 One of a set of blocks with which children imitate the construction of buildings

building-iron (bil'ding-ir-ern), *n* A hand-tool used in the manner of a soldering-iron, to melt

wax and cause it to flow upon the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

building-lease (bil'ding-lēs), *n*. A lease of land for a term of years (in England usually 99), under which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease

building-slip (bil'ding-slip), *n* The inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard on which a ship is constructed. The ship is raised above the slip by piles of blocks on which it rests

building-stance (bil'ding-stans), *n* A piece of ground on which to build [Scotch]

building-wax (bil'ding-waks), *n* Beeswax used with a building-iron to "build up" the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold

bulldress (bil'dres), *n* [(*bullder* + *-ess*)] A female builder. Fuller [Rare]

built (bilt), *p a* [Pp of *build*, *v*] 1 Constructed, formed, shaped; made often used of the human body, and frequent in compound nautical terms, as *clinker-built*, *clipper-built*, *frigate-built*, etc.

Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly built
 Landor

2 Constructed of different pieces; not composed of one piece as, a built mast or block, a built rib — **Built beam**. See *beam*

built (bilt), *n* [For *build*, *n*] Form, shape; build, mode of building. See *W Temple*

built-up (bilt'up), *a* Composed of several parts joined together as, a built-up mast, rib, arch, etc. — **Built-up trail**. See *trail*

burdly (bûrd'li), *a* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *burly*] Large and well made, stout in appearance, burly [Scotch]

Burdly chieft and clever hizzles Burns, Two Dogs

buissou (F pron bwê-sôn'), *n* [F, a bush, < *buis*, a box-tree: see *box*] In gardening, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, with the head closely pruned

buist (bûst), *n* [Also written *boost*, var of *boist*, a box, cf. *buistin'-iron*, the marking-iron, for marking is kept see *boist*, *boast*] 1 A box, a chest — 2 A coffin — 3 A basket — 4 A distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle, a brand, hence, any distinguishing characteristic [Scotch in all senses]

What old carle hast thou with thee? — He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mays — at least he has not the buist of those black cattle
 Scott, Monastery, II 68

buist (bûst), *v t* [(*buist*, *n*)] To mark with a buist, as sheep. Also *boast* [Scotch]

buk, *n* A Middle English form of *buck*.

buke, *n* A Scotch form of *book*

buke (bû'kâ), *n* [(*Chino-Jap bu*, martial, military, + *ke*, family)] The military families of Japan, as distinguished from the *kuge*, or court nobility, the *daimios*, or territorial nobility, and their retainers, the *samurai*. The distinction between *buke* and *kuge* ceased on the abolition of the feudal system in 1871. See *kuge*

bukket, *n* A Middle English form of *buck*.

Bukkio (buk'kê'ô), *n* Same as *Buppo*

bukkum-wood (buk'um-wûd), *n* [(*bukkum*, a native name, + *wood*)] Same as *sappan-wood*

bukshée (buk'shê), *n* [Also written *bukshée*, repr. Hind *bakshi*, a paymaster, < *baksh*, pay, a gift, < Pers. *bakshidan*, gave, forgive. Cf. *bukshish*, *bakshish*] An East Indian name for a paymaster or a commander

bukahish (buk'shêsh), *n* Same as *bakshish*

bulafu, *n* [Native name in Guinea] A musical instrument used by the negroes of Guinea. It consists of several wooden pipes fastened together with leathern thongs, with small spaces between the pipes

In playing it the pipes are struck with small rods or drumsticks

bulata (bul'a-tâ), *n*

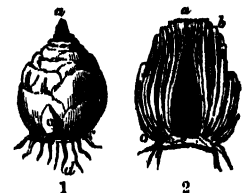
Same as *balata-gum*

bulau (bû'lâ), *n* [Ap- par a native name]

An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Gymnura*, inhabiting Sumatra, Borneo, etc., a gymnure

bulb (bulb), *n* [(*bulb*, < L *bulbus*, a bulbous root, an onion, < Gr *βοῦβός*, a bulbous root.)]

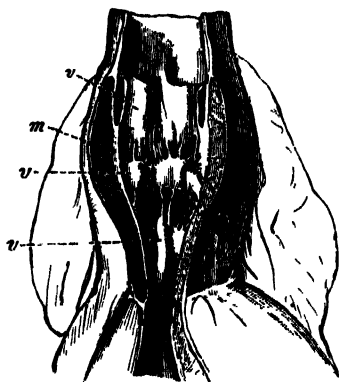
1. A form of the leaf-bud, usually subterranean, in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk, wax and cause it to flow upon the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.



1. Bulb of Hyacinth. 2. Longitudinal section of same
 a, summit of bud, or growing-point; b, bases of leaves; c, crown of root, or stem; d, fibers, or root proper; e, young bulb, or offset

rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves. In the tunicated or coated bulb these leaves are in the form of broad, closely concentric coatings, as in the hyacinth and onion. In the scaly bulb they are narrow, thick, and imbricated, as in the lily. The so-called *solid bulb*, as in the crocus and gladiolus, is more properly a corm, or short thick root stock, inclosed within the dried sheathing bases of a few leaves.

2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body as, the *bulb* of a thermometer, the *bulb* of the aorta — 3 *pl.* The tonsils. [Prov Eng] — *Aortic or arterial bulb* Same as *bulb of the aorta* — *Artery of the bulb* See *artery* — *Bulb of a hair*, the swollen part at the origin of the hair — *Bulb of a tooth*, the embryonic mesoblastic papilla forming the germ of the tooth. It is capped by the epiblastic enamel organ, and is converted into dentine externally, while the core becoming highly nervous and vascular, forms the definitive dental papilla or tooth bulb — *Bulb of the aorta*, in comp anat and embryol, the foremost of the three divisions of the origi-



Bulb of the Aorta of a Shark (*Lamna*), laid open showing thick muscular wall, *m* and three rows of valves *v*, *v'*, *v''*

nal cardiac vessel. From it spring the aortic arches, and from it are developed the aorta and pulmonary artery. Also called *aortic or arterial bulb* and *bulbus arteriosus* — *Bulb of the eye*, the eyeball — *Bulb of the spinal cord*, the medulla oblongata — *Bulb of the urethra*, the posterior enlarged rounded extremity of the corpus spongiosum of the penis — *Bulbs of the fornix*, the corpora albuginea of the brain — *Detonating bulb* See *detonating* — *Olfactory bulb*, from which the olfactory nerves are sent off. See cut under *Encephalobranchia*.

bulb (bulb), *v* & [*bulb*, *n*] To project or be protuberant Evelyn

bulbaceous (bul-bā'shi-us), *a* [*L. bulbaceus*, < *bulbus*, a bulb see *bulb*] Bulbous Johnson

bulbar (bul'bār), *a* [*L. bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar* 2] 1 Bulbous — 2 In *pathol*, pertaining to the medulla oblongata. — **Chronic bulbar paralysis**, a disease characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx. Also called *progressive bulbo-nuclear paralysis*, *progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis*, and *slow labio lingual paralysis* Evelyn

bulbed (bulbd), *a* [*bulb* + *-ed* 2] Having a bulb; round-headed

bulbel (bul'bel), *n* [*NL. *bulbellus*, **bulbellus*, dim of *L. bulbus*, bulb.] Same as *bulblet*

bulberry (bul'ber'ī), *n*, *pl* *bulberries* (-ī) Same as *bilberry*.

bulbi, *n* Plural of *bulbus*.

bulbiferous (bul-bif'ē-rus), *a*. [*L. bulbus*, bulb, + *ferre* = *E bear* 1] Producing bulbs as, *bulbiferous stems*

bulbiform (bul'bi-fōrm), *a* [*L. bulbus*, bulb, + *forma*, form] Bulb-shaped

bulbil (bul'bil), *n* [*NL. *bulbillus*, dim of *L. bulbus* see *bulb*, *bulbus*] Same as *bulblet*

bulbine (bul'bin), *n* [*L.* < *Gr. βολβίνη*, a white kind of bulbous plant, < *βολβός*, a certain bulbous root see *bulb*] An herb having leaves like the leek and a purple flower, dog's-leek

bulblet (bul'let), *n* [*bulb* + *dim -let*] A little bulb, specifically, in *bot*, a small aerial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. Also *bulbel*, *bulbil*

bulbodium (bul-bō'di-um), *n* [*NL.* < *Gr. βολβόδιον*, contr form of *βολβοειδής*, bulb-like, < *βολβός*, a bulb, + *ειδός*, form] A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a corm.

bulbose (bul'bōs), *a* [*L. bulbosus* see *bulbus*] Producing bulbs, resembling a bulb, bulbous [Rare]

bulbotuber (bul-bō-tū'ber), *n* [*L. bulbus*, bulb, + *tuber*, tuber] A corm [Rare]

bulbous (bul'bus), *a*. [= *F. bulbeux*, < *L. bulbosus*, < *bulbus*, bulb.] 1. Producing or grow-

ing from bulbs as, *bulbous plants*. — 2 Pertaining to or resembling a bulb, swelling out; bulb-shaped

Above the fringe of brushwood on the hill tops rise the many golden domes and *bulbous* spires of cathedral and convents A J C Harr, Russia, IV

A bulby, *bulbous* man, who in short ostentation of his venerable progenitors, was the first to introduce into the attirement the ancient Dutch fashion of ten pairs of breeches T. Knickerbocker, p 108

Bulbous torc, a torc made with the ends finished with bulb-shaped ornaments

bulbul¹ (bul'būl), *n* [= *A1 Turk Hind bulbul*, < *Peis bulbul*, a nightingale, prob imitative; cf *bulle-bulle* *n*] 1 The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and southwestern Asia to sundry other birds. Specifically — 2 In *ornith*, a bird of the family *Pycnonotidae*

bulbul² (bul'būl), *n*. [E Ind] A name given to the yak

bulbule (bul'būl), *n* [*LL. bulbulus*, dim of *L. bulbus*, bulb.] A little bulb, a bulblet

bulbus (bul'bus), *n*; *pl* *bulbi* (-bi) [*L.* see *bulb*] A bulb used chiefly in anatomy in such phrases as *bulbus oculi*, the eyeball, *bulbus arteriosus*, the aortic bulb — *Bulbus arteriosus* Same as *bulb of the aorta* (which see, under *bulb*) — *Bulbus glandulosus*, or *ventriculus glandulosus*, the glandular or true stomach of birds, the proventriculus — *Bulbus venae jugularis*, the enlargement of the internal jugular vein at its commencement in the jugular foramen

bulby (bul'bi), *a* [*bulb* + *-y* 1] Somewhat like a bulb; bulbous

bulcard (bul'kård), *n* A Cornish name of the blenny

bulch¹, *v* An obsolete variant of *belch*

bulch², *n* [Appar shortened from *bulchin*] A bull-calf sometimes used familiarly in reference to a person, either in kindness or in contempt

So that my bulch
Show but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave
And break from hell, I care not!
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton v 1

bulchin (bul'chin), *n* [*ME bulchin*, < *bul*, a bulb, + *dim -chin* = *-in*] A young male calf often applied in contempt to persons Drayton

For ten mark men sold a little bulchyn
Langloft, Chronicle (ed Hearne) p 174

A new wende bulchin Marston, Dutch Court (ed Zan, in I)

buldt, bulder, v Middle English forms of *build* Chaucer

bulder (bul'dēr), *v* Same as *bulder*

buldering (bul'dēr-ing), *a* Hot, sultry [Prov Eng (Exmoor)]

bulle¹, *n*. A Middle English form of *bul*¹, *bul*¹.

bulle² (bol), *n* Same as *boul*

bulle³, *n*. A Middle English form of *bul*¹

Bulgar (bul'gār), *n*. [= *F. Bulgare* = *G. Bulgar* = *Turk Bulgar* = *Hung Bulgar*, etc., *ML. Bulgarus*, < *OBulg. Blügarinū*, *Bulg Blügarin* = *Serv. Bugarin* = *Russ. Bulgarinū*, *Bulgariū*, *Bulgar*; *ML. Bulgaria*, *Russ. Bulgariya*, etc., *Bulgaria*. The name is usually associated, without sufficient evidence, with the river Volga (*Russ. Volga*, etc.)] 1 A member of an ancient Finnish race, living on the Volga, the Don, the Danube, etc. A tribe of the Bulgars conquered the Slavs of Mesia in the seventh century, gave the name Bulgaria to the country, and soon became partly Slavic in blood and wholly in language

2 One of the Slavic inhabitants of Bulgaria, a Bulgarian

Bulgarian (bul-gā'ri-an), *a* and *n* [*Bulgar*, *Bulgaria*, + *-ian*, *-an*.] 1. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the Bulgars. Also *Bulgare* — 2 Pertaining to Bulgaria, a principality under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, lying south of the Danube and west of the Black Sea

II. *n* 1. A member of the race inhabiting and giving name to Bulgaria, a Slavic Bulgar. — 2 The language of the Bulgarians, or Slavic Bulgars. It is divided into two dialects, Old Bulgarian (also called Church Slavic or Slavonian) and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavic tongues, but is extinct as a spoken language. See *Slavic* — **Bulgarian** (bul-gār'ik), *a* and *n* [*Bulgar* + *-ic*.] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, the Moravian and Cheremissians of the Volga

II. *n*. The speech of the ancient Bulgars and the modern Bulgarian Finns See I

bulge (bulj), *n*. [*ME bulge*, a swelling, hump, prob the same as *bulge*, a bag, found oftener in the OE form *bouge*, > *E bouge*¹ and *budge*², all due to *L. bulga*, a leathern bag, a word prob of Celtic origin. Gael Ir *bolg*, a bag, akin to AS.

baig, a bag, etc (> *E bellows*, *bolly*), and prob to Icel *baggi*, etc., *E bag*¹ see *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*¹, *bouge*¹, *budge*², and *bulge*] 1 A rounded protuberance, a swelling, a swell, a hump

His nose was cutted as a cat
His brow was like litle bushes,
And his teeth like bare tusks
A full etc bulge upon his back

Adam and Eve (ed Ritson 1802) l 280

We advanced half a mile, and camped temporarily in a hill girt bulge of the flumina bed

K F Burton El Medinah p 362

2 The swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface Sportsman's Gazette To get the bulge on one, to get the advantage of a person, fore stall and get the better of one [Slang]

bulge (bulj), *v* & *i*, pret and pp *bulged*, ppr *bulging*. [*bulge*, *n* Cf *bag*¹, *i*, and *belly*, *v*, ult connected with *bulge*] 1 To swell out; be protuberant

He spoke the brawny spearman let his cheek
Bulge with the unsuallow'd piece and turning stared
Tennyson, Gleanings

And the bulging nets swept shortward,
With their silver-sided haul
Whittier, The Acamoras

2 To bulge, as a ship

The grimy shipwreck of my travels dear
In bulged bark, all perished in disaster
Daniel (Arber's King Learer, l 566)

Bulged cask. See *cask*

bulger (bul'jer), *n* That which bulges, in golf, a club with a convex face

bulgeways (bul'jwāz), *n*, *pl* Same as *bulgeways*

bulgy (bul'ji), *a* [*bulge* + *-y* 1] Bending outward, bulging as, "bulgy legs," Dickens [Rare]

bulimia (bū-lim'ī-ā), *n* [= *F. boulimie*, < *NL. bulimia* (*LL. bulima*, *L. bulimus*, < *Gr. βουλιμία*, also *βουλιμος*, great hunger, < *βουί*, ox, in comp implying 'great,' + *λιμός*, hunger)] Morbidly voracious appetite, a disease in which the patient has a constant and insatiable craving for food. Also written *bulmy*, *boulimia*, *boulmy*

bulimic (bū-lim'ik), *a* [*bulimia* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to bulimia

Bulimida (bū-lim'ī-dā), *n*, *pl* [*NL.* < *Bulimus* + *-ida*] A group or tribe of terrestrial gastropods, including the genera *Bulimus*, *Achatina*, *Pupa*, and *Clavus* Beck, 1837 [Not in use]

bulimiform (bū-lim'ī-fōrm), *a* [*NL. Bulimus* + *L. forma*, form] Having that form of shell characteristic of the genus *Bulimus*.

bulimoid (bū-lim'oid), *a* Having the appearance of or like gastropods of the genus *Bulimus*

bulimous (bū-lim'us), *a* [*bulimia* + *-ous*.] Characterized by bulimia

bulimulid (bū-lim'ū-lid), *n* A gastropod of the family *Bulimulidae*

Bulimulidae (bū-lim'ū-lid-ē), *n*, *pl* [*NL.* < *Bulimulus* + *-ida*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulimulus*, having the mantle included in the more or less elongated and turreted shell, the jaw thin, provided with distant transverse ribs, and the lateral teeth peculiar in the elongation and curvature of the inner cusp

Bulimulus (bū-lim'ū-lus), *n* [*NL.* as *Bulimus* + *dim -ulus*] The typical genus of the family *Bulimulidae*. There are nine North American species, chiefly of southwestern regions

Bulimus (bū-lim'us), *n* [*NL.* (Scopoli, 1786), an error (as if < *Gr. βουλιμος*, great hunger) for *Bulimus* (Adanson, 1757), prop (as emended by Oken, 1815) *Bulimus*, < *L. bulla*, a bubble, bow, stud (see *bul*), + *dim -inus*] A genus of land-snails to which very different limits have been assigned

(a) With the old authors it was a repository for all land snails having an ovate form, a longitudinal ovate aperture, and a non truncate columella. It consequently included numerous heterogeneous species now distributed among different families. (b) By recent authors it is restricted to *Helicidae* of considerable size, represented by *B. oblongus* (see cut). Such species are mostly confined to South America. *B. oratus* has sometimes a shell about 6 inches long

bulmy (bū-lim'ī), *n* Same as *bulimia*

bulk¹ (bulk), *n* [*ME bolke*, a heap, < Icel. *búlki*, the cargo or freight of a ship (cf mod *búl*-



Bulimulus oblongus

kast, be bulky), orig. a heap, in modern Icel *bunki*, a heap (see *bunk* and *bunch*), = OSw *bul*, a heap, Sw dial *bul*, a knob, bunch, = Old Dan *bul*, a bump, knob, prob ult from the root of *bul*, *belows*, *bag*, etc., and thus remotely connected with *bulge*, *q* v Cf *bul*, *bunch*. In ref to the body, first in early mod E *bulke*, the breast, thorax, = ML *bulke*, 'thorax', either the same word as *bul*, a heap, etc., with which it is associated, or the same (with *l* inserted by confusion with *bul*, a heap) as ME *bouk*, *buk*, *buc*, the belly, body see *boul*, and cf. *buck*. The sense of 'breast or chest' runs easily into that of 'the whole body', and this into the sense of 'the whole dimensions, the gross'. 1† A heap

Bulke or *hepe*, cumulus, accivus. *Triumpt Paris*, p 43
2 Magnitude of material substance, whole dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness, size of a material thing as, an ox or a ship of great bulk

A sturdy mountaineer of six feet two and corresponding bulk
Hawthorne, Old Mame, II

3 The gross, the great part, the main mass or body as, the bulk of a debt, the bulk of a nation

It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the bulk of the English people desire a king

W. Gaudin, Hist Commonwealth, iv 2
She will enjoy eight hundred a year independent while I live, and the bulk of my fortune at my death
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv 3

The ease and completeness with which the invaders had won the bulk of Britain only brought out in stronger relief the completeness of their rule from the south
J. R. Green, Conq of Eng, p 108

4† The bottom or hold of a ship
Alcée, the *bulke*, belly or bottom of a ship *Florio*

5. The entire space in a ship's hold for the stowage of goods, hence, that which is stowed, the mass of the cargo as, to break bulk for unloading—6† The breast, the chest, the thorax

1† *bulke*, thorax *Terens*, Manly Vocab (1570), col 187
Torae (II), the breast or bulk of a man *Florio* (1598)

7. The body of a living creature
He said a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his bulk
And end his being *Shak*, Hamlet, II 1

Vast bulks which little souls but ill supply
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, I 280

Bones of some vast bulk that lived and roared
Before man was *Tennyson*, Princess, III

Elasticity of bulk See *elasticity*—Laden in bulk, having the cargo loose in the hold or not inclosed in boxes, bales, bags, or casks To break bulk See *break*—Syn 2 Greatness, largeness, extent, bigness, Magnitude, Volume, etc. See *size*

bulk¹ (bulk), *n* [*< bulk¹, n*] I. *intrans* To increase in bulk, grow large, swell

He (the balmer) would dilate on one doctrine till it bulked into a bible
North British Rev

But the more he is alone with nature the greater man and his domes bulk in the consideration of his fellow men
The Century, XXII 193

II. *trans* To put or hold in bulk or as a mass, fix the bulk of in place, as, to bulk a cargo [Rare]

Bottom on some wild shore with ribs of wreck,
Or like an old world mammoth bulk'd in ice,
Not to be molten out *Tennyson*, Princess, v

bulk², *v* i [*ME* *bul* of *bul*, *q* v] To belch
Bulk not as a *beuc*, *weic* *yn* the throat,
As a *kaile* that *conys* out of a cote
Bulwer Book (I. T. S.), p 18

bulk³ (bulk), *n* [*< Icel* *bul*, a beam, rafter, also a wall, partition, = E *bul*, a beam, ridge, etc. see *bul*, and cf *bulthead*] 1† A partition; a projecting part of a building

Here, stand behind this bulk *Shak*, Othello v 1

2 A stall in front of a shop [Prov Eng]—

3† A large chest or box
On a bulk in a cellar was to be found the author of the "Wanderer"
Johnson

bulk⁴ (bulk), *v* i [*< ME* *bulken*, cf *bunch*], strike, as related, through *bunk*, to bulk¹ 1† To strike, beat.

On her breast gon thei bulk,
And uchone to her in to bulk
Cursor Mundi (*Hallwell*)

2. To throb [Prov Eng]

bulkar, *n* See *bulker*

bulker¹ (bul'kér), *n* [*< bulk¹ + -er¹*] *Naut*, a person employed to determine the quantity or bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight- or shore-dues to which they are liable [Eng]

bulker² (bul'kér), *n* [Also written (in defs 1, 2) *bulkar*, *< bulk³ + -er¹*] 1† A beam

Skinner [Prov Eng]—2. A butcher's stall. [Prov Eng]—3. One who sleeps under bulks or benches, a night-walker. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—4† A common strumpet or jilt *E Phillips*, 1706

bulthead (bul'héd), *n* [*< bull³, partition, + head*] 1 A partition. Specifically (a) A partition in a ship to form separate apartments, or a water-tight partition placed in the hull to prevent the passage of water or fire from one part to another in case of accident also, a screen, as for protection in a fight

We had only to wring out our wet clothes [and] hang them up to chafe against the bulthead
R. H. Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 33

(b) In civil engin, a partition built in a tunnel, conduit, or other subterranean passage, intended to prevent the passage of air, water, or mud

2. A water-face of a wharf, pier, or sea-wall

—3 A horizontal or inclined door giving access from the outside of a house to the cellar [New Eng] Bulthead door, a water-tight door in a bulthead—Bulthead line, a surveyors line showing how far the bulthead of piers may project into a stream or harbor—Collision bulthead, a strong bulthead built across a ship, near the bows, and designed to prevent it from filling with water if the bows are stove in—Screen bulthead (naut), a screen of canvas or other cloth, taking the place of a bulthead

bulkiness (bul'ki-ness), *n* [*< bulky + -ness*] The state or quality of being bulky, magnitude in bulk or size

bulky (bul'ki), *a* [*< bulk¹ + -y¹*] Cf *Icel* *bulka*, *bulky*, Sw dial *bulka*, *bunchy*, protuberant 1 Of great bulk or size, large Hence—2. Unwieldy, clumsy

Latrous, the bulkiest of the double race *Dryden*
The book suffers from the editor's bulky style
N. A. Rev, CXXXVII 164

=Syn. Bulky, Massive, Massy, Ponderous, Burly Bulky refers to prominence (excess or unwieldiness of size), it applies properly to material things, if applied to persons, it implies the development of physical size at the expense of higher qualities Massy is, strictly, poetic for massive The two denote weight and solidity quite as much as size, while that which is bulky may be hollow and comparatively light as a bulky bundle of straw a massive jaw, "Ingots of massy gold" Ponderous primarily denotes weight and not size, but has come to have a secondary suggestion of unwieldiness Burly is applicable only to persons, and expresses bigness, solidity, and force, with something of coarseness of manner

In 1604, Jonson produced his mighty tragedy of Sejanus, a noble piece of work full of learning, ingenuity, and force of mind in wedding bulky materials
Whipple, Old Eng Dram

And hard the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast
Tennyson, Geraldine

We turned down into a narrow street, and, after proceeding a little way passed under a massy arched gate way, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this princely mansion
W. Ware, Zenobia, I 20

Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers
Slowly the ponderous portal
Longfellow, Evangeline, I 4

bull¹ (bül), *n* [*< ME* *bul*, *bule*, *bol*, *bole* (these forms appar after Scand), also *bulle*, appar *< AS* **bul* (not found, but indicated by the rare dim *buluca*, *> E* *bullock*, *q* v) = MD *bulle*, *bul*, D *bul* = MLG *LG* *bulle* (*> G* *bulle*) = Icel *bul*, a bull (cf *baula*, a cow see *bawl*), = Norw *bul* = Old Dan *bul*, a bull, Dan *bul*, a castrated bull (cf Old Dan *rolu* = Serv. *ro* = Bohem *rol* (wol-) = Pol *wol* (barred I), an ox, = Russ *rolu*, a bull, = Lith *bulis* = Lett *bulis*), prob from the root of *bul*, *below*, *q* v] 1 The male of the domestic bovine, of which the female is a cow, in general, the male of any bovine, as of the different species of the genus *Bos*—2 An old male whale, sea-lion, sea-bear, or fur-seal—3 [rap] Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac—4 In stock-exchange slang, one who endeavors to effect a rise in the price of stock the opposite of a bear See *bear*, 5

2d Stock Zounds, where are all the Jews this afternoon? Are you a Bull or a Bear? To day, Abraham?

3d Stock A Bull, Faith,—but I have a good Putt for next week
Miss Centime, Bold Stroke, IV

5 The bull's-eye of a target—6 pl The stems of hedge-thorns—7. pl The transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set (*Grose*, *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—8† A five-shilling piece *Breuer*—9† A small kog.

—10. The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit-cask nearly empty [Slang.]—Bull-bay See *bay*—To take the bull by the horns, to grapple with or face boldly some danger or difficulty [In composition, bull often implies 'male' or 'of large size' as in *bull trout*, perhaps *bulrush*, etc.]

bull² (bul), *r* t [*< bull¹, n*, = Icel *bula*, butt, push] 1 To toss or throw up (hedges), as cattle do. [Prov Eng]—2 In the stock-exchange, to endeavor to raise, as the price of shares, artificially and unduly See the noun—To bull a barrel, to pour water into a cask, when it is

nearly empty, to prevent it from leaking.—To bull the market, to operate for a rise in prices, as is done by brokers who are long in any particular stock.

bull³ (bül), *a* [*< bull¹, n., &*] In the stock exchange, in the interest of or favorable to the bulls, buoyant; rising. as, a bull movement; a bull market

bull⁴ (bül), *n* [*< ME* *bulle*, *< OF* *bulle*, F *bulle* = It *bol*, *bul* = D *bul*, *bulle* = G Dan. *bulle* = Sw *bul* = Icel *böla* (in *bann-böla*, a bull of excommunication), *< ML* *bul*, a papal edict, any edict or writing, a seal, L *bul*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble see *bul*, *bul*, *bullet*, *bulletin*, *bol*, *bol*, etc.] 1 Same as *bul*, 2.

—2. The most authoritative official document issued by the pope or in his name usually an open letter containing some decree, order, or decision relating to matters of grace or justice It derives its name from the leaden seal (Latin *bul*) appended to it by a thread or band, which is red or yellow when the bull refers to matters of grace, and uncolored and of hemp when it refers to matters of justice. On one side of the seal is the name of the pope, and on the other are the heads of St Peter and St Paul Bulls are written in Latin, either in the ordinary cursive hand or in round Gothic characters, and have a red seal on the parchment itself, in which the name of the pope encircles the heads of the apostles They begin with the name of the pope followed by the term *episcopus* (bishop) and the words *servus servorum Dei* (servant of the servants of God) and a salutation, and close with the place and date of execution and the subscription of the chancellor or other functionary of the papal chancery The distinctive name of a bull is taken from the first word or words of the general introduction which follows the salutation as, the bull *Unigenitus*, which begins with the words *Unigenitus Dei*, etc., issued in 1713 by Clement XI, (condemning the Janenist propositions set forth in Quenou's "Moral Reflections" A brief, though of equal authority with a bull, differs from it in several important points, chiefly of form It is shorter, relates to subjects of inferior importance, is written in Latin in ordinary Roman letters and on the smooth side of the parchment, uses the word *papa* instead of *episcopus* in the introductory formula, is sealed with red wax instead of lead, and with the pope's private seal, the fisherman's ring, and is never signed by the pope himself, but by a secretary of the papal chancery Both bulls and briefs belong to a class of papal documents generally called *apostolic letters*, these are *encyclical* when addressed to the bishops of the Roman Catholic world, and from their contents are called *constitutions*, *decrees* (ancient), *synodal letters* (also ancient), *rescripts*, *motus proprii*, etc. *Constitutional bulls* are issued after consultation with the consistory of cardinals, and are signed by all the cardinals consulted

The church published her bulls of crusade, offering liberal indulgences to those who served

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, Int.
The pope has issued a bull deposing Queen Elizabeth
Macaulay, Disabilities of the Jews

3 An official letter, an edict, especially, an imperial edict under the Roman or the old German empire—Golden bull, a name given to several celebrated historical documents, from their golden seal The most notable of these is an (dict or imperial constitution made in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV regulating the mode of procedure in the election and coronation of the emperor—Lead bull, the designation of official documents (from their leaden seals) sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops

bull⁵ (bul), *n* [= F *bulle*, formerly *bule* = Sp obs *bul* = Pg *bol* = It *bol*, *bul*, *< L* *bul*, a bubble see *bul*] A bubble

Life is as a bull rising on the water *Nowell* (*Davies*)

bull⁶ (bül), *n* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, except as ME *bul* (about A D 1320) in the doubtful passage first quoted Origin uncertain Several anecdotes involving Irish speakers have been told (and appar invented) to account for the word It is usually associated with *bull*, a papal edict, in allusion, it is said, to the contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as in his styling himself 'servant of servants,' and the absolutely dictatorial nature of his edicts This explanation, which rests partly on the passage quoted from Milton (cf *bullwh*, also in Milton), below, is hardly tenable on historical grounds The Icel *bul*, nonsense, *bul*, talk nonsense, chat, is mod, and, if not from the E word, is to be associated with *bul*, *bol*, and ult with L *bul*, a bubble see *bul*] A gross inconsistency in language, a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms commonly regarded as especially characteristic of the Irish, and often called an Irish bull

Quill man quill calf, quill leon, quill fugal
I sail you tel, with vten bul
Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), I 21269

I may say (without a Bull) this controversy of yours is so much the more needless, by how much that about which it is (Reformation) is so without all controversy needful
Charles Herie, Ahas Fall (1644), Ded

And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's bulls, as if he should say universal particular, a Catholic schismatic
Milton, True Religion

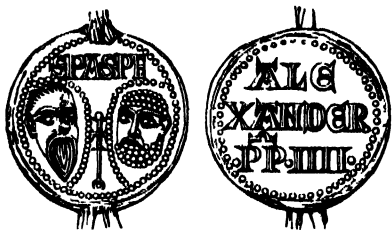
"Why, Friend," says he, "I myself have known a beast winter d one whole summer for a noble." "That was a Bull, my Lord, I believe," says the fellow
Thoms, Anecdotes and Traditions (Camden Soc), p 79

= *Syn. Error, Mistake, etc. See blunder*

bull (bul'ā), *n*, pl **bulls** (-s) [*L*, a bubble, boss, knob, an ornament, etc., hence *E bull*², *bull*³, *bull*⁴, *bull*⁵, etc., cf *Hind bulbulā, bullā*, a bubble, and *E bubble*¹, etc., all perhaps orig imitative] 1 An ornament in the form of a capsule or locket, in use among the ancient Romans, who adopted it from the Etruscans. It was worn especially around the neck as an amulet by Roman children, both boys and girls, its protective virtue being supposed to reside either in its precious material or in some substance inclosed within it. It was of gold in the families of the nobly born and the rich, and of commoner material among others. It was laid aside by young men upon attaining maturity, and dedicated to Hercules or to the household lares by young women. It was dedicated to Juno

When now my golden Bulla (hung on high
 To household gods) declared me past a boy
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v 42

2 A seal attached to a document. Specifically (a) A seal used by the emperors of Constantinople, and by the early emperors of the Holy Roman (German) Empire and by other sovereigns. (b) A leaden seal attached to important documents issued by the pope. See *bull*², 2

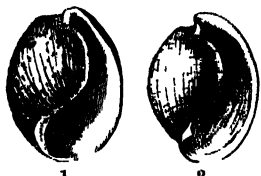


Bulls of Pope Alexander IV

3 Any ornament of rounded form, especially if suspended, such as those which are attached by small chains to the Hungarian crown — 4 In *pathol*, a bleb or portion of epidermis raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid, as in erysipelas, etc — 5 In *anat*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear, forming a more or less well-marked prominence on each side at the base of the skull of many animals, usually constituted by a bulbous tympanic bone. Also called *bullae ossae*. See *extract*

In some Mammals, where the tympanic does not pass beyond the annular condition, there is an apparently similar *bullae* but this is formed by an extension of the bases of the also temporalis (Mammals, Petamists, Petamists). *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans), p 406*

6 [*cap*] A genus of tectibranchiate (or plenibranchiate) gastropods, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) By the old conchologists not only were most of the tectibranchiate included, but also various other gastropods having shells like or supposed to be like them were referred to the genus. (b) By recent writers it is restricted to the bubble shells, so called from their ventricose oval shells, so convoluted that the last whorl envelops all the others typical of the family *Bullidae*. Also called *Glan dula*



1 Bubble shells.
 2 *Bulla ampulla*, 3 *Bulla (Atrypa) naucum*

bullace (bul'ās), *n* [Early mod *E* also *bulles*, *bulloes*, < *ME bulas*, *bolas* also *bolaster*, *bolystre* (cf *bolas tre*, *bulas tre*, where *tre* is regarded as *E tree*), < *Gael bulavhar* = *Ir bulstan*, a bullace, sloe, connected with *Ir bulos*, a prune, = *Bret. bolos*, *polos*, bullace, > prob *OF baloce*, *beloce*, *beloche* (*F dial beloc*), bullace, *bellocier*, bullace-tree. Cf *E dial (Cornwall) bullum*, the fruit of the bullace-tree] 1 A species of plum, *Prunus insubria*, a native of Asia Minor and southern Europe, but now naturalized and cultivated further north. It differs from the common plum, *P domestica*, chiefly in its spiny branches. The fruit is used like damsons

2 The popular name of *Melicocca bijuga*, a common West Indian tree, producing a green egg-shaped fruit with a pleasant vinous and aromatic flavor — 3 In the United States, the muscadine grape, *Vitis vulpina*

Bullade (bul'ā-dē), *n* pl Same as *Bullada*

bullae, *n* Plural of *bullae*

bullah (bul'ā), *n*. [*E Ind*] A weight equal to 4½ pounds, used in some parts of the East Indies for grain.

bullantic (bu-lan'tik), *a* [*< ML. bullan(t)-a*, ppr. of *bullare*, attach the seal, < *bullā*, seal see *bull*²] Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls. *us*, *bullantic* letters, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls

bullarium (bu-lā'ri-um), *n* Same as *bullary*¹

bullary¹ (bul'ā-ri), *n* [*< ML. bullarium*, a collection of papal bulls, < *bullā* see *bull*²] A collection of papal bulls

bullary² (bul'ā-ri), *n* [*A pedantic (law) form of bullary or bullery, as if < ML. *bullarium, < L bullare for bullire, boil see boil*²] A house in which salt is prepared by boiling

bullate (bul'āt), *a* [*< L bullatus*, pp and adj see the verb] 1. In *bot*, having elevations like blisters. A bullate leaf is one whose surface between the veins is thrown into projections, which are convex on the upper surface and concave beneath as in the cabbage. In the bullate thallus of a lichen the concavities are on the upper surface

2 In *pathol*, blistered — 3 In *anat*, inflated, vaulted, ventricose; formed and with thin walls as, a bullate tympanic bone (that is, one forming a bulla ossae) — 4 In *zool*, having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance

bullate, *v* [*< L bullatus*, pp of *bullare*, bubble, < *bullā*, a bubble see *boil*², *bullā*] To bubble or boil

bullated (bul'ā-ted), *a* Bullate, rendered bullate

bullation (bu-lā'shon), *n* In *anat*, inflation, formation, emeration

bull-baiting (bul'bā'ting), *n*. The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs, a sport formerly very popular in England, but made illegal in 1835

Among those who at a late period patronised or defended bull baiting were Windham and Parnell, and even Canning, and I feel opposed the measure for its abolition by law
Lecky, Eng in 18th Cent

bullbat (bul'bat), *n* A local or popular name in the United States of the night-hawk or long-winged goatsucker, *Chordeiles popetor* or *C. quinatus*. So called from its flying most in the evening or in cloudy weather, and from the noise which it makes as it moves through the air. It belongs to the family *Ceryle* like the whippoorwill, but is of a different genus. Also called *jack* and *pyramidal*

bullbear, *n* [*< bull*¹ + *bear*² Cf *bugbear*] A bugbear. *Harvey (Halliwell)*

bullbee (bul'bē), *n* Same as *bullfly*

bull-beef (bul'bēf), *n* The flesh of a bull, hence, coarse beef [In the latter sense colloquial]

bullbeggar (bul'beg'ār), *n* [In form, < *bull*¹ + *beggar*, but prob a corruption of a word of different origin, cf *bully*, < *bullbar*, a bugbear, < *D bullbak*, a bugbear see *bugbear*] Something that excites needless fear, a hobgoblin, an object of terror

They are all as mad as I they all have trades now
 And run about the streets like bull beggars
Fletcher, Loyal Subject iv

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin, a humbler bull beggar who delights to frighten innocent people
Tatler, No 212

bull-boat (bul'bōt), *n* A rude boat made by the North American Indians, usually a shallow crate covered with the raw hide of the bull elk

bullbrier (bul'brī'ē), *n* A name given to species of *Smilax*, *S pseudo-China* and *S tannoides*, of the southern United States, which have tuberous roots, and stems armed with stout prickles

bull-calf (bul'kaf), *n* [*< bull*¹ + *calf*, = *D bul-kalf* = *Ichl bola-kāfr*] 1 A male calf — 2 A stupid fellow *Shak*

bullcomber (bul'kō'mēr), *n* A name of the common English beetle, *Scarabeus typhaneus*, or *Typhaneus vulgaris*, and other species of the family *Scarabaeidae*

bull-dance (bul'dāns), *n* *Naut*, a dance performed by men only

bulldog (bul'dog), *n* [*< bull*¹ + *dog*, hence *F bouledogue*, Russ *bul'dog*, Hind. *guldān-kuttā* (*kuttā*, dog) Cf equiv *D bulhound* (*hound* = *E hound*), *LG bullenbiter* = *G bullenbreyser* = *Dan bullbiter*, lit 'bull-biter'] 1 A variety of dog of comparatively small size but very strong and muscular, with a large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering smooth tail, and remarkable courage and ferocity. Dogs of this kind were formerly much used in bull-baiting, whence the name — 2† A bailiff

I sent for a couple of bull dogs, and arrested him
Paraphrase, Love and a Bottle III 2

3 The assistant or servant who attends the proctor of an English university when on duty.

Sentiments which vanish for ever at the sight of the proctor with his *bull-dogs*, as they call them, or four muscular fellows which [sic] always follow him, like so many *bulls*
W estminster Rev, XXXV 232

4 [*Cf barrel*¹, 4] A pistol, in recent use, a small revolver with a short barrel carrying a large ball [*Cont*]

"I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me. So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols
Scott, St Roman's Well, II 191

5 *Naut* (a) The great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin (b) A general term for main-deck guns — 6 In *metal*, tap-cinder from the puddling-furnace, after the protoxide of iron has been converted into sesquioxide by roasting. It may be used as an ore of iron for making what is known as cinder iron. It is also extensively used as a lining for the sides of the puddling furnace [*Eng*]

7 A name given by the Canadian half-breeds to the gaffly — **Bulldog bat** See *bat* — **Bulldog forceps**, forceps with pointed teeth for grasping an artery

bulldoze (bul'doz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *bulldozed*, pp *bulldozing* [Also written *bulldose*, explained as orig to give one a dose of the *bulldoze* or *bulldoze*, but the second element, if of this origin, would hardly become *-dore*] 1 To punish summarily with a bull-whip, cowhide — 2 To coerce or intimidate by violence or threats, especially, in politics, to bully, influence unfairly applied particularly to the practices of some southern whites since the civil war. [*U S slang*]

The use of this weapon (the bull whip) was the original application of *bulldoze*. It first found its way into print after the civil war, when it came to mean an intimidation for political purposes by violence or threats of violence. Since that time it has acquired a wider significance and may be used with reference to intimidation of any kind
May of Amer Hist, XIII 98

bulldozer (bul'dō-zēr), *n* 1 One who bulldozes, one who intimidates others by threats of violence — 2 A revolver [*U S slang* in both senses]

bulled, *p* *a* [*For balled*, pp of *ME bollen*, swell see *bold*¹] Swollen, expanded

And hang the bulled nose guys before their heads
R Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I 2

bulen (bul'en), *n* [Origin unknown] The awn or chaff from hemp or flax [*Prov Eng*]

bulen-bulen (bul'en-bul'en), *n* [Imitative reduplication, cf *bulbul*] The native name of the Australian lyre-bird, *Mimica superba*

bullenger, *n* A variant of *bulenger*

bulen-nail (bul'en-nal), *n* A round-headed nail with a short shank, tinned and lacquered, used chiefly by upholsterers

buller (bul'er), *v* [*E dial see bulder, boulder*] To tour [*Prov Eng*]

bullescence (bul'es-ens), *n* [*< L bullescent(-t)-s*, ppr of *bullescere*, begin to bubble, < *bullire*, bubble see *boil*²] In *bot*, a bullate condition. See *bullate*, 1

bullet (bul'et), *n* [*< F boulet*, a cannon-ball, dim of *OF boule*, a ball, > *E boult*², of which *bullet* is thus practically a diminutive see *boilt*²] 1† A small ball

When one doth die another is elected by the Great Master and his knights who give their voices by *bullets* as do the Venetians
Saunders, Travels, p 180

Specifically — 2 A small metallic projectile intended to be discharged from a firearm commonly limited to leaden projectiles for small arms

Bullets were formerly always spherical in form, but many changes have been made in them in both shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather oval at the apex somewhat like half an egg drawn out with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with small cuts (canals) in the metal outside, which are filled with beeswax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the head of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the grooves in the rifled barrel. The plug is often omitted, the base of the bullet being forced into the grooves by the expansive force of the powder



Rifle bullets
 a Minié b Linfield c Springfield, d Prussia needle gun

3 In *her*, a roundel sable (that is, a black circle), supposed to represent a cannon-ball — **Bullet-compasses** See *compass* — **Every bullet has its billet** See *billet* — **Naked bullet** (*bullet*), an elongated projectile with one or more grooves or canals in its lining, as distinguished from the pointed bullet formerly used

bullet-bag (bul'et-bag), *n* A leathern pouch for holding bullets, formerly carried attached to a bandoleer or baldric. When the baldric was not worn, the bullet bag was attached to the girdle, beside the powder flask

bullet-headed (bul'et-hed'ed), *a* 1. Round-headed — 2 Stupid, doltish
bullet-hook (bul'et-huk), *n* A tool for extracting bullets
bulletin (bul'e-tin), *n* [F, < It. *bulletino*, *bollettino*, dim of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim of *bullo*, *bolla*, a bull, edict see *bull*² and the ult identical *bull*³] 1 An authenticated official report concerning some public event such as military operations, the health of a sovereign or other distinguished personage, etc., issued for the information of the public

¹ False is a *bulletin* became a proverb in Napoleon's time Carlyle

2 Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received — 3 A name given to various periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies
bulletin (bul'e-tin), *r* 1 [*bulletin*, *n*] To make known by a bulletin publicly posted

It would excite no interest to *bulletin* the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was appended

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 119

bulletin-board (bul'e-tin-bōrd), *n* A board publicly exposed, on which to placard recent news, notices, etc.

bullet-ladle (bul'et-lā'dl), *n* A hemispherical ladle for melting lead to run bullets

bullet-machine (bul'et-mā-shēn'), *n* A machine for forming bullets The metal, in the form of a coil is cut into short lengths as it unwinds, and these blanks are then pressed into shape between dies

bullet-mold (bul'et-mold), *n* A mold for casting bullets

bullet-probe (bul'et-prōb), *n* A probe used in exploring for bullets in wounds

bullet-proof (bul'et-prōf), *a* Capable of resisting the impact of a bullet

bulletrie (bul'e-tri), *n* See *bully-tree*

bullet-screw (bul'et-skro), *n* A screw at the end of a ramrod, which can be forced into a bullet in order to draw it from a gun-barrel

bullet-shell (bul'et-shel), *n* An explosive bullet for small arms

bullet-tree, *n* See *bully-tree*

bullet-wood (bul'et-wud), *n* A very strong, close-grained, dark-brown wood of India, from a species of *Mimusops* See *bully-tree*

bull-face (bul'fās), *n* A threatening face or appearance

Come hither to fright maids with thy *bull faces*!
 To threaten gentle women!

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv 2

bull-faced (bul'fāst), *a* Having a large, coarse face as, "bull-faced Jonas," Dryden, Abs and Achit, i 581

bull-feast (bul'fēst), *n* Same as *bull-fight*

bull-fight (bul'fit), *n* A combat between men and a bull or bulls a popular amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese A horse man, called a *torador* or *peador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena irritating him but avoiding his attack After the bull has been tormented a long time the horse man leaves him, and persons on foot, called *chulos* and *banderilleros*, attack him and plunge darts into him Finally the sport is ended with the death of the bull by the sword of a *matador*

bull-fighter (bul'fi'ter), *n* One who fights bulls, a human combatant in a bull-fight

bullfinch¹ (bul'finch), *n* [Appar < *bull*¹ as used in comp (as if in allusion to the thick rounded bill) + *finch* Cf equiv *bullfinch*] A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*



Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*)

rhula vulgaris, a kind of finch of the family *Fringillidae*, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tiled-red below a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes The name is extended to other species of the same genus, and also to those of some related genera — **Bullfinch tanager**, one of the hindoo or thick billed tanagers of the genus *Euphonia* and others of like character — **Pine bullfinch**, the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator* See *grosbeak*

bullfinch² (bul'finch), *n* [A corruption of *bull-fence*, a fence for confining bulls, < *bull*¹ + *fence*] In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steep-chasing

bullfish (bul'fish), *n* A name of the great seal, *Phoca barbata*, or *Erymnathus barbatus*

bullfast (bul'fast), *n* [Also written *bullfeist*, *bullfice*, < *bull*¹ + *fast*², dial *feist*, *foist*, a puffball, lit. a breaking of wind see *fast*², *foist*¹ The German name *bofst* (> *Bovista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar signification] A puffball See *Lycoperdon*

bullfly (bul'fi), *n* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle See *gadfly* Also called *bulbee*

bullfrog (bul'frog), *n* The *Rana catesbeiana*, a North American species of frog, from 8 to 12 inches long, including the legs, of a dusky brown



Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)

or olive color marked with darker These frogs live chiefly in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound resembling the flowing of a bull, whence the name

bull-fronted (bul'frun'ted), *a* Having a front or forehead like a bull

A sturdy man he looked to fill an ox,
 Bull-fronted, ruddy Hood

bull-fronts (bul'frunts), *n* pl [E dial, also called *bull-faces*] Tufts of coarse grass, *Aira caspitosa* Brockett

bullhead (bul'hed), *n* [< ME *bulhede*, name of a fish (*L. capito*), < *bul*, *bull*¹, + *hed*, head] 1 The popular name of certain fishes (a) In England (1) *Uranida gobio* a fish about 4 inches long with head very large and broader than the body Often also called *miller's thumb* Also locally applied in the United States to allied species of the genus *Uranida* (2) *Aporus cataphractus* called the *armored bullhead* (b) In the United States, a cottoid fish, as *Cottus grandideus* or *C. octodecimspinosus*, better known as *sculpin* [local] (c) In America, a species of *Amiurus*, also called *horned point* See *catfish* (d) A goldfish *Eleotus gobiodus*, with a broad head, large scales in 30-40 rows, and a blackish brown color It is common in the rivers and lakes of New Zealand (e) A fish of the family *Batrachidae*, other wise called *blenny bullhead* Swainson, 1840

2 A tadpole [Prov Eng] — 3 A small water-insect of a black color — 4 The golden plover, *Charadrius fulvus* — 5 A stupid fellow, a lubber. Johnson

bull-head (bul'hed), *a* Same as *bull-headed* — **Bull-head ax**. See *ax* — **Bull-head whiting**, a sciaenoid fish, *Merluccius alburnus*, the southern king fish [Florida]

bull-headed (bul'hed'ed), *a* 1 Having a head like that of a bull Hence — 2. Obstinate, blunderingly aggressive, stupid

bullhoof (bul'hōf), *n* A name given in Jamaica to a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucya*, with handsome scarlet flowers, from the shape of the leaves It is also applied, as in Honduras, to some species of *bully-tree*

bullhuss (bul'hūs), *n* [< *bull*¹ + dial *huss*, the dogfish] A local English name of the dogfish, *Scyllium catulus*

bullid (bul'id), *n*. A gastropod of the family *Bullidae*

Bullidae (bul'i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Bulla* + *-idae*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulla*, which has been adopted with widely differing boundaries (a) By the old authors it was used for most of the *Tectibranchiata* (b) By later authors it has been variously restricted, and is now mostly limited to *Tectibranchiata* with an involute ovate shell and a lingual ribbon with numerous rows of teeth, each row having a central tooth and numer-

ous nearly uniform lateral teeth The species are marine, frequenting sandy or muddy bottoms near the shore, sometimes going into brackish water The shell is often spotted Also written *Bullada* See cut under *Bulla*
bulliform (bul'i-fōrm), *a* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, etc., + *forma*, shape] 1. Resembling a blister.

The *bulliform* or hygroscopic cells of grasses and sedges
 Amer Jour Sci., 3d ser., XXXII 331

2 Having the form characteristic of the genus *Bulla*, or of gastropods of the family *Bullidae*

bullimongt, bullimungt, *n* [Also *bullmony*, *bullimony*, origin uncertain] A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches Tusser, *Grose*

bullimony (bul'i-mō-ni), *n* Same as *bullimongt*
bulling (bul'ing), *n* [Appar verbal n. of *bull*¹, i, l, throw up, toss] A method of detaching loosened masses of rock from their bed by exploding gunpowder which has been poured into the fissures

bulling-shovel (bul'ing-shov'l), *n* In metal, a peculiar form of shovel used in ore-dressing. It is of triangular form, with a sharp point. See *can* and *canning-shovel* [Eng]

bullion¹ (bul'yōn), *n* [Early mod E also *bollyon*, < late ME *bolton*, earlier prob **bulion*, **bullion* (AF *bullione*, *bullion*, a mint, ML AL *bullio(n)*-, *bulliona*, an ingot of gold or silver), for **bulion*, **bulion*, < AF *bulion*, OF *bullion*, mod F *bullon* (= Pr *bullo* = Sp *celton* = Pg *bilhão* = It *biglione*, ML *bulio(n)*-, prop **bullo(n)* all prob < OF), a cast lump or ingot of metal, a place where metal is cast or coined, a mint, also base or short-weight coin taken to be remelted, hence esp base coin or the alloy, copper and silver, or copper alone, of which they were made, lit a block, stick, or log (cf *billon*, a twig or shoot of a full year's growth — Cotgrave), aug (or dim) of *bille*, a log, stick see *billet*², *bulot* The form **bulion* or **bullion* is not found in ME (*bullon*, as used in E, is from mod F *bullon* see *bullon*), the altered form **bullion* is reflected in the AF *bullione*, ML AL *bulliona*, *bullio(n)* The same change of vowel occurs reversely in ML AL *bulla* (ME *bille*, F *bulle*) for *bullo* (ME *bulle*, E *bulle*²), a writing, a brief, etc., but the alteration in question was prob due to association with OF *bouillon*, ML *bullio(n)*-, a boiling, OF *bouillir*, *bouir*, L *bullire*, boil, bubble, with ref to the molten metal See *bullion*²] 1 Gold or silver in the mass, gold or silver smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form, as plate

And that they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too hye and gader, lade and freith and cary away or doo to bee caried away and comend to the sayde kyng dom of England all suche wares, goods and mar chandises except *bolton*, harness, bowes, arrows, artillery and other thingis which is forboden, habillmentis of weite and none but such harness and weapons as they shall bringe wyth them

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed 1811) p. 229

Their trade being, by the same Alchimy that the Pope uses to extract liques of gold and silver out of the drossie *Bullion* of the People's sinnes

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii

A paper currency is employed, when there is no *bullion* in the vaults

Finckson, Misc., p. 32

2 Uncurrent coin, coin received only at its metallic value

And those [words] which Elds strikt doom did disallow,
 And damn for *bullion*, go for current now

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Babylon

Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions

Locke, Further Considerations, etc

3†. Figuratively, gold, as a worldly thing; mere wealth, mammon

Forc well, my *bullion* gods, whose sov'ign looks
 So often catch'd me with their golden hooks,
 Go, seek another slave, ye all must go,
 I cannot serve my God and *bullion* too

Quarles, Emblems, ii 13

4† A mint or assay-office Blount — **Base bullion**, pig lead containing silver, and usually also gold, which are separated from the base metal by refining [Cordillan mining region]

bullion² (bul'yōn), *n*. [Early mod E *bullyon* (Skelton) (not found in ME), < OF *bouillon*¹, a bubble, a stud, a large-headed nail, a puff in a garment (mod F *bouillon*, a bubble, a puff in a garment, a bull's-eye in glass-making), prop. a variant of *bouillon*, *bouillon*, a large-headed nail, a stud, bolt, pin, arrow, mod F *boulon*, a bolt, pin (= Sp *bolton*, a brass-headed nail, a kind of ear-ring, a shoot of a plant), < ML *bullio(n)*-, prop **bullo(n)*-, a bubble, aug of L *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, a boss, > OF *boule*, a bubble, a ball, mod. F *boule* (> E *bowle*², a round ball); *bouillon*¹ being thus a different word from, though confused with, *bouillon*², *boillon*, *boillon*, *bolton*, a boiling, a measure of salt, broth, soup,

mod. F *bouillon* (see *bouillon*) = It. *bogitone*, broth (Florio), < ML. *bullo(n)-*, a measure of salt (see *bullock*), lit. a bubbling, a boiling, < L. *bullare* (> OF. *bouillir*, *bouiller*, *bouillir*, mod. F *bouillir* = It. *bollire*), bubble, boil, < *bullo*, a bubble see *bullo*, *bull*², *bull*³, *boil*² Cf. *bullion*¹] It. a boss, a stud; a showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, hook, clasp, buckle, and the like

The clasps and *bullyons* were worth a thousand pound
Skelton, Garland of Laurel

2. A fringe of thick twisted cords, such as will hang heavily. Bullion consisting of silk cords covered with fine gold or silver thread is much used for capulets. Also called *bullion fringe*

3. In *glass-making*, that part of the spheroidal mass of glass which has been attached to the pontil, after being blown and while undergoing the process of flattening into a sheet. When the tube is detached, it is called the *bull's-eye* (which see)

bullion³, *n* [*OF bouillon*, < ML *bullo(n)-*, a measure of salt, lit. a boiling see *bullion*²] A measure of capacity (of salt) *Davies*, Supp Eng Gloss

bullion-bar (bul'yon-bar), *n* [*cf bullion*², 3, + *bar*¹] The bar upon which the spheroidal mass of glass is pressed from time to time during the process of blowing

bullioner (bul'yon-er), *n* [*cf bullion*¹ + -er¹] A dealer in bullion

Melted down by the *bullioners*
Rec Vaughan, Coin and Coinage, p. 50 (Ord MS)

bullion-fringe (bul'yon-fring), *n* Same as *bullion*², 2

bullionism (bul'yon-izm), *n* [*cf bullion*² + -ism] The system or doctrine of those who advocate an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency

Boston, the very Gibraltar of bullionism
W Phillips, June 19, 1875

bullionist (bul'yon-ist), *n* [*cf bullion*² + -ist] An advocate of or a believer in bullionism

Your party is putative him because he is joined to *bullionists* and stockholders
W Phillips, June 19, 1875

bullion-point (bul'yon-point), *n* [*cf bullion*², 3, + *point*¹] The thick portion at the center of a disk of crown-glass *E H Knight*

bullrag, *v t* See *bullyrag*

bullish¹ (bul'ish), *a* [*cf bull*¹, 4, + -ish¹] In the stock exchange, somewhat buoyant, advancing or tending to advance in price, in consequence of the efforts of the bulls as, a *bullish* market

bullish² (bul'ish), *a* [*cf bull*¹ + -ish¹] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder [Rare]

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek stone, and as *bullish* *Milton*, On the of Humble Demost

bullist (bul'ist), *n* [*cf bull*¹ + -ist] A writer of papal bulls *Harmar* [Rare]

bullition (bu-lish'on), *n* [*cf L.* as if **bullitio(n)-*, < *bullire*, pp *bullitus*, boil see *boil*²] The act or state of boiling, ebullition *Bacon*, *bulljub* (bul'jub), *n* A fish, the miller's-thumb [Derbyshire, Eng]

bullknob (bul'nob), *n* Same as *bulljub* [Derbyshire, Eng]

bull-neck (bul'nek), *n* A thick neck like that of a bull

bull-necked (bul'nekt), *a* Having a neck like that of a bull

bull-net (bul'net), *n* A large hoop-shaped fish-net

bullnose (bul'nöz), *n* An overgrown hard clam or quahog, *Mercenaria*, too coarse for use [Chesapeake Bay]

bullnut (bul'nut), *n*. A species of hickory, *Carya tomentosa*, of the southern United States

bullock¹ (bul'ok), *n* [*cf ME bullo*, < AS *buluca* (rare), a bullock, dim of an assumed **bullo*, which is not found. see *bull*¹ (*cf Ir bolog*, a heifer, a bullock)] 1 Laterally, a young or small bull, but generally used of an ox or castrated bull, a full-grown steer

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old *Judges* vi 25

2. [In derisive allusion to *bull*²] A papal bull or brief

I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey *Latimer*, II 378

Bullocks' hides, the name given in commerce to the raw hides of cattle

bullock² (bül'ok), *v* A perversion of *bully*¹.

To *bullock* and domineer over me *Foot*

bullock's-eye (bül'oks-i), *n* [*cf bull's-eye*.]

1. A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof. Also called *bull's-eye* — 2 The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*

bullock's-heart (bül'oks-hart), *n* The East Indian name for the custard-apple, *Annona reticulata*

bullock-shell (bul'ok-shel), *n* A kind of small thick pearl-oyster, of the genus *Melagrina*, inhabiting tropical America

bulloot (bu-löt'), *n* [*Hind ballut*, *balut* = Pers *ballut*, an acorn, an oak, < Ar *ballut*, an oak] In com, the name given to a kind of acorn used in India as a medicine

bullose (bul'ös), *a*. Same as *bullous*

bullous (bul'us), *a* [*cf L. bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob (see *bullo*), + -ous] Exhibiting one of the nature of bullae, blebs, or blisters, bullate, bulbous. See *bullo*, 4

bullpout (bul'pout), *n* A silurid fish, especially *Amiurus nebulosus*, of the eastern and middle United States more widely known as catfish. Also called *horned pout* and *bullhead*. See cut under *pout*

bull-pump (bul'pump), *n* A single or direct-acting pumping-engine in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the pumping-rod, the weight of the rods being the motive force on the down-stroke

bull-ring (bul'ring), *n* An arena or amphitheater for bull-fights

Every town in Spain of any size has a large *bull ring*
The Century, XXII 8

bull-roarer (bul'rör'er), *n* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood, attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing by its revolution a deep sullen roar, a favorite toy with children. Also called *tundun*

The *bull-roarer* is a toy familiar to most children. The ancient Greeks employed at some of their sacred rites a precisely similar toy, described by historians as a little piece of wood, to which a string was fastened, and in the mystries it is whirled round to make a roaring noise

The *bull-roarer* is to be found in almost every country in the world, and among the most primitive peoples. And as an instrument employed in religious rites or mystries, it is found in New Mexico, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Africa to this day

All the Year Round, June, 1885

bull-rope (bul'röp), *n* *Naut*, a rope rove through a bull's-eye on the forward shroud of the lower rigging, to secure the upper yard-arm of a topgallant- or royal-yard when sent down from aloft

bull-rush, *n* An old spelling of *bulrush*

bulls (bulz), *n pl* [Perhaps a use of *bull*¹] A name in Cornwall, England, for the fish *Scorpaenus cabrilla*

bulls-and-cows (bulz'and-kouz'), *n pl* An English name of the plant wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, with reference to the purple and the pale spadices. Also called *lords-and-ladies*, for the same reason. See cuts under *Aracea* and *Arum*

bull-segg¹ (bul'seg), *n* [*cf bull*¹ + *segg*, *seg*²] A castrated bull. [Scotch and North Eng]

bull-segg² (bul'seg), *n* [Said to be a corruption of *pool-sedge*] The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*

bull's-eye (bulz'i), *n* 1. *Naut* (a) An oval wooden block without a sheave, but with a groove around it for the band and a hole in the center through which a small stay or rope may be rove (b) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff — 2 A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm — 3 The hurricane or storm itself — 4 In arch, any circular opening for light or air, a bullock's-eye — 5 In *astron*, Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, or the Bull. See cut under *Taurus* — 6 A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into a deck, port, scuttle-hatch, or skylight-cover of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light — 7 A small lantern with a convex lens placed in one side to concentrate the light

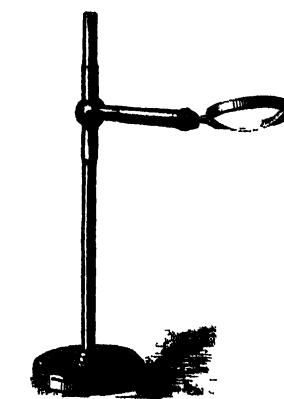


Bull's-eye, definition (a)

He takes a lighted *bull's eye* from the constable on duty there
Duken's, Black House, xxii

8 That part of a sheet of crown-glass which has been attached to the pontil. It is thicker than the rest of the sheet, and is not included in the lights or

panes of glass cut from it. Bull's eyes were formerly used in lead sash windows. As the manufacture of crown glass has much declined, imitations of bull's eyes are made for picturesque effects in window glazing. See *bullion*², 3



Bull's-eye of a Microscope

usually round and of a different color from the rest. See *target*

One or two bullets, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's eye* of the fashion *Thackeray*

(b) A shot that hits the bull's-eye, the best shot that can be made — 12 A coarse sweetmeat, a colored or striped ball of candy

The black bearded sea kings round were promising them rock and *bull's eyes*, if they would only sit still like "guide mals"
Samuel, Two Years Ago, xv

Even the *bull's eyes* and gingerbread for the children are not unpermitted if they are honestly made and warranted not to be poisonous *Froude*, Sketches, p. 238

13 A local English name of the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*. **Buntline bull's-eye**, a large thimble used in the foot rope of a sail. Same as *lizard*

bull's-feather (bul'fether'er), *n* A horn. To bestow the bull's feather, to make a cuckold

Three crooked horns, smartly top knotted with ribbands, which being the ladies' wear, seem to intimate that they may very probably adorn, as well as bestow, the bull's feather *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, V 295

bull's-foot (bul'fut), *n* Same as *coll's-foot*

bull's-mouth (bulz'mouth), *n* The trade-name for a species of helmet-shell, *Cassis nuda*, from which some kinds of cameos are cut

bull-snake (bul'snäk), *n* A popular name in the United States for a serpent of the genus *Ptyophis*, or pine-snake, which sometimes grows to the length of 6 feet, and makes a loud hissing noise when disturbed, but is of mild disposition and not poisonous

bull's-nose (bulz'nöz), *n* In *carp*, an obtuse angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces

bull-spink (bul'spink), *n* The chaffinch [North Eng]

bull-stag (bul'stag), *n* A castrated bull.

bull-stang (bul'stang), *n* A dragonfly [Prov Eng]

bull-terrier (bul'ter'er), *n* A cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other

bull-trout (bul'trout), *n* A name loosely applied to certain varieties of different species of the genus *Salmo*, as of *S. salar*, *S. trutta*, *S. cambricus*

bull-voiced (bul'voist), *a* Having a loud coarse voice as, "bull-voiced St Huruge," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II iv 2

bullweed (bul'wäd), *n* Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*

bull-whack (bul'hwak), *n* A heavy whip used in the southwestern United States. See extract. Also called *bull-whip*

In Texas and western Louisiana the *bull-whack* is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of bull doze *Mag of Amer Hist*, XIII 98

bull-whack (bul'hwak), *v t* To lash with a bull-whack

bull-whacker (bul'hwak'er), *n* One who drives cattle with a bull-whack [Southwestern U S]

bull-wheel (bul'hwel), *n* 1 In *rope-drilling*, the wheel used for raising the tools — 2 In a saw-mill, a large wheel used in drawing the logs from the water to the carriage

bull-whip (bul'hwip), *n* Same as *bull-whack*

bullwort (bul'wert), *n* 1 The bishop's-weed, *Amma majus* — 2 The plant *Serophylla aquatica*

bully¹ (bul'i), *n* and *a* [A word separated, first as a noun and then as an ad], from such compounds as *bully-rook* (also *bully-rock*, etc.), etc.,

corresponding to LG *bulterjan* (John), *bulter-bak*, *bulter-brook*, a noisy, blustering fellow, *bulter-nage*, a noisy wagon, *bulter-water*, roaring, rushing water, etc., D *bulter-bak*, a bugbear, *bulder-bast* = Sw *bulder-bast* = Dan, *bulder-basse*, a rude fellow, etc., the first element being the verb seen in LG *bullern* = D *bulderen* = Sw *bultra* = Dan *buldra*, etc., roar, make a noise see *bulter*, *boulder*] I n, pl *bullies* (-iz) 1 A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, a swaggerer, a swashbuckler, one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers

They are such Wits as thou art, who make the Name of a Wit as scandalous as that of *Bully* and signify a loud laughing talking, incorrigible excom as *bully*—a roaring hardihood toward *Wicholm Plain Dealer*, v

The blustering *bully* in our neighbouring streets *Prætor*, Epilogue to Mrs. Mully's Fustia

Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he [Jefferys] became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv

2† A companion, a high-spirited, dashing fellow—a familiar term of address

I love the lovely *bully* *Shak*, Hen V, iv 1

3† A degraded fellow who protects fallen women and lives on their gains

The lady was only a woman in the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharp *Goldsmith*, Vicar

4 A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully-cod*—5 In Tasmania, a species of blenny, *Blennius tasmanicus*

II. a 1 Blustering, hectoring, ruffianly

Those *bully* Greeks who as the moderns do Instead of paying chairman, run the in thro *Swift*, City Shower

2 Brisk, dashing, jovial, high-spirited *Captain adieu adieu sweet bully Captain*

Law and Pl., Captain, iv 2

3 Fine, capital, good as, a *bully* horse, picture, etc. [Slang.]—*Bully for you*, well done! bravo! [Vulgar U S]

*bully*¹ (bul'ī), v, pret and pp *bullied*, ppr *bullying* [*bully*, n] I. trans 1 To act the *bully* toward, overbear with bluster or menaces

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French upon hearing the peace was just signing *Latter*, No 26

2 To make fearful, overawe, daunt, terrorize [Rare]

Proverbs are excellent things but we should not let even proverbs *bully* us *Lowell* Oration, Harvard, Nov 8, 1886

—Syn 1 To browbeat, hector, dominate over

II. intrans To be loudly arrogant and overbearing, be noisy and quarrelsome

So Britain's monarch once uncovered sat, While Bradshaw *bulled* in a broad brimmed hat *Bramston*

Syn To bluster, swagger, vapour

*bully*² (bul'ī), n, pl *bullies* (-iz) [Origin obscure] In mining, a kind of hammer used in striking the drill or bore. In its simplest form it has a square section at the eye and an octagonal face [Eng]

bully-cod (bul'ī-kod), n A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully*

bully-head (bul'ī-hed), n A hammer used by miners. Also called *cat's-head hammer* or *sludge*

bullying (bul'ī-ing), p a [Ppr of *bully*¹, v] Insulting with threats, imperious, overbearing, blustering as, a *bullying* manner

bullyrag, *bullirag* (bul'ī-rag), t [Also written *ballarag*, etc., appar free variations of *bully-rook*, *bully-rock*, used as a verb] To bully, badger, abuse or scold as, "he *bully-raggd* me," *Liter* [Provincial and low]

bully-rook (bul'ī-ruk), n [Also written *bully-rock* (see *bullyrag*), equiv to LG *bulter-brook*, *bulter-bak*, a *bully* see *bully*¹] The second element is obscure] A hectoring, boisterous fellow, a cowardly braggart, a *bully*. Also written *bully-rook* [Obsolete or rare]

Suck in the split of sack till we be delphic and prophesies, my *bully* *Shirley* Witty Fair One, iii 4

The *bully* rock of the establishment [an inn]

Trimmer Sketch Book, p 152

bully-tree, *bullet-tree* (bul'ī, bul'et-tīē), n [Also *bulletree*, *bolletrie*, said to be a corruption of *balata*, the native name] A name given to several sapotaceous trees of the West Indies and tropical America, which furnish hard and heavy timber, and in some species edible fruits. The *bully* tree of Guiana is the *Mimusops glabra*, a large tree which yields the *balata* gum a substitute for gutta percha. The *bully* trees of Jamaica are species of *Lucuma*, *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora*, though the name is also applied to the naseberry or sapodilla, *Achras Sapota*, and species closely allied to it, and to a myrsinaceous tree, *Myrtila laeta*. The white *bully* tree of the West Indies is *Dyphala salicifolia*, the black or red, *D. nigra*, the mountain, *D. montana*. The bastard *bully* tree is *Bumelia retusa*. Also written *bulletree*, *bolletrie*

The green heart of Surinam, the *bulletree*, the American oaks, and wood as hard as mamberkiak, are not spared by the teredo *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII 566

bulrush (bul'rush), n [Formerly sometimes written *bul-rush*, < ME *bulrysche*, *bolroysche*, < *bole*, bole, stem of a tree (cf *bulmark*) (less prob < *bul*, *bol*, mod E. *bull*, implying 'large'), + *rysche*, etc., mod. E. *rush*] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes. It is very indefinitely used. Thus, while Johnson says the *bulrush* is without knots, Dryden ("Me leger and Atalanta") calls it "the knotty *bulrush*." Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's tail or reed mat), but it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured (See *Scirpus*). In the United States the name is commonly given to species of *Juncus*. The *bulrush* of Egypt (Ex. ii 3) is the papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*

bulrushy (bul'rush-i), a [*bulrush* + -y] Abounding in *bulrushes*, pertaining to or resembling *bulrushes*

bulse (buls), n [*Pg bolsa* = *Sp bolsa* = It *borsa* = F *bourse*, < ML *bursa*, a purse see *burse*, *bourse*, *purse*] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables, hence, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables

Presents of shawls and silks *bulse* of diamonds and bags of guineas *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii

*bulst*¹ (bult), n [E dial, perhaps a var of *bolst*¹, q v] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the common flounder

*bulst*², r t An obsolete (Middle English) form of *bolst*

bultelt, n Same as *boulte*¹²

bultert, n An obsolete form of *bolter*²

bulrow (bul'tō), n [Said to be < *bul*, implying 'large,' + *row*, haul] A mode of fishing for cod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, practised on the Newfoundland banks

bulsty (bul'ti), n Same as *bolst*

bulwark (bul'wark), n [Early mod E also *bulwark*, *bulwark*, *bulwerk*, < ME *bulwerk*, of D or Scand origin MD *bolwerk*, D and Flom *bolwerk* = MLG LG *bolwerk* = late MHG *bolwerk*, *bolwerk*, *bolwerk*, *bolwerk*, G *bolwerk*. (> Pol *bolwark* = Russ *bolovsk* = OF *bollewerque*, *bollewerch*, *bollewerch*, *bollewerch*, *bollewerch*, *bollewerch*, F *bollewerch*, > Sp *Pg baluarte* = It *baluarte*, *baluardo*, *baluardo*, *belluardo*, *belluardo*, now *baluardo* = ML *boluardus*, *boluctus* = E *bolleward*, q v) = Sw *bolwerk*, OSw *bolwark* = Dan *bulwark*, ODan *bulwerk*, *bulwerk*, *bulwerk*, *bolwerk*, *bulwerk* < MD *bol*, the bole or trunk of a tree, = MLG *bol*, *bolle*, *bale* = MHG *bol*, G *bohle*, a thick plank, = OSw *bol*, *bul*, Sw *bäl* = ODan *Dau bul*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + MD D, etc., *werk* = E *work*. The word is thus lit 'bole-work,' a construction of logs; cf the equiv MD *block-werk*, lit 'block-work.' The MHG is explained as also an engine for throwing missiles, a catapult, as if related to MHG *bolcr*, a catapult, G *bolle*, a small cannon, < OIHG *bolōn*, MHG *bolcn*, *boln*, roll, throw, sling, = MD *bolten*, roll, throw, D *bolten*, haul, hale, from the same ult source as *bole* see *bole*¹] 1 Originally, a barrier formed of logs, beams, boards, hurdles, or other materials, for the obstruction of a passage or defense of a place, now, specifically, in fort, a rampart, a mound of earth carried around a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc., a fortification

My sayde Lorde of Winchester, to the entent to dis- turbe my sayde Lorde of Gloucester goyng to the Kyng, pur- posing his deth, in cause he had gone that waye, sette men of armys and archers at the end of London bridge next Suthwerke, and in forbearing of the Kyngs hygh waye, lette drawe the chayne of the stulps there, and set vp pipes and hurdylls in maner and fourme of *bulwarks*, and sette men in chambers, sclers and wyndowes with bowys and arrowys, to y^e entent of fynall destruction of my sayd Lorde of Gloucester *res p rion*

Arnold's Chronicle 1502 (ed 1811), p 287

It is the strongest towne of walles, towres, *bulwerke*, watches, and wardes that ever I sawe in all my lyfe *Syr R Guylford*, Pilgrimage, p 10

Its once grim *bulwarks* turned to lovers' walks *Lowell*, Cathedral

2 Naut, a close barrier running around a ship or a part of it, above the level of the deck, and consisting of boarding nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads—3 That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind, a screen or shelter, means of protection and safety

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament, the floating *bulwark* of our island *Blackstone*, Com, I 418.

Aristotle and Demosthenes are in themselves *bulwarks* of power, many hosts lie in those two names *De Quincey*, Style, iii

4† pl Pads or defenses to protect the limbs against the chafing of armor *Wright*—Syn. 1. See fortification

bulwark (bul'wark), v. t. [= MD *bolwercken*, D *bolwerken* = MLG *bolwerken*, from the noun] To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; secure by a fortification, protect.

Some proud city, *bulwark* d round and arm d With rising towers *Glover*, I Conidas, viii

Bulweria (bul-wē'ī-ā), n [NL, from the proper name *Bulwer*] A genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae*, based upon *B. columbina*, a small whole-colored fuliginous species about 10 inches long, the wings 8, the tail 4½ and cuneate, with graduated rectrices, inhabiting the Canary islands, etc. The genus is intermediate between *Betrelata* and the small petrels known as Mother Carey's chicks

*bum*¹ (bum, earlier bōm), v, pret. and pp *bummed*, ppr *bumming* [*ME bumen*, *bommen*, *bumben*, *bomben* (see *bomb*¹, a var form), hum, buzz, guzzle (= D *bommen* = G *bunnen*, hum, buzz, cf *leel bumba*, a drum), an imitative word, the earlier representative of *boom*¹ see *boom*¹, *bumble*, *bump*¹] I. intrans 1 To make a hollow noise, boom, hum, buzz *Mars-ton*—2 To rush with a murmuring sound—3† To guzzle; drink

(Thus at noon is a mung that no work ne vseth, He abyeth wcl the bet [betta] that *bommeth*, not to ofte *Piers Plouman* (A), vii 139

And who so *bumbled* [var *bommeth*] therof [of the bestre ale] boughte it ther after *Piers Plouman* (B), v 223

A galoun for a gote *Piers Plouman* (B), v 223

4 To sponge on others for a living, lead an idle or dissolute life [Colloq]

II. trans 1 To dum [Prov Eng]—2 To spin (a top)—3 [Cf *bump*²] To strike, beat *bum*¹ (bum), n [*bum*¹, v] 1 An imitative word expressive of a droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee, a hum [Rare]

I ha known Twenty such in each a piced up, and made whole, Without a *bum* of noise *B. Johnson*, Magnetick Lady

2† A drink—3 [Cf *bum*¹, v, 4, and *bumm*, n, 2] A drunken loafer, one who leads an idle, dissolute life, a bummer [Colloq]—4 A drunken spree, a debauch [Colloq and vulgar, U S] Hence—5 A convivial meeting [Local, U S]

*bum*² (bum), n [Contr of *bottom*] The buttocks, the part of the body on which one sits *Shak*

*bum*³ (bum), n [Short for *bumbastiff*] A *bumbailiff*, the follower or assistant of a bailiff [Prov Eng]

bumbastus (bi-mas'tus), n [L, < Gk *βουμαστος*, also *βουμαστος*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes] A kind of vine

bumbt, v and n An obsolete form of *boom*¹

bumbailiff (bum-ba'lif), n [Prop a dial or colloq term, equiv to *bailiff*, with a contemptuous prefix of uncertain origin, prob *bum*¹, r, dun, bailiffs being best known and most disliked in their office of arresting for debt and making executions, or perhaps *bum*¹, n, as a term of contempt (cf *bum*³) Some assume the prefix to be *bum*², in humorous allusion to a mode of "attaching" the person of a fleeing offender. Blackstone's suggestion that the term is a corruption of *bound-bailiff* is not supported.] An under-bailiff, a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions [Vulgar]

I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, *bumbastiffs*, and little great men *Trimm*, Knickerbocker p 156

bumbard (bum'bärd), n. and v. An obsolete form of *bombard*

bumbarel (bum'bär'el), n A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*

bumbast (bum'bäst), n An obsolete form of *bombast*

bumbazed (bum-bäzd'), pp [Cf *bamboozle*] Amazed, confused, stupefied [Scotch]

bumbee (bum'bē), n [*bum*¹ + *bee*] A *bumblebee* [Scotch]

bumbelo (bum'bē-lō), n. Same as *bombolo*

bumble (bum'bl), v t, pret. and pp *bumbled*, ppr *bumbling* [= E dial and Sc *bummle*, *bummel*, < ME *bumbelen* (= OD *bommelen* = LG *bummeln*), freq of *bunnen*, hum see *bum*¹.] 1† To make a humming noise; boom, cry like a bittorn.

As a bytours *bumblieth* in the mire *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l 116.

2. To make a splash in the sea. [Shetland]
—3† To scold.—4. To start off quickly [Prov Eng.]

bumble (bum'bl), *n* [*< bumble, v. Cf. bummle*]
1. A bittorn, *Botaurus stellaris* [Local, Eng.]
—2. A bumblebee. Also *bombell*, *bummle* [Scotch.]

bumblebee (bum'bl-bē), *n* A large hairy social bee of the family *Apidae*, subfamily *Socialinae*, and genus *Bombus*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. There are upward of 60 species in North America alone. Like other social bees, these have males, females and drones, and live in larger or smaller communities in underground burrows, or beneath stones, soda, stumps, etc., but they also use the nests of other animals, as mice or birds. See *Bombus*, and *cut und Hymenoptera*. Also called *humblebee*, and dialectally *bum bee*, *bumble*, *bumbler*, *bombell*, and *bummle*.



Bumblebee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*), natural size

bumbleberry (bum'bl-ber'i), *n* [*< bumble + berry*]. The blackberry so called, and also *bumblekite* and *black-bowwower*, in allusion to the effect of blackberries in producing wind in the stomach. [Prov Eng.]

bumbledom (bum'bl-dum), *n* [From *Mr Bumble*, the beadle, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist"] Fussy official pomposity a sarcastic term applied especially to members of petty corporations, as vestries in England, and implying pretentious inefficiency.

bumblefoot (bum'bl-fut), *n* 1 A disease in the feet of domestic fowls, especially of the heavier breeds. It consists in a large, soft swelling of the ball of the foot, which is inclined to suppurate and is usually caused by jumping from too high a perch to a hard floor. Hence.—2. A club-foot. [In this sense, *bumble-foot*].

She died mostly along of Mr Malon's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a fighting on the stairs, and she was a step below him and he, being drunk and bumble footed too, lost his balance, and down they come together. *H. Knollys, Ravenshoe, xli*

bumble-footed (bum'bl-fūt'ed) *n* A club-footed *bumblekite* (bum'bl-kīt), *n* [*< bumble + kite*, the belly] The blackberry. See *bumbleberry* [North Eng and Scotch]

bumpuppuist (bum'bl-pup'ist), *n* [*< bumpuppuist + -ist*] In *whist*, one who plays bumpuppuist, one who imagines that he can play whist, and undertakes to do so.

The *bumpuppuist* only admires his own eccentricities. *Pembridge, Whist or Bumblepuppy* (1883), p. 2

bumpuppuist (bum'bl-pup'ist), *n* 1 The game of nine-holes [Prov Eng]—2 In *whist*, a manner of playing "either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both" (*Pembridge*)

Between the worst whist and the best *bumpuppuist* it is almost impossible to draw the line. Other elementary forms, *protona*, for instance, are often so much alike that it is difficult to decide whether they are plants or animals. *Pembridge, Whist or Bumblepuppy* (1883), p. 1

bumbler (bum'blér), *n* A bumblebee
bumbler-box (bum'blér-boks), *n* A wooden toy used by boys to hold bumblebees
bumbles (bum'blz), *n pl* [E dial] 1 Rushes—2 A kind of blinkers *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]

bumble-staff (bum'bl-stáf), *n* A thick stick [North Eng]

bumbot (bum'bō), *n* A drink made of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg

[He] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward room, round a table well stored with *bumbot* and wine. *Smollett, Roderick Random xxiv*

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n*. [= Dan. *bumbaad*, appar. *< D. "bumboat"*, a very wide boat used by fishers in South Holland and Flanders, also for taking a pilot to a ship. *Roding, Marine Diet* (Wedgwood), prob. *< D. bun*, a cauf or receptacle for keeping fish alive, *OD bon*, a chest, box, cask (cf. MD *bunne*, *bonne*, a hatchway), + *boot*, boat. Or perhaps orig. *D. "boomboat"*, equiv. to MD. *D. boomship* (= MLG *boomschip*, LG *boomschiff* = G *boomschiff*), a boat made out of a single tree, a fisherman's boat, canoe, *< boom*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *schip* = E. *ship* see *beam*, *boom*, and *ship*] A boat used in peddling fresh vegetables, fruit, and small wares among the vessels lying in a harbor or roadstead.

The Captain again the letter hath read
Which the *bun boat* woman brought out to Spithead
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 155

Bumboat Act, an English statute of 1761 (2 Geo III, c 28) for the suppression of thieving, etc., by the proprietors of bumboats and other craft on the Thames. It required the registration of such vessels.

bumbolo (bum'bō-lō), *n* Same as *bombolo*

bumby (bum'bi), *n* 1 Stagnant filth.—2 A closet or hole for lumber *Hallwell* [Prov Eng (Norfolk and Suffolk)]

bum-clock (bum'klok), *n* [E dial, *< bum* + *clock*], make a noise see *clock*, *cluck*.] An insect which bums or hums, as a *chalcid* or bee. The *bun clock* hummed with lazy drone. *Burns, Two Bells I 231*

Bumelia (bū-mē'hā), *n* [L, *< Gr βομυλία*, a large kind of ash, *< βοῦς*, ox, in comp. implying 'large', + *μυλία*, ash, ash-tree.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceae*. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, are natives of the West Indies, and are called there *bandad* *bully tree*. The fruit of *B. lucida* is said to be useful in dysentery.

bumkin (bum'kin), *n*. [*< MD boomken* (= G *baumchen*), a little tree, also prob. used in the sense of little boom or beam, *< boom*, a tree, bar, boom, + *dim -ken* see *boom* and *-kin* Cf. *bumpkin*]. *Naut* (a) Formerly, a short boom projecting from each side of the bow of a ship, to extend the weather-clew of the foresail. (b) A short beam of wood or iron projecting from each quarter of a vessel, to which the main-brace and maintop-sail brack-blocks are fastened. (c) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, used to extend the clew of the after-sail. Also written *boomkin*, *bumpkin*.

We drifted fairly into the Lorient breaking off her starboard *bumpkin*, and one or two stanchions above the deck. *R. H. Dana, Jr, Before the Mast p 126*

bummalo, **bummaloti** (bum'a-lō, bum-a-lō'ti), *n* [E Ind] A small, glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, of about the size of a smelt, found on all the coasts of southern Asia, which when dried is much used as a relish by both Europeans and Indians, and facetiously called *Bombay duck*. It is the *Harpodon nehereus*, of the family *Scopelidae*.

bummaree (bum'a-rē), *n* [Said to be a corruption of *b. bonni marée*, good fresh sea-fish *bonne*, fem of *bon*, good (see *bon*), *marée*, salt-water fish, *< maree*, tide, *< L. mare*, *f. mer*, sea, = E *mer*]. A name given to a class of speculating traders at Billingsgate market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and sell them again to smaller dealers.

bummel (bum'l), *v* and *n*. See *bummle*

bummer (bum'er), *n* [*< bum*, *v*, 1, 4, + *-er*] Cf. *bum*, *n*, 3, and *bummle*, *n*, 2] 1 An idle, worthless fellow, especially one who sponges on others for a living, a dissolute fellow, a loafer, a tramp, in United States political slang, a low politician, a heeler, a "boy"—2 During the civil war in the United States, a camp-follower or a plundering straggler.

The alarming intrusion at the front of individuals of a class designated as *bummers*. *N. A. Rev, (XVIII 439)*

bummery, *n* An obsolete form of *bottomy*
bummie (bum'i), *v* *pret* and *pp bummied*, *ppr bummiling* [A dial form of *bumble*] 1 To bumble.—2 To blunder [North Eng]

bummle (bum'l), *n* [See also (in det 1) *bummel*, *bombell* = E *bumble* see *bumble*, *n* Cf. *bum*, *n*, 3] 1 A bumblebee.—2 An idle fellow, a drone.

bump (bump), *v*, *i* [First in early mod E, appar. a var. of *bum*, *bumb*, *bomb*, cf. the freq. *bumble*. Cf. *W. bump*, a hollow sound, a boom, hence *aderyn y bump*, the bittern (*aderyn*, a bud), also called *bump y gois* (*cois*, a bog, fen). Of imitative origin see *boom*, *bum*, *bomb*, *bomb*, *bumble*, etc.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern, boom. *Dryden*

bump (bump), *n* [*< bump*, *i*] A booming, hollow noise.

The bitter with his *bump*. *Skelton, Phyllip Sparowe, I 432*

bump (bump), *v* [First in early mod E prob developed from *bump*, which, as orig imitative, is closely related to *bum*, boom, also strike. Cf. *ODan bump*, strike with the clenched fist, *Dan bump*, thump. Cf. also *W. pumpe*, thump, bang (*pump*, a round mass, a lump), = Ir *bucmair*, I strike, gash, cut, = Gael *bum*, strike, Ir Gael *beum*, a stroke, blow, = Corn *bum*, a blow. Cf. *bump*, *n*, and *bonce*] 1 *trans* 1 To cause to come in violent contact, bring into concussion, knock, strike, thump as, to *bump* one's head against a wall. *Bump'd the ice into three several stars* *Tennyson, The Epic*

2 In *English boat-racing*, to touch (the stern of a boat ahead) with the bow of the following boat. See *extract*.

[Classic *canus* being a very narrow stream scarcely wider than a canal, it is impossible for the boats to race side by side. The following expedient has therefore been adopted: they are drawn up in line, two lengths between each, and the contest consists in each boat endeavoring to touch with its bow the stern of the one before it which operation is called *bumping* and at the next race the bumper takes the place of the bumped.] *C. A. Bristed, English University, p 66*

II. intrans 1 To come forcibly in contact with something, strike heavily as, the vessel *bumped* against the wharf.—2 To ride without rising in the stirrups on a rough-trotting horse *Hallwell* [Prov Eng]—3 In *chem*, to give off vapor intermittently and with almost explosive violence, as some heated solutions. The vapor collects in large bubbles at the bottom and then bursts through the solution to the surface. 4† To form bumps or protuberances.

Long fruits fastened together by complex one right against another, with kernels *bumping* out micro the place in which they are combined. *Gerard, Herbar, p 1200, ed 1633*

bump (bump), *n* [*< bump*, *v*, the sense of 'a swelling' is derived from that of 'a blow' Cf. *Dan bump*, a thump, *ODan bump*, a thick-set fellow, *bumpet*, thick, fat] 1 A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle.

Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to. *Hook, Gilbert Shoney, I v*

2 In *English boat-racing*, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. See *bump*, *v*, 1, 2.

I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a *bump*. *Cambridge Sketches*

3 A swelling or protuberance, especially one caused by a blow.

A *bump* as big as a young cockle's stone. *Shak, R and J, I 8*

I had rather she should make *bumps* on my head, as big as my two fingers, than I would offend her. *B. Jonson, Fox and the Wolf, II 1*

Specifically.—4 The popular designation of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium, which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, etc., of the mind. Used ironically for the word *organ* employed by phrenologists as, the *bump* of veneration, acquisitiveness, etc.—5 The corner of the stock of a gun at the top of the heel-plate.

bump (bump), *n* [E dial] 1 A material used for coarse sheets [Prov Eng (Derbyshire and Yorkshire)]—2 In London, a sort of matting used for covering floors. *N and Q, 7th ser, III 307*

bumper (bum'pér), *n* [*< bump* + *-er*] 1 One who or that which bumps.—2 A log of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice, or anything similarly used, a tender.

bumper (bum'pér), *n* [Perhaps a corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a drinking-vessel (see *bombard*, *n*), associated with E dial *bumpsy*, tipsy, *bum*, ME *bommen*, guzzle, drink see *bum*] 1 A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially when drunk as a toast.

Fill a dozen *bumpers* to a dozen beauties, and she that floats atop is the maid that has been bedded by. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, III 3*

He froth'd his *bumpers* to the brim. *Tennyson, Death of the Old Year*

2 A crowded house at a theatrical benefit, or the like. **Bumper game**, a game in which the scoring is all on one side.

bumper (bum'pér), *v* *t* [*< bumper*, *n*] To fill to the brim. *Burns*

bumperize (bum'pér-iz), *v*, *i*, *pret* and *pp bumperized*, *ppr bumperizing* [*< bumper* + *-ize*] To drink bumpers [Rare]

Pleased to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after roll calling. *Gibson, Memoirs, p 68*

bumper-timber (bum'pér-tim'bér), *n* In some locomotives, a timber to which the cow-catcher or pilot is fastened, designed to receive the shock or blow of a collision.

bumping-post (bum'ping-pōst), *n* A timber fender or buffer, placed at the end of a railroad-track to prevent the cars from leaving the rails.

bumpkin, *n* Same as *bumkin*.

The tack of the fore-sail is made fast either to the stern or a small *bumpkin* eight inches long. *Spontaneous Gazetteer, p 630*

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n* [Prob a particular use of *bumpkin* = *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. *block* and *blockhead*, a stupid fellow] An awkward, clumsy rustic, a clown or country lout.

What a bumpkin he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*

bumpkinly (bump'kin-lī), *a* [*< bumpkin² + -ly¹*] Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown, clownish

It is a simple blundering, and yet conceited fellow who gives an air of bumpkinly romance to all he tells *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*

bumpsy (bump'si), *a* [*E dial*, cf *bump¹, drink¹*] Tipsy [*Prov Eng*]

bumptious (bump'shus), *a* [*A slang word*, prob *< bump², strike against, + -tious*] Offensively self-assertive, liable to give or take offense, disposed to quarrel, domineering, forward, pushing *Thackeray*

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nēs), *n* [*< bumptious + -ness*] The quality of being bumptious

Tom, notwithstanding his bumptiousness, felt friends with him at once *F. Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*

The peculiar bumptiousness of his (Hazlitt's) incapacity makes it particularly offensive

Louell, Study Windows, p. 352

bumpy (bum'pi), *a* [*< bump² + -y¹*] Having or marked by bumps, having a surface marked by bumps or protuberances

bumroll, *n* A sort of bustle [*Vulgar*]

I disabed mysel, from my hood and my farthingal, to these bumrolls and your whalebone bottle *B. Jonson, Poetaster, II 1*

burn-wood (burn'wud), *n* Same as *burn-wood*

burn¹, bunn (bun), *n* [*< ME burne, bonne, a cake, a small loaf* Origin obscure, cf *Ir bun-nog*, a vat of *bonnach*, an oaten cake, = Gael *bonnach*, > *Ir. bannock*, > *v* Skeat refers to OF dial *buque*, a kind of fritter (a particular use of OF *buque*, *buque*, a swelling caused by a blow see *bunion*), > dim *buquet*, *buquet*, mod *F. beignet*, a fritter] A slightly sweetened and flavored roll or biscuit, a sweet kind of bread baked in small cakes, generally round — *Bath bun*, a sort of light sweet roll, generally containing currants, etc., named from Bath, England

bun² (bun), *n* [Appar identical with *E dial boon²*, < *ME bone*, also *bunne*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Gael *bun*, a stump, stock, root, a short, squat person or animal, = *Ir. bun*, stock, root, bottom, = *Manx bun*, a thick end, butt-end, = *W. bun*, a spear-head The 2d and 3d senses may be of diff origin] 1 A dry stalk, the dry stalk of hemp stripped of its rind — 2 The tail of a hare — 3 A rabbit Also called *bunny* [*Prov Eng*]

bun³ (bun), *n* [Origin obscure] A flat-bottomed boat square at both ends [*Canadian*]

bunce (buns), *intery* [Perhaps a corruption of *L. bonus*, good] Extra profit, bonus used as an exclamation by boys The cry "Bunce!" when something is found by another gives the right to half of what is discovered

bunch¹ (bunch), *n* [Early mod *E* also sometimes *bounch*, < *ME bunche*, a hump, prob < *Ice. bunki* = OSw and Sw dial *bunke* = Norw *bunke* = Dan *bunke*, a heap, pile see *bunk*, of which *bunch* may be considered an assimilated form Perhaps ult connected with the verb *bunch*, strike see *bunch²*] 1 A protuberance, a hunch, a knob or lump [Now rare]

Gobba [It], a bunch, a knob or crook back, a crook *Florio* (1598)

They will carry their treasures upon the bunches of camels *Isa xxx 6*

2 A cluster, collection, or tuft of things of the same kind connected in growth or joined together mechanically as, a bunch of grapes, a bunch of feathers on a hat

On his arm a bunch of keys he bore *Spranger, F. Q., I viii 30*

3 More generally, a cluster or aggregate of any kind used specifically of ducks, in the sense of a small flock

They are a bunch of the most boisterous rascals Disorder ever made *Fletcher, Wit without Money, v 2*

After the bunch of ducks have been shot at they fly a long distance and do not alight within sight *Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 218*

4 In *mining*, a small mass of ore See *bunchy*, 3, and *pocket* — 5 In *flax-manuf*, three bundles or 180,000 yards of linen yarn — 6 A unit of tale for ovens, reeds, teazels, and the like, with no general or fixed sense — *Bunch of fives*, in *phantom* the fist with the five fingers clenched for striking as, he gave him his bunch of fives (that is, struck him with his fist) [*Slang*]

bunch¹ (bunch), *i* [*< bunch¹, n*] *I. intrans* To swell out in a protuberance, be protuberant or round

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end *Woodward, Fossils*

II. trans. To make a bunch or bunches of, bring together into a bunch or aggregate; concentrate as, to bunch ballots for distribution; to bunch profits, to bunch the hits in a game of base-ball

[Colloquial among cool and bunches leaves *Krato, Eudymion, 1*

bunch² (bunch), *r. t* [*< ME bunchen, bonchen*, beat, strike, cf *D. bonken*, beat, belabor, Dan *banka*, Norw. *banka*, beat, Ice. *banga*, OSw *banga*, *bunga*, strike see *bang¹* and *bung²* See *bunch¹, n*, and cf *bump²*, which includes the meanings of *bunch¹* and *bunch²* Not related to *punch* in this sense] To beat, strike

Thet bonchen theire bustis with fistis *Lydgate (Halliwell)*

I bunche, I beate, je pousse *H. buncheth me and beateh me* *Palsgrave*

bunch-backed (bunch'bakt), *a* Hunch-backed as, "foul bunch-back'd toad," *Shak*, *Rich III*, iv 4

bunch-berry (bunch'ber'i), *n*. 1 A common name of the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*, on account of its dense clusters of bright-red berries. — 2 The fruit of the *Rubus saxatilis* *Halliwell*. [*Prov Eng* (*Craven*)]

bunch-flower (bunch'flou'ər), *n* The *Melan-thrum Virginicum*, a lilaceous plant of the United States, with grass-like leaves and a tall stem with a broad panicle of small greenish flowers

bunch-grass (bunch'gras), *n* A name given to many different grasses of the Rocky Mountain region and westward, usually growing in distinct clumps The more abundant are *Poa tenuifolia*, *Oxytropis cuspidata*, *Lecturus scabrata*, and species of *Stipa* and *Agropyron*

bunchiness (bun'chī-nēs), *n* [*< bunchy + -ness*] The state of being bunchy, or of growing in bunches

bunch-whale (bunch'hwal), *n* A whale of the genus *Megaptera*, a humpback whale

bunchy (bun'chi), *a* [*< bunch + -y¹*] 1 Having or being like a bunch or hunch, having knobs or protuberances as, "an unshapen bunchy spear," *Phaen*, *Eneid*, ix

[Chiefly particularly affect great length of cord, which does not improve the water's appearance as it makes the kilt too bunchy *Pop Sci Mo*, XXX 206]

2 Growing or existing in bunches, having or formed of bunches as, "his bunchy tail," *N. Grew*, *Museum Specieally* — 3 In *mining*, said of a lode when the ore is irregularly distributed throughout in small masses or "pockets"

bunco, *n* See *bunko*

buncombe, bunkum (bung'kum), *n* [*< Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina see extract from *Bartlett*, below] Empty talk, pointless speechmaking, balderdash

When a critter talks for talk's sake, fist to have a speech in the paper toward to home, and not for any other earthly puppus but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum* *Haldubron*

To talk for Buncombe, to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present

The origin of the phrase, 'talking for Buncombe,' is thus related in Wheeler's 'History of North Carolina' Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience Many members left the hall Very naively he told those who remained that they might go too he should speak for some time, but he was only 'talking for Buncombe' *Bartlett*

bund (bund), *n* [Anglo-Ind, also written *band* (pron bund), repr Hind *band*, a dam, dike, causeway, embankment, a particular use of *band*, a band, bond, tie, imprisonment; in all uses also spelled *bandh*, < *Skt* √ *bandh* = *E. bind*, tie] In India and the East generally, an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a river-front or seaside, an esplanade.

bunder¹ (bun'dər), *n* [*E Ind*] A surf-boat in use at Bombay and along the Malabar coast Also called *bunder-boat*

bunder² (bun'dər), *n* [Also written *bhunder*, < Hind. *bandar*, also *bānā*, a monkey, ape, baboon] The common rhesus or other East Indian monkey.

bunder³ (bun'dər), *n* [*E Ind*] A term used in the East for a canard

bunder-boat (bun'dər-hōt), *n* Same as *bunder¹*

Bundesrath, Bundesrat (būn'des-rat), *n* [*G*; < *bundes*, gen of *bund*, a league (see *bundle*), + *rath*, *rat*, council, counsel, etc., OHG, MHG *rāt* (= AS. *ræd*, ME *rede*, *E. rede*, *read* (obs.), council) see *read¹, n*] 1 The federal council of the German empire, exercising legislative

functions in combination with the Reichstag, and consisting of 58 members representing the 26 states of the empire. In the Bundesrath each state votes as a unit, the imperial chancellor being president

2. In Switzerland, the federal council, exercising executive and administrative functions, and composed of 7 members

bundle (bun'dl), *n*. [*< ME bundel* (also dim. *bundelet*), < AS **bundel* (not found) (= *D. bundel*, *bundel* = *G. bundel*), a bundle, dim of **bund*, ONorth pl *bunda*, a bundle (= *D. bond*, usually *verbond*, a bond, covenant, league, = *MLG. bunt*, a band, a bundle, = *MHG. bunt*, *G. bund*, a bundle, truss, also a tie, bond, league, union, etc., > Dan *bundt* = Sw *bundt*, a bundle), < *bindan* (pp *bunden*) = *G. binden*, etc., > *bind*, < *bind*, and cf *bond¹*] 1 A number of things bound together, anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling, a package, a roll as, a bundle of lace, a bundle of hay

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a bundle, no strength could bend *Goldsmith, Essays, ix*

The optic nerve is a great bundle of telegraph wires, each carrying its own message undisturbed by the rest *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I 244*

Hence — 2 A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership — 3 In *bot*, a fascicular aggregation of one or more elementary tissues traversing other tissues The bundle may be either vascular (composed of vessels only) or fibrovascular (containing both fibrous and vascular tissues), and is usually surrounded by a layer of parenchyma, or soft cellular tissue, called the *bundle sheath*

"Concentric bundles occur in many vascular cryptogams *Knorr, Brit*, XII 18

4 In *paper-making*, two reams of printing-paper or brown paper established by a statute of George I — 5 In *spinning*, twenty hanks or 6,000 yards of linen yarn (*bundle* is also used as a unit of weight for straw, and of tale for barrel hoops, but without any fixed value A bundle of bast ropes is ten, by a statute of Charles II) *Closed bundle*, in *bot*, a fibrovascular bundle which is wholly formed of woody and bast tissue, without a cambium layer, and is therefore incapable of further growth — *Collateral bundle*, in *bot*, a fibrovascular bundle consisting of a strand of woody tissue and another of bast, side by side — *Concentric bundle*, in *bot*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the woody tissue, as is common in vascular cryptogams, or the reverse

bundle (bun'dl), *r*, pret and pp *bundled*, ppr *bundling* [*< bundh, n*] *I. trans* 1 To tie or bind in a bundle or roll often followed by *up* as, to bundle up clothes

Their trains *bundled up* into a heap behind, and rustling at every motion *Goldsmith, Vicar*, iv

2 To place or dispose of in a hurried, uncere-monious manner

They unmercifully *bundled me* and my gallant second into our own hackney coach

Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II 111

To *bundle off*, to send (a person) off in a hurry, get rid of unceremoniously as, the children were *bundled off* to bed — To *bundle out*, to expel summarily as, I *bundled him out of doors*

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave *Dickens*

II. intrans 1 To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously often with *off*

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then?

Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, v 3

See the savages *bundle back* into their canoes *St Nicholas*, XI 377

2 In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping

Stopping occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle with the Yankee lasses* *Irvine, Knickerbocker*, p. 296

bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil'ər), *n* Same as *clustered column* (which see, under *column*)

bundle-sheath (bun'dl-shēth), *n* See *bundle*, *n*, 3

bung¹ (bung), *n* [*< ME bunge*, of uncertain origin, the *W. bing*, an orifice, a bung (cf OGael. *bunne* = *Ir. bunne*, a tap, spigot, spout), prob from *E. Cf. OD. bonne*, MD *bonde* (> *F. bonde*), a bung; MD *bomme¹*, D *bom¹*, dim. *bommel*, a bung, MD *bomme²*, D *bom²*, a drum; MD. *bunghe*, *bonghe* = *MLG. bunge*, a drum (MLG. *bungen*, beat a drum: see *bung²*). The *E.* word seems to have taken the form of MD. *bunghe* (with equiv *bomme²*), a drum, with the sense of MD *bonde* (with equiv *bommel*), a bung] 1 A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it

is filled — 2. The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, a bung-hole. — 3† A pickpocket; a sharper

Away, you outpurse rascal! you filthy bung, away!
Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 4

4. A brewer. [Eng. slang] — 5 A pile of seggars or setters in a porcelain-kiln

bung¹ (bung), *v t* [*< bung¹, n*] To stop the orifice of with a bung, close

All entries to the soul are so stopped and bunged up
Hammond, Works, IV 679

bung² (bung), *v t* [Commonly regarded as a particular use of *bung¹, v.*, but cf *MLG. bungen* = *MHG. bungen*, beat a drum, *G dial. bungen*, bungen, strike (freq *bungen*, beat), = *OSw. bunga*, strike see *bunch²* Cf *bungle, bang¹*] To beat severely, exhaust by hard blows or strenuous effort, bruise; maul used chiefly in the phrase *bunged up* as, he was all *bunged up* in the fight, the day's work has completely *bunged me up* [Slang]

bungall (bun'gal), *n* [*< Ir. bunm*, a coin, + *galla*, foreign, English, *< gall*, a foreigner, Englishman] A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth At one time it passed for sixpence, at another for twopenney, and ultimately for a penny

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n* [Anglo-Ind, *< Hmd. banglā* (Pers. *banglā*), a thatched cottage, a bungalow, lit. belonging to Bengal, Bengalese



Bungalow on Penang Hills

(house), *< Banga*, Bengal Cf *Bengal*] In India, a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda, in the East generally, any one-storied dwelling provided with verandas

It [the road] leads to Faatana, a regular square. Indian *bungalows* with thatched roofs, verandas covered with creepers, windows opening to the ground, and steps leading to the garden on every side

Lady Brasen, Voyage of Sunbeam, I xlv

Dak-bungalow, a house for travelers, such as are constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the high roads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. The government charges each traveler one rupee (about forty cents) a day for the use of the bungalow

Bungarus (bung'ga-rus), *n* [Also *Bongarus*, NL, from the native name *bungar* or *bongar*] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naga*, though the neck is not so dilatible. In the *Bungarus fasciatus*, the rock serpent, the head is flat and short the muzzle round and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. Color is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of dirty black. Also *Bungarus*

bung-drawer (bung'dra'ēr), *n* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for removing the bung from a cask [Local, Eng.]

bungerlyt, *a* [A var of *bunglety*, *< bungle + -ly*] Bungling, clumsy

Oftentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness
Rev T Adams, Works, II 43

bungersome (bung'gēr-sum), *a* [A dual var of *bunglesome*] Clumsy *Grose* [Prov Eng.]

bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n* A hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung

bungle (bung'gl), *v t*, pret and pp *bungled*, ppr *bungling* [Prob equiv to **bongle* for *bangle*, freq of *bang¹*, beat, cf *G dial. bungeln*, strike, beat, freq of *bungen*, strike, *Sw dial. bangla*, work ineffectually, freq of *banka*, var *bonka*, *bunka*, strike, *OSw. bunga*, beat see *bang¹*, *bunch²*, *bung²*, and cf *botch²*, bungle, which also goes back to an original sense 'beat'] I. *intrans* To work or act in a clumsy, awkward, or blundering manner

Can you fail or bungle in your trade?

Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects, though they might sometimes bungle a little
Goldsmith, The Bee, No 1

II. *trans* To make or mend clumsily, botch, manage awkwardly or blunderingly, perform ineffectually

Botch and bungle up damnation
With patches, Shak, Hen V, II, 2

I had seen something of the world, and had contracted about the average bad habits of young men who have the sole care of themselves, and rather *bungle* the matter
C D Warner, Backlog Studies, p 81

bungle (bung'gl), *n* [*< bungle, v*] A clumsy performance, a piece of awkward work, a botch. *Ray*

bungler (bung'glēr), *n* One who bungles, a clumsy, awkward workman, one who performs without skill

If to be a dunce or a bungler in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such
Barrow

bunglesome (bung'gl-sum), *a* [*< bungle + -some*] Bungling, clumsy

bungling (bung'gling), *p a* [Ppr of *bungle, v*] 1. Prone to bungle, clumsy as, "this bungling wretch." *Oldham* — 2. Characterized by clumsiness, botched

Letters to me are not seldom opened and then sealed in a bungling manner before they come to my hands. *Saunders*

= *Syn. Ungainly, Unsmooth, etc.* See *awkward*

bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv* In a bungling manner, clumsily; awkwardly

bungo (bung'gō), *n* [Origin obscure] A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, and in the southern part of the United States *Bartlett*

bungo-tree (bung'gō-trē), *n* [*< bungo*, a native name, + *tree*] A leguminous tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thwaitesii*, yielding a fragrant gum

bung-starter (bung'star'tēr), *n* A kind of flat mallet for starting a wooden bung from the bung-hole

bung-stave (bung'stāv), *n* The stave of a barrel in which the bung-hole has been made

Bungtown copper. See *copper*

bung-vent (bung'vent), *n* A valve stopper designed to allow air to enter a cask without permitting the gases generated within it to escape, or the reverse

bunion, **bunyon** (bun'yōn), *n*. [Formerly also *bunian*, *bunnon*, *bunyan*, *< It. bugnon*, a knob, a boil or blain, aug of equiv *bugno*, prob *< OF. bugne*, *bugne*, a swelling, *F. bugne*, a bump, knob, swelling, perhaps *< Icel. bunga*, an elevation, allied to *bunk*, a heap see *bunch* and *bunk*] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a bursa, especially that over the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe. It may occur, however, over the corresponding joint of the fifth digit or more rarely over the apophysis

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n* [NL (*L. bunium* — *Pliny*), *< Gr. βουνιον*, a plant, perhaps the earthnut, cf *βουνιας*, a plant of the rape kind] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, with tuberous roots, natives of Europe and western Asia. *B. flaszowianum*, also called *earthnut hawk nut*, *kippernut* and *pignut*, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous and brown. See *earthnut*

bunk (bungk), *n* [Of Scandinavian origin, prob affected in sense by *bank*, dial *bank*, *bunk*, a bench *< (1)* Icel *bunks* = *OSw.* and *Sw dial. bunk* = *Norw. bunk* = *Dan. bunk*, a heap, pile (cf *MLG. bunk*, a bone, esp. one of the prominent bones of a large animal, = *OFries. bunk*, East Fries *bunke*, North Fries *bunk*, a bone), appar. the same as (2) *ODan. bunk*, a cargo stowed in the hold of a ship, the hold itself, the bilge, the bottom, = *OSw. bunk*, part of a ship, prob the hold, prob. also the same as (3) *ODan. bunk* = *Sw. bunk* = *Norw. bunk*, a broad, low milk-pail, and (4) *ODan. bunk*, the site of a building these forms being more or less confused with (5) Icel *bunga*, a slight elevation, = *Norw. bunga*, a little heap, *bung*, *bung*, *bunk*, a slight protuberance or dent, *bungutt*, *bunkutt*, dented, appar. connected (as *bump²*, a blow, with *bump²*, a protuberance, or as *bunch²* with *bunch¹*) with *Sw. bunga*, strike see *bunch²* and *bung²*, and cf *bunch¹*, which may be considered an assimilated form of *bunk* Cf *bulk*] 1. A wooden case or compartment in a vessel, a sleeping-cab, etc., and sometimes in a dwelling-house, used as a sleeping-berth

I should pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his bunk, and saw no more of it
H Kingsley, Ravenshoe, II (Dames)

2. A piece of timber placed across a sled to sustain a heavy weight [U S]

bunk (bungk), *v t* [*< bunk, n*] To occupy a bunk; hence, to occupy a bed, sleep as, the two boys *bunked* together

We turned in to bunk and mess with the crew forward
R H Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p 57

bunker¹ (bung'kēr), *n* [*< bunk + -er*] Cf *bunker²* in the sense of 'a bench, a seat'] 1

A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat.

— 2. A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle as, a coal-bunker (which see).

— 3. In the game of golf, a sand-hole anywhere on the grounds

bunker² (bung'kēr), *n* [Short for *mossbunker*, q v.] A menhaden

bunker-plate (bung'kēr-plāt), *n* An iron plate covering a hole in a ship's deck leading to the coal-bunker

bunko, bunco (bung'kō), *n* [Perhaps a corruption of *It. banco*, a bank or money-changer's stall, cf *bunk*, as related to *bank*] A swindle practised by two or more confederates upon a stranger (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends), who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized. Also called *bunko-game* [American slang or cant]

bunko (bung'kō), *v t* To victimize, as by a bunko-man [American slang or cant]

A Reading banker *bunked*
Philadelphia Times (1883), No 2892, p 2

bunko-game (bung'kō-gām), *n* Same as *bunko*

bunko-joint (bung'kō-jōint), *n* A house or rendezvous to which strangers are allured, and in which they are victimized, by bunko-men [American slang or cant]

bunko-man (bung'kō-man), *n* A person who practises the bunko swindle [American slang or cant]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr'ēr), *n* That one of the swindlers called bunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the bunko-joint or rendezvous [American slang or cant]

bunks (bungks), *n* The wild succory [Prov. Eng.]

bunkum, *n* See *buncombe*

bunn, *n* See *bun¹*

bunnel (bun'el), *n* [E dial dim of *bun²*, *n*] A dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes *Grose* [Prov Eng.]

bunney, *n* See *bunny¹*

bunniant, *n* An obsolete spelling of *bunian*

bunnings (bun'ingz), *n pl* [E dial] In lead-mining, a floor or staging of wood built across the lode over the miners' heads, and on which the refuse was thrown, so that the mine, originally begun as an open work, became covered over for its whole length, except under the "stowages" or windlasses. The same thing was repeated lower down the process being a sort of combination of the cast after cast method and of underground stoping. The process is no longer used. [Dr. Rhydderch, Eng.]

bunny¹ (bun'ī), *n*, pl *bunnies* (-iz) [E dial] A gully formed by water making its way over the edge of a cliff [Hampshire, Eng.]

bunny² (bun'ī), *n* [Dim of *bun²*, a rabbit] A pet name for a rabbit

bunny³ (bun'ī), *n* [E dial, also written *bunney* Cf *bunnon*] A swelling from a blow, a bump [Prov Eng.]

bunny⁴ (bun'ī), *n* Same as *bonny²*

bunnya, *n* See *bunya*

bunodont (bū'nō-dont), *a* [*< NL. bunodon(t)*, *< Gr. βουνον*, a hill, mound, + *ὀδων* (*odont*) = *E tooth*] In *odont*, having the crowns of the molar teeth elevated into tubercles, having tuberculate molars. In general, opposed to *lophodont*, specifically, having teeth of the pattern presented by the *Bunodonta*

Bunodonta (bu-no-don'tā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *bunodon* see *bunodont*] The most primitive type of the artiodactyls, continued to the present day by the non-ruminant or suilline quadrupeds of the families *Suidae* and *Hippopotamidae*, or the swine and hippopotamus

Bunotheria (bū-nō-thē'ri-ā), *n pl* [NL, *< Gr. βουνον*, a hill, mound, + *θηρ* (*ther*), a wild beast.] A superordinal group of mammals proposed by Cope to cover the whole of the carnivorous and insectivorous types of monodelphous mammals ancestrally related to existent forms

bunotherian (bū-nō-thē'ri-an), *a* [*< Bunotheria + -an*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Bunotheria* *E D Cope*

Bunsen burner, cell, filter-pump. See the nouns.

bunsenite (bun'sen-it), *n* [After the German chemist Robert W. Bunsen] Native nickel protoxide, occurring in isometric octahedral crystals of a green color. The name was also given to the gold telluride *krennerite*

bunt¹ (bunt), *v t* [*< ME. buntan*, of uncertain origin, cf *Bret. bounta*, *bunta*, push, shove, cf also *E. punt²*, push, and *but¹*] 1. To push with the horns or head, as a goat or a calf. — 2. To spring, rear [Prov Eng.]

bunt¹ (bunt), *n* [*< bunt¹, v i*] A push with the head, or the head and horns
bunt² (bunt), *n* [*< late ME bunt¹, of uncertain origin* It agrees in form with Dan. *bunt¹* = Sw *bunt*, a bundle (see *bundle*), in sense with Dan *bug*, Sw *buk*, a belly (cf. Dan *bug paa et seyl*, Sw *buk på ett vgg*, the bunt (lit. belly) of a sail see *boul¹*), or with Dan *bugt* = Sw *bugt*, a bend, *> E bout*, a bend, turn, etc. see *bout¹*, *bought¹*, and *bight*] The middle part of a square sail, also, the middle, baggy part of a net, etc.

In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the *bunt*
R II Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26

bunt² (bunt), *v i* [*< bunt², n*] To swell out, bolly, as a sail
bunt³ (bunt), *v t* [*< ME *buntan, bonten, sift, perhaps a var. of buntan, sift, bolt see bolt²*] To sift [*Prov Eng*]

bunt⁴ (bunt), *n* [Perhaps a dial form of *burnt*, as used in comp. *bunt-car* for *burnt-car*, etc.]
 1. A smut which infests and destroys the kernels of wheat, an ustilaginous fungus, *Tilletia caries*, which causes serious damage in Europe, and is becoming troublesome in America. The common smut of wheat and oats in the United States is *Ustilago carbo*, and is not called *bunt*. Also called *bladder brand*.
 2. A name sometimes given to the puffball, *Lycoperdon*

buntbok (bunt'bok), *n* Same as *bontebok*
bunt-ear (bunt'er), *n* [See *bunt⁴*] A name for the smut of wheat, oats, etc. (*Ustilago segetum*)
bunted (bunt'ed), *a* [*< bunt⁴ + -ed*] Affected with bunt, containing the parasitic fungus which causes bunt

Extra usually the *bunted* grain is plumper *Cooke*

bunter (bunt'er), *n* [*E. dial.*] A woman who picks up rags in the streets, hence, a low, vulgar woman [*Prov Eng. or slang*]

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House *Goldsmith, Essays, xv*

bunter-sandstein (bun'tér-sánd'stín), *n* [*G. bunter sandstein, lit. variegated sandstone* *bunt*, spotted, variegated (see *bunting⁴*), *sandstein* = *E. sandstone*] A German name for the New Red Sandstone. See *sandstone*

bunt-gasket (bunt'gas'ket), *n* The gasket which confines the bunt of a square sail when furled. Formerly called *breast-gasket*

bunting¹ (bun'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bunt¹*, *v*.]
 1. The act of pushing, as with the horns or head, butting—2. A game among boys, played with sticks and a small piece of wood cut lengthwise *Hallucell* [*Prov Eng*].—3. A large piece of timber, a heavy support for machinery or other structures

bunting² (bun'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bunt²*, *v*.]
 The act of swelling out, as a sail

bunting³ (bun'ting), *n* [Verbal *n* of *bunt³*, *v*.]
 Sifting

bunting⁴ (bun'ting), *n* [*< ME buntynge, bountynge* (also *buntyle* for *buntel*, of which *Se buntlin* is a dim form), cf. NL (ML ?) "*buntinga*, [*G*] gersthammer," i. e., yellowhammer (Heinrich, Thesaurus, Augsburg, 1616), from *E*, or else from an unrecorded *G* or *LG* cognate, appar. named, with ref. to its spotted or speckled plumage, *< *bunt*, not recorded in ME (*< MLG bunt, bont, LG bunt* = MD *D bont* = MHG *G bunt*), spotted, speckled, variegated, pied (perhaps *< L punctus*, ML also *puntus*, pierced, pricked (dotted), pp of *pungere*, pierce, prick see *point*, *punctuate*), + *-ing³* Cf. *bunting-crow*, *G. bunt-drossel*, etc.] 1. The popular name of a number of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and family *Fringillidae*.



Corn-bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*)

One of the commonest in Europe is *E. hortulana*, the corn bunting or bunting lark. The yellow bunting or yellow hammer is *E. citrinella*, the cliff bunting, *E. citris*, the ortolan bunting, *E. hortulana*, the black headed bunting, *E. schachatus*, etc. These are all the European species to which the name properly pertains. There are many others, all belonging to the old world

2. By extension, a name given indefinitely and indiscriminately to a great number of emberizine and fringilline birds of all countries, and also to some birds not of the family *Fringillidae*. Examples are the lark bunting, of the genus *Plectrophenax*, the snow bunting, *P. nivalis*, the small American sparrows of the genus *Spizella*, the American black throated bunting, *Spiza americana*, the cow bunting, *Molothrus pecorus*, the rice bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*—3. *Bay-winged bunting* See *bay-winged*—4. *Clay-colored bunting*, of North America, the *Spizella pallida*, a small bird closely resembling the chipping sparrow

bunting⁵ (bun'ting), *n* [Also *buntine*. Origin uncertain, perhaps orig. meaning bunting or bolting-cloth. see *bunting³* There is no evidence to connect the word with *G. bunt*, variegated] 1. A light woolen stuff very loosely woven. It is the material out of which flags of all kinds are usually made. A variety of bunting is also in use for women's dresses, it is warm, and drapes well

2. Flags, especially a vessel's flags, collectively
bunting-crow (bun'ting-kro), *n* [Appar. *< bunting⁴ + crow²*, but said to be a modification of *D. bonte kraai* *bunt*, spotted (see *bunting⁴*), *kraai* = *E. crow²*] The hooded crow, *Corvus corax*

bunting-finch (bun'ting-finch), *n* A loose book-name of numerous American fringilline birds of the genera *Passercella*, *Passerculus*, *Zonotrichia*, *Spizella*, etc.

bunting-iron (bun'ting-í-ern), *n*. A glass-blowers' tube

bunting-lark (bun'ting-lärk), *n* The common bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*

bunt-jigger (bunt'jig'er), *n* *Naut.*, a small purchase used to rouse up the bunt of a sail in furling. Also called *bunt-whip*

buntlin, *n* Same as *bunting⁴*

But we'll shoot the leverock in the lift,
 The buntlin on the tree
Hynde Elm, in "Child's Ballads, I 297

buntline (bun'tín), *n* [*< bunt² + line²*] *Naut.*, one of the ropes attached to the foot-ropes of square sails and led up to the masthead, and thence on deck, to assist in hauling up the sail—*Buntline bull's-eye* See *bull's eye*

buntline-cloth (bun'tín-kloth), *n* *Naut.*, the lining sewed up a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent it from being chafed

buntions (bun'tún), *n pl* [Origin unknown] In mining, timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. The interior faces of the buntions and sets carry the guides which conduct the cages, and on them are also nailed the boards forming the shuffling of the brattice, in case an air tight compartment is required. Also called *byates* and *dividers*

bunt-whip (bunt'hwip), *n* Same as *bunt-jigger*
bunty (bun'ti), *n* [*< bunt⁴ + -y¹*] Infected with smut applied to wheat and other grain.

buntylet, *n*. See *bunting⁴*

bunya (bun'yá), *n* [Anglo-Ind., also *bunnya*, *banya*, and *banyan*, *< Hind. banyā*, Beng. *bānyā*, *bānyā* see *banyan¹*, *banyan¹*] In India, especially in Bengal, a gram-dealer

The grain dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes that hopeless, for the *bunnya*, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs, and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin *P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 126*

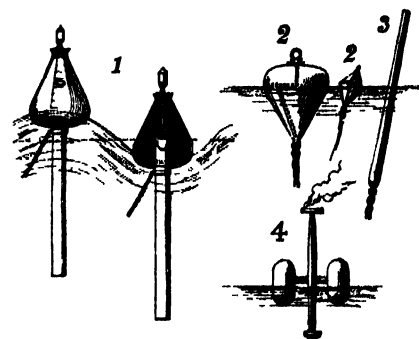
bunya-bunya (bun'yá-bun'yá), *n* The native Australian name of the *Acacia Bidwilli*, a very large tree, the wood of which is strong, durable, and sometimes beautifully marked. The seeds are a favorite article of food with the natives.

The nut of the *bunya bunya*, so prized by the blacks, is reserved over a district 40 miles by 12 *Encyc. Brit., XX 174*

bunyon, *n* See *bunyon*

buoy (boi or bōi), *n* [First in early mod *E*, *< MD boeye*, *D. boei* (pron bōi) = *Frisos bui* = *MLG. boie*, *LG. boje* (*> G. boje*) = *Dan. boje* = *Sw. boj* = *Pr. boie*, *< OF. boie* (mod. *F.* with added suffix, *bouée*) = *Sp. boya* = *Pg. boia*, a buoy, a particular use of MD *boeye*, *D. boei* = *MLG. boie* = *MHG. boje*, *bote*, *brie* = *Dan. boje* = *Sw. boja* = *E. obs. boje*, *< OF. *boje*, *bue* = *Pr. boui* = *Old. boja*, a fetter, a clog, *< L. bōia*, in pl. *bōia*, a collar for the neck, orig. of leather, *< Gr. βόειος, bóios*, of ox-hide, *< βόις* = *L. bos*, ox, = *E. cow¹* see *cow¹*] A buoy is a floating object 'fettered' at a fixed point] 1. A float fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, etc., to mark out a channel, and the like. Buoys are of various

shapes and kinds, according to the purposes they are intended to serve, as, *can-buoys*, made of sheet-iron in the form of the frustum of a cone, *spar buoys*, made of a spar, which is anchored by one end, *bell buoys*, surmounted by a bell, which is made to sound by the action of the waves,



1 Whistling buoy 2 Can buoy 3 Spar buoy 4 United States life buoy

whistling buoy, fitted with an apparatus by which air compressed by the movement of the waves is made to escape through a whistle, and thus indicate the situation of the buoy, etc. In the waters of the United States the following system of placing buoys as aids to navigation is prescribed by law. Red buoys mark the starboard or right hand side of the channel coming from seaward, and black the port or left hand side, mid channel dangers and obstructions are marked with buoys having black and red transverse stripes, and mid channel buoys marking the fair way have longitudinal black and white stripes, buoys marking sunken wrecks are painted green. The starboard and port buoys are numbered from the seaward end of the channel, the black bearing the odd and the red the even numbers. 2. A buoyant object designed to be thrown from a vessel to assist a person who has fallen into the water to keep himself afloat; a life-buoy. The life buoy now in common use in the United States navy consists of two hollow copper vessels, connected by a framework and having between them an up right pole, weighted at the bottom and surmounted by a brass box containing a port fire. This machine is hung over the stern of the vessel, and can be dropped by means of a trigger. At night the burning of the port fire serves to point out its position. See also *cut under breeches-buoy*—*To bleed a buoy* See *bleed*—*To stream a buoy*, to let it drop from the vessel into the water before the anchor is dropped

buoy (boi or bōi), *v* [*< buoy, n*] *I trans.* 1. To support by a buoy or as by a buoy, keep afloat in a fluid, bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air generally with up.

There was heat enough in the air to buoy it [water in the state of vapor] up *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Many a flowing range
 Of vapour buoy'd the crescent bark
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Departure

2. Figuratively, to support or sustain in any sense, especially, to sustain mentally; keep from falling into despondency or discouragement generally with up

Your good name a perish'd,
 Not all the world can buoy your reputation
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III 3
 The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still buoyed up his spirits *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x*

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that *buoys up* the poem
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners as, to *buoy* or to *buoy off* a channel

The channels [of the Rio de la Plata] are badly *buoyed*, and there are shoals and wrecks on all sides *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I v*

To *buoy a cable* See *cable*

II. intrans. To float, rise by reason of lightness [*Rare*]

Rising merit will *buoy up* at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l 461

buoyage (boi' or bōi'āj), *n* [*< buoy + -age*] 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, etc.

—2. The providing of buoys.

buoyance (boi' or bōi'ans), *n* Same as *buoyancy*. *Quarterly Rev.* [*Rare*]

buoyancy (boi' or bōi'an-si), *n* [*< buoyant*, see *-ance, -ancy*] 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating in or on the surface of water or other fluids; relative lightness.

It seemed miraculous that she [the ship] regained her balance, or preserved her buoyancy *Irvine, Sketch Book, p. 22*

2. The power of supporting a body so that it floats—said of a fluid, specifically, the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed. This pressure is equal to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces. If the weight of the body is just equal to this upward pressure, it will float, as a balloon in the air or a ship in the water; if greater, it will sink.

On arriving at the Dead Sea I forthwith proceeded to bathe in it, in order to prove the celebrated buoyancy of the water. R. Curzon, *Monast in the Levant*, p. 179

3. Figuratively, light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which isolate them from the rest of the civilized world.

Buckle, *Civilization*, II 1

buoyant (boi'- or bōi'-ant), *a* [*< buoy, v., + -ant*]. 1 Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; floating, relatively light, that will not sink — 2 Bearing up, as a fluid, sustaining another body by reason of greater specific gravity.

The water under me was buoyant
Dryden, *Ind. of Eleonora*.

3. Figuratively, cheerful; hopeful, not easily depressed

His was not the buoyant temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. Prescott

His [Londor's] nature was so buoyant that, like the faun, he forgot both pain and pleasure. Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 55

4. Causing buoyancy of mind, cheering, invigorating

The grass is cool, the sea side air
Buoyant and fresh
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

buoyantly (boi'- or bōi'-ant-li), *adv* In a buoyant manner

buoyantness (boi'- or bōi'-ant-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being buoyant, buoyancy

buoy-rope (boi'-rop), *n*. The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor

Buphaga (bū-fā-gā), *n* [NL, < Gr *βουφάγος*, ox-eating, < *βούρ*, ox, + *φαγεῖν*, eat] In ornith., the typical and only genus of the family Buphagidae

There are two species, *B. africana* and *B. erythrorhynchos*, both African

Buphagidae (bū-fā-jī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Buphaga* + *-ida*] A family of African sturnoid passerine birds, the oxpeckers, beef-eaters, or pique-bœufs so called because they alight upon the backs of

cattle to eat the parasites which infest the hides of these animals. The family is not well marked, and is often referred to the *Sturnidae*

Buphaginae (bū-fā-jī-nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Buphaga* + *-inae*] The ox-peckers, considered as a subfamily of *Sturnidae*

buphagine (bū-fā-jin), *a* Of or pertaining to the Buphaginae or Buphagidae

Buphagus (bū-fā-gus), *n* [NL, see *Buphaga*] 1. A genus of *Laridae*, the skua-gulls, synonymous with *Stercorarius* Moehring, *Coues* — 2 Same as *Buphaga*

buphthalmos (būf-thal'mos), *n* [NL, < Gr *βούρ*, ox, + *ὄφθαλμός*, eye. Cf Gr *βουφάγος*, ox-eyed] A disease of the eye, characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the cornea, which may be so great as to prevent the easy closing of the eyelids and give the eye a staring look. Also called *ceratoglobus*, *hydrophthalmia anterior*, and *hydrops of the anterior chamber*

buphthalmum, buphthalmus (būf-thal'mum, -mus), *n* [*< L buphthalmos*, < Gr *βουφάγος*, oxeye, < *βούρ*, ox, + *ὄφθαλμός*, eye] The oxeye or mayweed

Buppo (būp-pō), *n* [Jap, also *Bukko*, contr. of Chino-Jap *Butsu*, Buddha, + *hō*, law, doctrine] In Japan, Buddhism the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Also called *Bukko*

buprestid (bū-pres'tid), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the Buprestidae

II. *n* A member of the Buprestidae

Buprestidae (bū-pres'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Buprestis* (a-s + -ida)] A family of serricorn *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the first and second ventral segments connate, the antennae serrate (pectinate in *Xenorhysis*), and the tarsi with membranous lobe.

buprestidan (bū-pres'ti-dan), *a* and *n*. Same as *buprestid*

Buprestis (bū-pres'tis), *n* [NL, < *L. buprestis*, < Gr *βουφάγος*, a beetle whose sting caused

a swelling in cattle, or which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, < *βούρ*, ox, + *πρήθω*, blow up, swell] The typical genus of beetles of the family Buprestidae. *B. rufipes* is a North American species

Buproridae (bū-prō-rī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Buprorus* + *-ida*] A family of minute free-swimming entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Copepoda*

Buprorus (bū-prō-rus), *n* [NL, < Gr *βουφάγος*, with the forehead or face of an ox, < *βούρ*, ox, + *πρήθω*, fore part (of a ship), prow.] The typical genus of the family Buproridae

bur, **bur** (bēr), *n* [*< ME burr*, a bun (of a plant), not found in AS, = Dan *borr*, burdock, *burrr*, burdock, *bur*, = Sw *borre*, a sen-urehin, in comp *kardborre*, bur, burdock, cf OF *bourro* = Fr Sp Pg It *borra*, coarse hair wool, etc., < ML *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc., perhaps same as LL *burra*, a shaggy garment (cf pl *burra*, jests, trifles, nonsense), prob < OL *burrus*, red, reddish see *barrel*, *barrel*, *bureau*, *burros*, *burretta*, etc., *bur*, *burlesque*, etc.] But the relations of the forms and senses are uncertain, and some of the modern senses are prob of different origin.] 1 The rough, prickly case or covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. Hence — 2 The plant burdock as, "rude burs and thistles," Milton, *Comus*, l. 352 — 3. In general, a protuberance upon, or a raised portion of, an object, usually more or less rough or irregular in form. Specifically — (a) The lobe or lap of the ear (b) The circular boss round the root of an anchor (c) For moly, that part of a saddle bow which protected the thighs and knees. It was often of steel, or plated with steel, and engraved or decorated with gilding (d) In engraving, slight ridges of metal raised upon a copper surface by the burin, the rocker, or the dry point. It is sometimes wholly or partly removed by the scraper, but is often left to produce a peculiar effect of its own in the print. In mezzotint engraving, for example, the whole effect comes from the bur raised by the rocker, which is untouched in the deep shades and more or less burnished away to form the lights (e) In foundry, the roughness left on portions of a casting, which is rubbed off on a stone (f) The rough neck left on a bullet in casting

4 The name of various tools and appliances (a) A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises (b) A small circular saw (c) A fluted reaming tool (d) Same as *bur drill* (e) A washer placed at the head of a rivet (f) (1) A movable ring adjusted to the staff of a lance, and covered with minute projections to afford a grip to the gauntlet. It was grasped when the lance was laid in rest. See *lance* (2) A ring or plate attached to the handle of a battle ax or mace to afford a good grip for either hand (g) Anything put under a wheel to stop its progress

5 A partially vitrified brick, a clinker. Also called *bur-brick* — 6 The blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch — 7 Waste raw silk — 8 A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum* [Scotch] — 9 The sweetbread — 10 [Perhaps an error for *bur*] 11 Same as *bur*, 2 — 11 Same as *burstone* — 12 The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn — 13 The external meatus of the ear, the opening leading to the tympanum — **Bur** in the throat, anything that appears to stick in the throat or produces a choking sensation, huskiness — **Metallic bur**, a metallic grinding plate used in place of the real bur stone for such coarse work as grinding corn for stock

bur, **bur** (bēr), *n* [*< ME burr*, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat; usually supposed to be connected with *bur*, *bur*, but perhaps of imitative origin, cf *bur*, 2] 1 The guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England, especially Northumberland; rhotacism

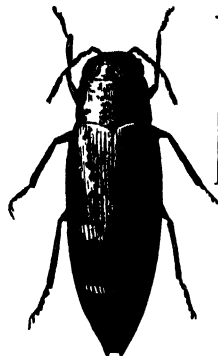
An aunt of my own, just come from the North, with the true Newcastle bur in her throat. Poole, *The Minor, Int*

2 A whirring noise. See *bur*, 2

bur, **bur** (bēr), *v*, pret and pp *burred*, ppr *burring*. [*< bur*, 2, *n*] 1 To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r* — 2 To talk or whisper hoarsely, murmur

These hideous streets, these graves, where men alive, Packed close with earth worms, burr unconsciously About the plague that slew them

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, iv



Buprestis rufipes
(Vertical line shows natural size)



Oxpecker (*Buphaga africana*)

3. To make a whirring noise. See *bur*, 2, *v*. **bur**, **bur** (bēr), *n* [E dial *bur*, early mod. E *bur*, short for ME *burrow*, *burwe*, a circle, also a mound, etc. see *burrow*, 2] 1 Same as *burrow*, 3 — 2 A halo round the moon. Compare *burrow*, 4, *brough*, 4 [Prov Eng. in both senses]

buract, *n* [A form of *borar*, < Ar *burag* see *borar*, *n*] In *anc chem*, a general name for all kinds of salts

buran (bō-ran), *n* [Also, in F spelling, *bouran*, repr Russ *buran* Cf *bor*] A snow-storm, especially, a long-continued snow-storm, accompanied by high winds

buratite (bū-rā-tīt), *n* A variety of aurichalcite (which see)

burattino (bū-rāt-tō-nō), *n*, pl *burattini* (-nō). [It, appar dim of *buratto*, bombazine see *bol*, 2] A particular kind of puppet. See extract

The *Burattini* deserve the greater credit because they are agitated by the legs from below the scene, and not managed by cords from above, as at the Marionette Theatre. Howells, *Venturian Life*, v

bur-bark (bēr-baik), *n* The fibrous bark of *Truncatus smutrolobo*, a tiliaceous shrub of the tropics, yielding a very good fiber much resembling jute

burble, *v* [*< Early mod E*, < ME *burblen*, *burblen*, *burblen*, *broblen*, also (in def 2) cont. *burlen*, cf F dial (Picard) *borboulter*, murmur, = Sp *borbollar*, *borbollar* = Pg *borbulhar*, *borbulhar* = It *borbottare*, bubble, gush; in another form OF *borboter*, dial (Picard) *borboter*, = Sp *borbotar*, bubble, gush, cf Picard *barboter* = Sp *barbotar* = Cat *barbotejar* = It. dial *barbotà*, mutter, mumble, Gr *βουβόκηρυς*, rumble (see *borborygmus*), all ult imitative, *bubble* in E being practically a var of *bubble*, q v Cf *pur*, 1] 1 To bubble, gush

Burblen [var *burblen*], as ale or other lykore, bullo. Prompt Paro, p. 56.

1 *burblen*, or spring up, as water doth out of a spring, this water *burblen*th vp jectly. Palsgrave, fol. 179

So the bre [bre here, foaming water] and the brethe [wind] *burblen* to gush, That hit spirit vp spittously fyue apait knight With waltz and waves, that the wynd drynes All fore as a fyre the flammant ouer

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3697

2 To welter

Hom was leuer on the lond lene at hor aunter, And he bittent in batell, then *burblen* in the flood

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5760

Many a balde [bold] manne laye there swyked

Brühllande [burbling] in his blood

MS. Lincoln (A), l. 17, fol. 115 (Halliwell)

burble, *n* [Early mod E or dial, < ME *burble*, *burbulle*, *burbyll*, a bubble, cf Sp *burbula* = Pg *borbulha*, a bubble, from the verb] 1. A bubble

Burble in the water, bubetto. Palsgrave

2 A small pimple [Prov Eng.]

burblen, *a* [Early mod E *burblen*, < ME. *burblen*, < *burble* + *-en*] Bubbling

burbolt (bēr-bōlt), *n* A corruption of *bird-bolt*. Marston

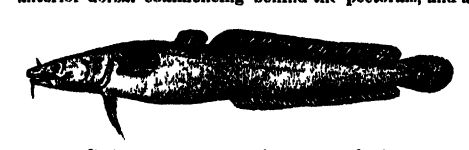
Should on sudden shoote His grosse knob *burbolt* Marston, *What You Will*, Ind

burbolt (bēr-bōlt), *n* [Like *birdbolt*, a corruption of *burbot*] A local English name of the burbot

As much braine as a *burbolt*

Idall, *Roister Dolster*, III 2

burbot (bēr-bōt), *n* [A corruption (perhaps through influence of *turbot*) of F *barbote*, a burbot, < *barbe*, < L *barba*, beard Cf *barbel*] A fish of the family *Gadidae*, *Lota maculosa*. It has an elongated form, depressed head and shoulders, one barbel on the chin and two on the nose, a short low anterior dorsal commencing behind the pectorals, and a



Burbot, or Fresh water Cod (*Lota maculosa*)
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission)

long posterior one. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia and America. In favor of northern localities it occasionally attains a weight of 50 to 60 pounds, but rarely exceeds a few pounds in England or the United States. It is generally regarded as inferior for food and in most populous communities is rejected but in the fur countries it is extensively used. It is best in cold weather. In England it is also called *cony fish* and *eel pout*, in the United States it is better known as the *eel pout*, *cush*, *ling*, *fresh water cod*, and *lawyer*, in the fur coun

tries it is quite generally known as the *losh* or *loche* and *snarthy* or *nethy*.

burbot-eel (bér'bot-él), *n* A Yorkshire name of the eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bur-brick (bér'brik), *n* Same as *bur*, 5.

burdt, burdet, n Variants of *burd*².

Burdach's columns See *column*.

burdalane, burdalone (bur'da-lān, -lōn), *n* [Appar < *burd*, offspring, + *alan*, alone] The last child surviving in a family [Scotch]

And Newton Gordon, *burdalane*,
And Dalgatle both stout and keen,
And gallant Vetch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.

Ministry of Scottish Border

burdalisaunder, n Same as *bordalisaunder*.

burdalone, n See *burdalane*.

burdaash, berdash, n [Origin obscure] 1 A tinged rush worn by gentlemen in the seventeenth century. *Steel* — 2 A lace cravat.

burdelaist, n [F *Bordelais*, the district around Bordeaux] A sort of grape. *Johnson*

burden¹, burthen¹ (bér'dn, -thn), *n* [< ME *burden*, *burden*, often with *th*, *burthen*, *burthen*, *byrthen*, < AS *byrthen* (= OS *burthuma* = OHG *burthin*, *burthin*, MHG *burden*, a burden, load, the same, with diff. suffix, as MD *burde* = OHG *burdi*, MHG *burde*, *burde*, < *burde* = Icel *byrði*, mod *byrði* = Sw *burda* = Dan *byrde* = Goth *burtha*, a burden, cf Gr *φόρος*, *φόρος*, a burden), < *beran* (pp *boren*), etc., bear see *bear*¹] 1 That which is borne or carried; a load.

Let them break your backs with *burthens*
Shak, 2 Hen VI, iv 8.

The oak, upon the windy hill,
Its dark green *burthen* upward heaves
Hittler, *Moss Megone*, II.

Hence — 2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive, also, an incumbrance of any kind.

Many a man lives a *burden* to the Earth
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 6.

Deaf, gliddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown
Swift, The Dean's complaint (translated).
The *burthen* of an honor
Unto which she was not born
Tennyson, *Lord of Burleigh*.

3 In England, a quantity of certain commodities as, a *burden* of gird-steel (that is, 120 or 180 pounds) — 4 The capacity of a ship, the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry as, a ship of 600 tons *burden* — 5 In mining, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed — 6 The charge of a blast-furnace.

To avoid the central accumulation of fuel and the lateral ponding of *burden* (oil and flux) thus promoted, an inverted annular funnel is suspended underneath the lower orifice of the cup.
Eng. Brit., XIII 308.

Burden of proof, in law the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish an alleged fact by proof, under penalty of having judgment given against him, according to the presumption recognized by the law of evidence in case he adduces no proof. The burden of proof is said to be shifted when the party upon whom it lay has produced sufficient evidence to turn the presumption in his favor. Two circumstances are essential to the existence of a burden of proof: first, there must be a question of fact between two parties before a tribunal which will render a decision whether there is any particular evidence or not, and second, this decision must be governed by rules of presumption, more or less artificially extended so as to lead to a determinate result in every case. In forensic controversy there will or will not be a burden of proof, according as these conditions are or are not fulfilled. In reasonings as contradistinguished from disputations, if they relate to policy, there is nothing to which the term *burden of proof* is applicable. For the decision will be based on considerations of likelihood, economy, safety, etc., but never on formal rules of presumption. A general habit may be followed when decided reasons fail, in questions both of policy and of morals, but the phrase *burden of proof* is not employed in such cases. A speculative or scientific inquiry, on the other hand, cannot be closed until satisfactory evidence has been obtained or curiosity dies out, so that the term *burden of proof* has no meaning in such a connection. Yet an individual reasoner who being impatient of doubt insists on adopting an answer to each question, however blank our ignorance of the facts must often resort to a merely formal presumption, and such persons say that there is a burden of proof upon any possible advocate of the hypothesis which they propose to reject without proof. The term is also used in cases where the absence of observations of a certain kind is itself a significant fact. Thus, we may say that there is a burden of proof upon the evolutionists to explain our not finding forms intermediate between recognized types, that is to say, the non-occurrence of such observations is a fact to be taken into account. — *Syn* Weight, incumbrance, clog, inculus, drag, freight, lading, cargo.

burden¹, burthen¹ (bér'dn, -thn), *v. t* [< *burden¹*, *burthen¹*, *n*] 1 To load, lay a heavy load on, encumber with weight.

I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*
2 Cor. viii. 13.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, to load; oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble, surcharge as, to *burden* a nation with taxes, to *burden* the memory with details.

If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage, and ere you can rise up again will *burden* you with blessings.
Emerson, *Character*.

3 To lay or impose upon one, as a load, burden, or charge. [Rare]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party.
Coleridge.

burden², burthen² (bér'dn, -thn), *n*. [< ME *burden*, *burthen*, also *burthern*, act of child-bearing, altered, by confusion with *burden¹*, from **burther*, < AS *byrthor*, *brothor*, child-bearing (cf *gebýrd*, birth), < *bian*, bear, see *birth¹* and *burdon¹*] The act of bearing children, a birth.

If thou be the man
That hadst a wife once call'd *Amilla*,
That bore thee a *burthen* two fair sons
Shak, C of E, v 1.

burden³ (bér'dn), *n* [Also, erroneously, *burthen*, < ME *burdon*, the bass in music, the refrain of a song, < OF **burdon*, *bourdon*, F *bourdon* = Sp *borlon* = Pg *borlão* = It *bordone* (Florio), a humming, buzzing, a drone or non-working bee, a bumble bee, also bass in music, refrain, < ML *burdo* (*n*), a drone, a long organ-pipe, origin uncertain. See *bourdon²*] 1 The bass in music — 2 In music (a) The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song, a refrain.

And far the *chiming* ables prolong
The awful *burden* of the song
Scott, L of L M, vi 31.

(b) The drone of a bagpipe. (c) The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

Foot it feathly here and there
And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear
Shak, *Tempest*, I 2.

3 That which is often repeated, a subject on which one dwells, the main topic as, this subject was the *burden* of all his talk — To bear a *burden*, to support the upper voice or voice by singing an under part as an accompaniment. *Chappell*.

This sompniour bar to him a stiff *burdon*
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C 1 673.

burden⁴ (bér'dn), *n* [< ME *burdon*, *borlon*, *bourdon*, < OF *borlon*, *bourdon*, a staff see *bourdon¹*] A club. *Spenser*.

burdener (bér'dn-er), *n* One who burdens; an oppressor.

burdenous, burthenous (bér'dn-, bér'thn-), *a* [< *burden¹*, *burthen¹*, + *-ous*] 1 Burdensome, grievous, heavy to be borne, oppressive as, "the very *burthenous* earth," *Drayton*, *Polyolbon*, viii 112.

And with his *burdenous* blowes him sore did overlade
Spenser, F Q, V xii 19.

Nor let that be light to thee, which to us is *burdenous*
Sir P. Sidney.

His maintenance is *burdenous* and chargeable unto me
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 244.

2 Cumbersome, useless.

To sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drom.
Milton, S A, I 667.

burdensome, burthensome (bér'dn-, bér'thn-sum), *a* [< *burden¹*, *burthen¹*, + *-some*] 1 Weighing like a heavy burden, grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue, oppressive, heavy, wearisome as, "burthensome exertions," *Hallam*.

The debt immense of endless gratitude,
So *burdensome*
Milton, F L, iv 53.

If the Peoples demanding were so *burdenous* to him,
what was his denial and delay of justice to them?
Milton, *Epiconklastos*, vi.

The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society
Burke, *Abridg* of Eng Hist, I 2.

2† Able to carry burdens or cargoes.

For sale, Freight or charter a strong, *burthensome* Brig of 160 tons
Massachusetts Mercury, April 29, 1796.

— *Syn* 1 Onerous, troublesome, fatiguing, hard to bear. — **burdensomely, burthensomely** (bér'dn-, bér'thn-sum-l), *adv* In a burdensome manner.

That as few employments as possible may be *burthen*
namely and vexatiously interfert with
J S Mill.

burdensomeness, burthensomeness (bér'dn-, bér'thn-sum-nēs), *n*. The quality of being burdensome, heaviness, oppressiveness.

burdot, burdout, n. [< LL *burdo* (*n*), also *burdus*, a mule] A mule bred of a horse and a she-ass, a hinny.

burdock (bér'dok), *n* [< *bur¹* + *dock¹*] The common name of the *Achillea Lappa*, a coarse, broad-leaved biennial weed, natural order Com-

positæ, having the numerous awns of the involucral bracts hooked at the tip. It is a native of the old world, but widely naturalized in America, and cultivated as a vegetable in Japan. It is in popular repute as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, cutaneous diseases, etc. — **Lesser burdock**, a somewhat similar, troublesome weed, *Lan thum strumarium* — **Frairie burdock**, one of the rosin weeds, *Silphium terchinthiunaceum*, found on the western prairies of the United States.

burdock-grass (bér'dok-gras), *n* The *Tragus racemosus*, a low European grass of which the glume or seed-husk is covered with short stout hooks.

burdout, n See *burdo*.

burdout, n A Middle English form of *burden³*.

bur-dresser (bér'dres'er), *n* A tool for rubbing or dressing the furrows of a burstone or millstone, a millstone-dresser. Also written *buhr-dresser*.

bur-drill (bér'dril), *n* A small dental drill with a bur-shaped head. Also called *bur*.

bur-driver (bér'dri'vēr), *n*. A projection on the spindle of a millstone, which acts upon the bail, and drives the stone. Also written *buhr-driver*.

bureau (bū'rō), *n*, pl *bureaus* or *bureaux* (-rōr) [F *bureau*, pl *bureaux*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, orig a kind of coarse brownish or russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, < OF *burcl*, a coarse woollen stuff see *burrel*, *borcl¹*] 1 A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers, an excretoire. *Swift* — 2 A chest of drawers for holding clothes and other articles. Bureaus at the present day are commonly made with an adjustable mirror standing upon them. This is a comparatively modern practice due to a combination of the functions of the chest of drawers and the toilet table.

3 An office or place where business is transacted — 4 A department of government for the transaction of public business. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, and in the United States to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments. **Bureau of Education**. See *education* — **Bureau of Engraving and Printing**, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is charged with the engraving and printing of all bonds, treasury notes, national bank notes, certificates, internal revenue stamps, etc., of the United States — **Bureau of Military Justice**, a division of the War Department of the United States government, the office of the Judge Advocate General — **Bureau of Ordnance**. See *Navy Department*, under *department* — **Bureau of Statistics**, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is charged with the publication of reports conveying statistical information as to commerce and navigation, imports and exports, immigration, shipping, etc. A national Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in 1884. Some of the State governments have offices corresponding more or less closely to one or the other of these.

Freedmen's Bureau, in U S hist, the name popularly given to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, an office of the War Department of the United States created in 1865 to care for the interests of the emancipated negroes of the South, especially with respect to education, assignment of lands, and protection of civil rights. It ceased to exist in 1872 — **Signal-service Bureau**, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture presided over by the chief signal officer having charge of military signaling, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations throughout the country and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them — **Weather Bureau**. See *weather*.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si), *n* [< F *bureaucratie*, < *bureau* + *-cratie*, E *-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] 1. Government by bureaus, specifically, excessive multiplication of, and concentration of power in, administrative bureaus. The principle of bureaucracy tends to official interference in many of the properly private affairs of life, and to the inefficient and obstructive performance of duty through minute subdivision of functions, inflexible formality, and pride of place.

Republicanism and *bureaucracy* are incompatible existences
W R Grey, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 55.

2 The body of officials administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order, officers acquainted with the resources of the country, books and schedules constructed on the principles of strictest accuracy, a whole *bureaucracy*, in fact, ready to his use.
J A Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 162.

bureaucrat (bū-rō'krat), *n* [< F *bureaucrate*, < *bureau* + *-crat*, E *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] An advocate or supporter of bureaucracy, also, a member of a bureaucracy. Also called *bureaucratist*.

The genuine *bureaucrat* has a wholesome dread of formal responsibility, and generally tries to avoid it by taking all matters out of the hands of his subordinates, and passing them on to the higher authorities.
D M Wallace, *Russia*, p. 208.

bureaucratic (bū-rō'krat'ik), *a* [< F *bureaucratique* see *bureaucrat* and *-ic*] Relating to or of the nature of bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the bureaucratic notions that now influence her.

André, Hungary, p. 251

bureaucratic (bū-rō-krat'ī-kal), *a* [*bureau-
cratic* + *-al*] Same as *bureaucratic*
bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat'ī-kal-ī), *adv* In
a bureaucratic manner, as a bureaucrat
bureaucratist (bū-rō-krat'ī-tist), *n*. [*bureau-
crat* + *-ist*] Same as *bureaucrat*.

burelt, *n* See *burret*
bureo (bū-rā'ō), *n* [*Sp*, < *F* *bureau*, a bureau
see *bureau*.] A Spanish court of justice for
the trial of persons connected with the royal
household

burett, *n* [*Of* *burett*] A drinking-vessel
Hallwell

burette (bū-ret'), *n*. [*F*, dim of *OF* *buire*, *n*
flagon, < *buire*, *F* *boire*, drink, < *L* *libere*,
drink *Ct* *bibi*, *beir*']



Burette of jasper with gold
mounting, time of Louis XV

1 A vessel for contain-
ing liquids, usually pear-
shaped or flask-shaped,
with or without a handle,
specifically, in English,
an altar-cruet having this
form. Burettes are made of
rich materials, such as rock
crystal, precious metals, etc.
or of porcelain or faience, often
highly decorated

2 In *chem*, a tube, usu-
ally graduated to frac-
tions of a centimeter,
used for accurately mea-
suring out small quanti-
ties of a solution

bur-fish (ber'fish), *n* A
fish of the family *Diodon-
tida* a porcupine-fish

burgh (bér'g), *n* [A North
E and Sc and old law
form of *borough*¹, ME *burg*, etc., AS *burh* ('*f*
burgh)] A fortified town, a borough (which
see)

burg² (berg), *n* Same as *brough*²

burga (ber'ga), *n* Same as *burka*

burgage (bér'gā), *n* [*<* ME *burgage* (*OF* *bur-
gag*), < *burg* (ML *burgus*) + *-age*] In *law*
(a) In England, a tenure in socage, whereby
burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their
lands or tenements of the king or other lord
for a certain yearly rent

The most ancient, perhaps of the franchises was that
depending on *burgage* tenure, this was exactly analogous
in origin to the freeholder's qualification in the counties
but as the repressive principle extended, the right of a
burgage vote had become in many places attached to par-
ticular houses or sites of houses, probably those which
were originally liable for a quota of the *firma burgi*

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 745

(b) In Scotland, that tenure by which the prop-
erty in royal burghs is held under the crown,
proprietors being liable to the (nominal) ser-
vice of watching and warding, or, as it is com-
monly termed, "service of burgh, used and
wont" (c) The property so held

bur-gage (ber'gā), *n* A plate having perfora-
tions which serve as standards for the diam-
eters of drills, etc

burgage-tenant (ber'gāj-ten'ant), *n* One who
holds lands or tenements on the tenure known
as *burgage*

Successive sovereigns had granted the right or imposed
the burden, of returning members to Parliament on the
corporations, free holders, or *burgage tenants* of numerous
small towns

Quoted in *T. W. Higginson & Eng. Statesmen*, p. 116

burgage-tenement (bér'gāj-ten'ē-ment), *n* A
tenement held by *burgage*

"Borough English, under which the youngest and not
the eldest succeeds to the *burgage tenements* of his father,
has from time immemorial been re-
cognized as a widely
diffused usage.

Maine, Early Hist.
[of Institutions,
p. 222]

burgall, *n* See
berqall

burgamot, *n* See
bergamot

burgander, *n*
See *berqander*

burganet, *bur-
gonet* (bér'ga-
net, -gō-net), *n*.
[Also written,
improp., *burge-
net*, = *Sp. borgo-*



Spanish Burganet, 16th century

Nota = *Pg* *borguinota* = *It. borghinetta* (Flo-
rio), < *OF* *bourguignote*, *bourguignotte*, prop a
Burgundian helmet (cf *F* *Bourguignon*, a Bur-
gundian), < *Bourgoigne*, Burgundy] A helmet
worn in the sixteenth century, in two forms
one without a visor, formed like the morion,
and frequently furnished with cheek-pieces and
a movable nose-guard, the other with a visor,
and similar to the armet.

His mayled halberdion she did undight
And from his head his heavy *burganet* did light
Spenser, F. Q., III v 91
Sturdy helms,
Mars his *burganet*
Greene Orlando Furioso

Topt high with plumes, like

burge (bér'), *n* A dialectal variant of *bridge*¹
[*Local, Eng*]

burgee (bér'jē), *n* [Origin obscure] 1
Naut., a swallow-tailed flag or pendant in the
merchant service it generally has the ship's
name upon it—2 A kind of small coal used
for burning in engine-furnaces

burgeint, *n* and *v* See *burgeon*

burgen, *n* and *r* See *burgeon*

burgenet, *n* See *burgeon*

burgensic (bér-jen'sik), *a* [*<* ML *burgensis*, a
citizen, a burgess (see *burgess*), + *-ic*] Of or
pertaining to a burgh or town

I strongly believe that the continual intercourse between
the towns of the several trading counties of the Middle
Ages, kept up especially by the Hansa Towns may not
have been without influence in producing a general simi-
larity of development of *burgensic* life in them all
English Guilds (L. T. S.), Int., p. 115

bourgeois, *n* See *bourgeois*²

burgeon (ber'jon), *n* [Also written *bourgeon*,
after mod *F*, early mod *E* also *burgen*, *bur-
gen*, < ME *burgen*, *burgyon*, *burjoun*, *burjon*,
burgon, < *OF* *borjon*, *burjon*, *F* *bourgeon*, a
bud, referred by some to OHG *burjan*, *maise*,
lift up] 1 A bud, a sprout

In the month of May, when meadows bene green,

And all forthset with flowers the fields about,

Burrows of bowes bristled full sweet,

Floris full fair

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I 2736

And the hytting away of the roof of the syc must be
don in March, and som men will say it must be don or
[before] the knottis begynne to burgeon y^e for the stit
drawing the *burgens* be not huet [hurt]

Arnold & Chomsky, 1502 (ed 1811), p. 167

2 A boss used for the cover of a book, to pre-
vent injury to the binding Often written *bur-
gen*

burgeon (bér'jon), *v* i. [Also written *bourgeon*,
after mod *F*, early mod *E* also *burgen*, *bur-
gen*, < ME *burgen*, *burgyon*, *burjoun*, *burjon*,
burgon, < *OF* *borjon*, *burjon*, *F* *bourgeon*, a
bud, from the noun see *burgen*, *n*] To bud, sprout, put forth new buds, shoot
forth, as a branch

Whence grafes [graffs] gynneth swelle in *burgynnyng*

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71

Now *bourgeons* every maze of quick

About the flowering squares, and thick

By ashen roots the violets blow

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv

burgess (bér'jes), *n* [*<* ME *burgess*, < *OF* *bur-
ges*, *F* *bourges* = *Pr* *burgas* = *Sp* *burgas* =
Pg *burguez* = *It* *borghesi*, < ML *burgensis*, a
citizen, < *burgus*, a borough, a town see *bor-
ough*¹, *burgh*¹] 1 In England, an inhabitant
of a borough or walled town, or one who pos-
sesses a tenement therein, a citizen or free-
man of a borough

Not a petty *burgess* of some town,

No, not a villager, hath yet appear'd

In your assistance *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, III 4

2 A representative of a borough in the British
Parliament

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by
constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was
generally regarded as illegal *Maccubbin, Hist. Eng.*, x

Hence—3 (a) The title given before the revolu-
tion to the representatives in the popular
branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was
styled the House of Burgesses, but is now
called the House of Delegates (b) The title of
members of the lower house in the colonial
legislature of Maryland.—4 A magistrate of
a corporate town In Connecticut boroughs the *board*
of *burgesses* corresponds to the township board or board
of trustees in some other States, or to the common council
of a city The chief executive officer of a Pennsylvania bor-
ough is called the *chief burgess*

5 A member of the corporation of a Scotch
burgh, now, any inhabitant of a burgh of full
age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears,
and who for a period of three years has oc-
cupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not
being an alien and not having received either

parochial or burgh relief for twelve months pre-
ceding the last Whitsunday—*Burgess list*, the list
of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers
of the poor in England *Burgess roll*, the *burgess list* as
revised by the returning officer and returned [Eng]

burgess-ship (bér'jes-ship), *n* [*<* *burgess* +
-ship] The state or condition of being a *bur-
gess*. *South*

And that no prentice have his freedom of *Burgessshippe*,
but he serve out full y^e year of prentishode
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 390

burgessyt, *n* [ME **burgessic*, *borgessic*, <
OF *bourgesic*, *borgensic*, mod *F* *bourgeoisie*
(= *Pr* *burguesia* = *It* *borgesia*), citizenship,
< *burgess*, mod *F* *bourgeois*, a citizen see
bourgeoisie, *burgess*] Citizenship

Maurus lyt into the crthe is was *borgessyt*

Archieb. of Inver, p. 161

burggrave, *burggravess*, *n* See *burgave*, *bur-
gravess*

burgh (bér'g or bur'ō), *n* [Like *burg*, a North
E and Sc and old law form of *E* *borough*¹,
ME *burgh*, *burg*, etc., AS *burh* see *borough*¹] A
corporate town or borough, more especially,
the Scotch term corresponding to the English
borough, applied to several different kinds of
corporations, and to towns and cities in Scot-
land

Burgh acres, acres or small patches of land ly-
ing in the neighborhood of royal burghs, usually fold-
ed out to and occupied by burgesses or persons resident
within the burgh **Burgh of barony**, a corporation
somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a
determinate tract of ground within the barony, elected
by the feudal superior and subjected to the govern-
ment of magistrates The right of electing magistrates
is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the
baron or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the
inhabitants themselves **Burgh of regality**, a kind of
burgh of barony which had legal or exclusive jurisdic-
tion within its own territory **Convention of royal
burghs** See *convention*—**Councilor of a burgh** See
councilor—**Free burgh**, a burgh of barony which en-
joyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and
foreign but which at the same time had to bear certain
public burdens as the price of its privileges—**Parlia-
mentary burgh**, a burgh or town which sends, or unites
with others in sending, a representative to Parliament

In parliamentary burghs the mode of electing councilors
and magistrates is the same as in royal burghs—**Police
burgh**, in England, any populous place the boundaries of
which have been ascertained under 1 and 14 Vict., cxxiii,
and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners
elected by the inhabitants—**Royal burgh**, in Scotland,
a corporate body created by a charter from the crown

The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses
of the territory reckoned into the burgh The magistrates
are generally a provost and bailies, dean of guild, treas-
urer and common council

burghal (bér'gāl), *a* [*<* *burgh* + *-al*] Of or
pertaining to a burgh as, *burghal* government.

burghbotet, *n* [An old law form of AS *burg-
bot*, < *burg*, *burgh*, borough, + *bot*, compensa-
tion, boot see *boot*¹] In old Eng law, a con-
tribution toward the building or repairing of
castles or walls for the defense of a city or
town Also *burghbot*

burgh-breachet, *n* [An old law form of ME
burgh-bruche, AS *burg-brice*, -*brice*, -*brice*, <
burg, borough, + *brice*, *brice*, breach see
breach] In Anglo-Saxon law, the offense of
violating the pledge given by every inhabi-
tant of a tithing to keep the peace

burgher (bér'gēr), *n* [Not in ME or AS, but
formed after D *burger* = MLG *borgere* =
OHG *burgari*, MHG *burgari*, *burger*, G *bür-
ger* = Dan *borger* = Sw *borgare* (> Icel. *borg-
ari*), a citizen, < *burgh* + *-er*¹] 1 An in-
habitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the
privileges of the borough of which he is a free-
man, hence, any citizen of a borough or town.

At Cologne, in the eleventh century, the terms *burghere*
and merchants are alternately used as synonymous
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cv

2 [*cap*] One of a body of Presbyterians in
Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of
the early Secession Church This church became
divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Burghers, and
the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the law-
fulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken
by the burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth See
Antiburgher

burghermaster (bér'gēr-mas'tēr), *n* [= G *bur-
germeister*] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghership (bér'ger-ship), *n* [*<* *burgher*
+ *-ship*] The state or privilege of being a
burgher

burgh-halfpenny, *n* Formerly, a duty pay-
able to the superior of a town for liberty to set
up a stall in market Also *hord-halfpenny*

burghmaster (bér' mas'tēr), *n* [*<* *burgh* +
master, after *burgomaster*] Same as *burgomas-
ter*, 1

burghmote, *n* [An old law form of AS *burh-
gemōt*, a borough-meeting, < *burh*, *burg*, borough,

+ *gemot*, a meeting see *moot*, *mote*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the meeting or court of a burgh or borough. Also *burghmote*.

burghmote-horn, *n* In *Eng antiq.*, a horn blown on court-day, in a public place, to bring the members of the burghmote, or later the corporation, together. It was used until the seventeenth century. Also called *bracen-horn*.

burgholder (berg'höl'dër), *n* [See *boroughholder* and *borsholder*.] A tithing-man, a boroughholder.

burglar (berg'lär), *n* [Early mod E *bourglar*, < AF **bourglair* (cf ML *burglator*, *burgulator* (for *burg latro*), shortened to *burgator*), a burglar, < AF *bourg*, OF *borg*, borough (see *borough*), + *laire*, OF *laire*, *laire*, *laire* = Pr *laire*, a robber, < L nom *latro* (cf OF *laron*, F *larron* = Pr *lauro*, a robber, < L acc *latronem*), a robber see *larceny*.] A felonious housebreaker, especially, one who commits robbery by breaking into a house in the night. See *burglary*.

The definition of *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is "he that by night breaketh or entereth into a mansion house with intent to commit a felony."

Blackstone, Com, IV xvi

burglar-alarm (berg'lär-a-lärn'), *n*. Any alarm so arranged as to sound upon the opening of a door, window, etc., with which it is connected. **Burglar-alarm lock**, a lock having an attachment which when set will sound an alarm if the bolt is improperly moved. **Electrical burglar-alarm**, an alarm consisting of apparatus including open electrical circuits which are closed by a movement of a door, window, etc., and cause a bell in an annunciator in the building or at a distant station to ring.

burglarer (berg'lär-ër), *n* [*burglar* + -er, erroneously added.] A burglar.

St. William Brain was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain burglarers that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

burglarian (berg-lär-i-an), *n* [*burglary* + -an.] A person who abets or is guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

burglarian (berg-lär-i-us), *a* [*burglary* + -ous.] Pertaining to, committing, or constituting burglary as, *burglarian intentions*, a *burglarian gang*, *burglarian entry*.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarian entry*.

Blackstone, Com, IV xvi

Openly organized conspiracy with force and arms made *burglarian* entrance into a church stronghold of the Union. O. W. Holmes, *Essays*, p. 86.

burglariously (berg-lär-i-us-ly), *adv* With an intent to commit burglary, in the manner of a burglar.

burglarize (berg'lär-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *burglarized*, ppr *burglarizing* [*burglar* + -ize.] To commit burglary upon.

burglar-proof (berg'lär-pruf), *a* Constructed so as to be capable of resisting the attempts of burglars, as a safe or a building.

burglary (berg'lär-i), *n*, pl *burglaries* (-iz) [*burglar* + -y, ML *burglaria*.] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony therein, whether such felony be actually committed or not. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. At common law it must be in a dwelling house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry, but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening amounts to a breaking, and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. A breaking out, after entry with felonious intent, is also burglary. In some of the United States the term has been extended so as to cover the breaking and entering of any building, at any time to commit any crime.

burgle (ber'gl), *v*, pret and pp *burgled*, ppr *burgling* [*burglar*, taken as a noun of agent in -ar = -er], cf *peddle*, < *peddler*, *pedler*, *pedlar*.] To commit burglary. [Humorous.]

burgmaster (berg'mäs'tër), *n* Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burgmotet, *n* See *burghmote*.

burgomaster (ber'gō-mäs'tër), *n* [= OF *bourgeois-maître*, later *bourgmestre* (Cotgrave), Swiss F *bourgmestre*, *bourgemaitre* (F *maître* = E *master*) = Sp *burgomastro*, after ML *burgomaster*, *burgmagister* (*burgi magister*), < D *burgemeester* (= OFries *burgamāstere* = MHG *burgemeister*, *burgmeister*, G *burgemeister* (obs.), > Sw. *borgmastare* = Olden *borgmaster* = Pol. *burmistrz* = Bohem *purmistr* = Russ *burgomistr* = Lith *burgmistras* = Finn *pormestari*), < burg, = E. *borough*, + *meester* = E *master*. Cf MHG *burgermeister*, G *burgermeister* (> Dan *borgermester*), < *burger*, = E *burgher*, + *meester* = E *master*.] 1. A borough-master, the chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands, Germany, and other Teutonic countries,

nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States. In the monarchical states *burgomasters* were often named by the central government for long periods, as were the *maires* in France. The German government usually retains the right to confirm or reject the elected *burgomaster*. Also *burghermeister*, *burghmaster*, *burgmaster*.

2 The great ice-gull or glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions, one of the largest and most powerful species of the family *Laridae*. It is about 30 inches long, pure white, with a pale silvery blue mantle and yellow bill with an orange



Burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*)

spot. It owes the name to its tyrannical and rapacious disposition, and the way it dominates over the smaller and weaker gulls and other birds.

burgonet, burgonette, *n* See *burganet*.

burgoo (ber'gō), *n* [Appar a var of *burgood*.] 1 A seamen's term for a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar, gruel.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it. G. A. Sala, *Ship Chandler*.

2 A kind of soup made with many different kinds of meat and vegetables, highly peppered and served very hot. popular in Kentucky and other places, especially at barbecues, picnics, and other outdoor feasts. — 3 A barbecue, picnic, or woodland feast at which the soup *burgoo* is served. [Kentucky.]

burgood (ber'gud), *n* [E dial, also *burgout* and *beegood*, origin uncertain. Cf *burgoo*.] Yeast. *Hall'sell* [Prov Eng].

burgoyne (ber'goin'), *n* [Appar named from the inventor.] An intrenching-tool which combines a spade, an ax, and a mantlet. [Eng.]

burgoyne (ber'goin'), *v t*, pret and pp *burgoyned*, ppr *burgoyning* [A word of the American revolutionary period, in allusion to the capture of *Burgoyne's* army at Saratoga in 1777.] To surround and capture in a body.

bur-grass (ber'gräs), *n* 1 A common name of a species of *Cenchrus*, the burs of which are very spiny and tenacious.

2 *Panicum glutinosum*, a tropical grass in which the glumes or husks which in-wrap the seed are very viscid and adhesive.

burgrave, burgrave (ber'-gräv), *n* [*burg* = Sp *burg* = Pg *burg*, *burg*, *burg*, *burg* = It *burg*, < ML *burggrāvus*, < OHG *burggrāvo*, MHG *burggrāve*, G *burggraf* (> Dan *borggræve* = Sw *burggræve* = Pol *burggraba* = Bohem *purgrabe*), < OHG *burg*, *burg*, a town, = E *borough*, + *grāvo*, *grāvo*, MHG *grāve*, G *graf*, a count, earl, governor. see *graf*.] Formerly, the title, in some European countries, of the hereditary governor of a town or castle.

The former [burghers] stood, in all trade matters, entirely under the orders of the lords of the town, whether these were bishops, burgraves, or citizens. *English Guilds* (E. F. S.), Int, p. cxv.

They then requested that the Prince of Orange, who held the office of *burgrave* of Antwerp, and whose influence was unbending, might be sent to them. Prescott.

burgravess, burgravess (ber'-grä-ves), *n* [*burg* = E. *borough*, + *grāve*, < OHG *burggrāvus*, < *burggrāvus*, a burgrave see *burgrave*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

burgignotter, *n* [OF.] Same as *burganet*. **Burgundian** (ber-gun'di-an), *a* and *n* [*ML Burgundia* (> F. *Bourgogne*), Burgundy, < L.

Burgundiones, LL. also *Burgundi* (> AS. *Burgendas*, pl, a tribe of Goths.] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom, duchy, or province of Burgundy. — **Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V, which did not survive.

II. 1. One of the Burgundi or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the fifth century.

The Burgundians settled in the southeast part of Gaul, the part nearest to Italy. E. A. Freeman, *Old Eng Hist*, p. 24.

2 A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France.

Burgundy (ber-gun-di), *n* A large class of wines, both red and white, produced in Burgundy in France, and sharing with the Bordeaux wines the reputation of including the finest wines made.

The mellow taste of *Burgundy*. Thomson, *Autumn*, l. 706.

Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*.

burgward (berg-wär'd), *n* [An old law form, < *burg*, a fortified place, a castle, + *ward*, a keeping.] The custody or keeping of a castle.

burht, *n* Early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *borough*.

The *burh* of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organized form of the township. It was probably in a more defensible position, had a ditch or mound instead of the quickest hedge or "tun" from which the township took its name, and as the "tun" originally was the fenced homestead of the cultivator, the *burh* was the fortified house and court yard of the mighty man — the king, the magistrate, or the noble. Stubbs, *Const Hist*, § 44.

burhbot, *n* See *burghbote*.

burghemot, *n* See *burghmote*.

burial (ber-i-al), *n* [In the second sense *burial* is now regarded as formed directly from *bury* + -al (cf *bethothal*, *renewal*, etc.), but it is due to *burial* in first sense, < ME *burial*, *burial*, *berul*, a tomb, grave, a corruption of *burials*, regarded as a plural form, but really singular, *burials*, *burials*, *beruls*, *berzels*, a tomb, grave, < AS *byrgel*, a tomb, grave, < *byrgan*, bury (see *bury*), + suffix -el (cf *riddle*, < AS *rādela*)] 1. A grave or place of sepulture, a tomb.

Fullid it [the body] in his newe *burial*, and he waldowid to a grete stone at the dore of the *burial*. Wyclif, *Mat* xxvii 60.

For prophets h m tolde, That that blessed body of *burial* sholde aryve. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii 146.

Valling her high top lower than her ribs To kiss her *burial*. *Shak*, M. V, i 1.

2 The act of burying, specifically, the act of burying a deceased person, sepulture, interment, the act of depositing a dead body in any place where it is intended to remain.

Till that the duke give order for his *burial*. *Shak*, Rich III, i 4.

Privilege of death and *burial*. *Milton*, S. A, l. 104.

Burial service, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead, or a prescribed order or formula for such service.

burial-case (ber-i-al-kās), *n*. A kind of coffin so made as to be air-tight, intended for the preservation of the body.

burial-ground (ber-i-al-ground), *n*. A graveyard or cemetery.

burial-mound (ber-i-al-mound), *n*. The mound raised over the remains of deceased persons in ancient times; a barrow.

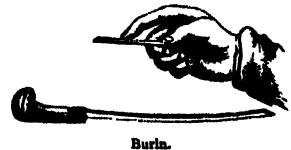
burial-place (ber-i-al-plās), *n*. A portion of ground set apart for or occupied by a grave or graves; a grave or a graveyard.

burialst, *n* [ME see *burial*.] The older form of *burial*, 1.

burier (ber-i-ër), *n*. One who buries a deceased person, that which buries or covers.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, i 1.

burin (bū-rin), *n* [*F burin*, < It *borino* (cf OSp *boril*, Sp *pora*, *buril*), a gravers' chisel, prob < OHG *burg*, a borer, gimlet, = E *borer*, *n*.] 1. An engravers' tool of tempered steel, with a lozenge-shaped point, fixed in a handle the end of which, held in the hand, is rounded at the top; a graver. Pushed forward by the hand in any desired direction, it cuts a shallow or deep furrow, according to the pressure exerted. When, as



Burin.

in etching, bitten lines, or lines made with the dry-point, are imperfect or weak, the burin is used to repair or strengthen them

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver. as, a soft *burin*, a brilliant *burin* — 3 A steel graver used by marble-workers.

Also spelled *burine*

burinist (bū'rin-ist), *n* [*burin* + -ist] One who uses a burin; an engraver

All the great original *burinists* did not invent, but re-produced with the burin *The American*, V 124

burinut (bū'ri-nut), *n* [*burin*, native name, + *nut*] The plum-like fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, a rosaceous tree of the Fiji islands. The kernels are beaten up into a cement of the consistency of putty, which is used for stopping holes in canoes, fixing spear heads to the shafts, etc.

burion (bū'ri-on), *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps a corruption of Sp (Mex) *gorrion*, a sparrow] A name of the house-finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*, an abundant and familiar fringilline bird of the southwestern United States, almost domesticated in the towns. It resembles the common purple finch, *C. purpureus*, but is smaller, with a stouter bill and more vivid crimson red markings, which are restricted to definite areas on the head, back, and breast.

buriti (bū-ri-tē'), *n* [Pg *buriti*, *miriti*, a Braz (Tupi-Guarani) word, also written *burity*, *muriti*, *muriti*, *miriti*, *morichi*, *murichi*, *morichi*, applied to the palms *Mauritia flexuosa* and *M. vinifera*, according to Hartt, < *ymyra* or *ymbyrd*, a tree, + *eti*, true] One of the largest of the South American palms, *Mauritia vinifera*, often growing to a height of 125 feet, the stem being crowned with a thick round head of very large fan-shaped leaves. A single bunch of the fruit weighs more than one hundred pounds. The trees grow in vast numbers on swampy land, from southern Brazil to the West Indies. The natives cut them down, and make cavities in the stems to obtain the sweet sap which accumulates in them, if allowed to ferment a vinous liquor may be made from this sap, and even sugar has been obtained from it. Hence the name *vine palm*, commonly given to the tree. The pulp between the nut and the outer covering of the fruit is sometimes eaten, and a beverage is prepared by rubbing the pulp in water. The pith of the leaf stem is used in lieu of cork, and its hard covering for making baskets. Cords are made of fibers from the young leaves, and rough thatches are constructed of the older leaves.

burk (bērk), *n* Another spelling of *burk*, dialectal variant of *birch*

burka (būr'ka), *n* [Russ *burka*] A short round cloak made of felt or very coarse woolen stuff, used as a protection against rain in Russia, Poland, and Moldavia. Also *burqa*

burke (bērk), *v* *t*, pret and pp *burked*, ppr *burking* [From the name of an Irishman in Edinburgh who committed the crime repeatedly, and was tried and executed in 1829] 1 To murder by suffocation in order to sell the body for dissection. This method was selected because it left no marks of violence upon the victims

"You don't mean to say he was *burked* Sam!" said Mr Pickwick *Dickens*, Pickwick

The rest of the rascals jumped on him and *burked* him *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I 273

2 Figuratively, to smother; shelve; get rid of by some indirect maneuver as, to *burke* a parliamentary question

burker (bēr'ker), *n* One who burkes

Burke's Act. See *act*

burking (bēr'king), *n* [Verbal *n* of *burke*, *v*] The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection

burle (bērl), *n* [*ME burle*, appar < OF dial *bours*, *bours*, flocks or ends of thread which disfigure cloth (Wedgwood), < *bourre*, < ML *burra*, a flock of wool, coarse hair, etc. see *bur*]. Cf *burlet* 1 A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not — 2 A knot or an excrescence on walnut and other trees, used for ornamental veneering

burle (bērl), *v* *t* [Early mod E *burle*, < *burle*, *n*] 1 To pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth; specifically, to pick (wool) by hand — 2† To cleanse (cloth), as with fullers' earth or a similar substance

To come then to the mystery of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to *burling* it with *climolia* *Holland*, tr of Pliny, xxv 17

burle, *v* *t* [*ME burle*, contr of *burble*, bubble, welter. see *burble* Cf D *borrelen*, bubble, guzzle (*borrel*, a bubble, a dram), = LG *burreln*, bubble, gush.] To welter

Many a bold baron in that place

Lay *burled* in his own blood

Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr Rom, II), 1 98

Betres lay *burling* in his blood

Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr Rom, III), 1 1639

burle (bērl), *n*. [*A contr. of burble*, *n*, 2, in same sense.] A pimple [Prov Eng]

burle, *v*. Same as *burle*

He told me to *burle* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him *London Times*, Law Reports

burlace (bēr'lās), *n* [*Contr of bur delaus*, *q* *v*] A sort of grape

burlap (bēr'lap), *n* [Formerly *borelap*, origin unknown. The form suggests a contr of ME *borel*, E. *burrel*, a coarse cloth, + *lappen*, lap, wrap. Referred by some to (i) *barlapp*, club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, lit bear's paw (cf NL *Lycopodium*, wolf's-foot), < *bar*, = E *bear*?, + *lapp*, < OHG *lappo*, the flat hand] A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, and used for wrappings and in upholstery commonly in the plural

burlew, *n*. See *byrlaw*

burled, *a*. [*ME*, possibly for **barruld*, equiv to Af *barruld* see *barruly*] In her, striped

Under was a serpent of white

A tall *burled* had of silver and Asure

Rom of Partenay (F T T S), 1 3402

With silver And Asure the tall *burled* was

Rom of Partenay (F T T S), 1 2809

burler (bēr'lēr), *n* [*burle* + -er] One who burles

burle cloth In Cumberland, England, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink *Brewer*

burlesque (bēr-leśk'), *a* and *n* [Formerly also *burlesk*, = G *Dan Sw burlesk*, < F *burlesque*, < It *burlesco*, ludicrous, < *burlet*, a jest, mockery, raillery, perhaps dim of LL *burra*, pl *burra*, jests, trifling, nonsense see *bur*] 1. *a* Tending to excite laughter by a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it; as when a serious subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with solemnity

It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the *Disparney* or in doggerel, like that of *Hudibras*

Addison, Spectator, No 219

II. *n* 1. A burlesque literary or dramatic composition, travesty; caricature

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents men as persons in the accomplishments of heroes, the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people *Addison*, Spectator, No 249

This contrast between ideas of grandeur, dignity, sanctity, perfection, and ideas of meanness, baseness, profanity, seems to be the very spirit of *burlesque*

Hutchinson, Thoughts on Laughter

2 A piece composed in burlesque style, a travesty, in modern use often specifically a theatrical piece, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, usually based upon a serious play or subject, with more or less music in it — 3 A ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind, a gross perversion

Who is it that admires and is from the heart attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institution *Burke*, Rev in France

=Syn *Parody*, *Travesty*, etc. See *caricature*

burlesque (bēr-leśk'), *v*, pret and pp *burlesqued*, ppr *burlesquing* [*burlesque*, *a*] 1 *trans* To make ridiculous by mocking representation, caricature, travesty

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule

Stillington, Works, II 14

The characteristic faults of his [Johnson's] style are so familiar to all, and have been so often *burlesqued*, that it is almost superfluous to point them out

Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson

II. *intrans* To use caricature [Rare]

burlesquer (bēr-leś'ker), *n* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule

burlet, *n* [*F* *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, a roll of cloth or leather stuffed with hair or wool, etc., a supporter of satin, etc., for a ruff or collar, also a kind of hood, < *bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, etc., used for stuffing saddles, balls, etc. see *burrel*] 1 A coiff; a stuffed roll to support a ruff, a standing or stuffed neck for a gown *Monsieu* — 2 A hood *Ash*

burletta (bēr-let'ta), *n* [It, dim of *burle*, mockery: see *burlesque*] A comic opera; a musical farce

burley, *n* [Origin obscure, cf *burly*] The butt-end of a lance *Wilhelm*, Mil Diet

burliness (bēr'li-nes), *n* [*burly* + -ness] The state or quality of being burly

burning-iron (bēr'ling-i'ern), *n* A kind of pincers or tweezers used in burning cloth.

burning-machine (bēr'ling-ma-shēn'), *n*. A machine for removing knots and rough places from woolen cloth before it is fulled

bury (bēr'i), *a* [= E dial *bowery*, < ME *bury*, *bury*, *borly*, *burliche*, *borliche*, *borlic*, etc., large, huge. Of uncertain origin; hardly = OHG *burlih*, *purlih*, elevated, high (< *bōr*, an elevation, + -*lih* = E -*ly*)] There is nothing to prove the supposed Celtic origin 1 Great in bodily size, bulky, large, stout formerly used of things, but now only of persons, and implying some degree of coarseness

The braunches were *bury*, sum of bright gold,

Sum sylver for sothe a mist of hew

Destruction of Troy (E E T S), 1 4903.

Bury sacks and well stuffed burns

Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv 118

Down through the crashing under wood

The *bury* sheriff came *Hatter*, The Exiles

2† Boisterous; loud

So when a *bury* tempest rolls his pride

J Beaumont, *Psyché*, v 224

Syn 1 *Massive*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky* **bury**†, *v* *t* To make burly, cause to bulge out

Think at thou that paunch, that *burles* out thy coat, Is thriving fat, or flesh, that seems so brawny?

Quarles, Emblems, 1 12.

bury (bēr'i), *a* [*burle* + -y] Having burls or excrescent knots as, a *bury* tree.

Burman (bēr'man), *n* [*Burma* + -an] A native or an inhabitant of Burma, a British possession in Farther India. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but parts of it were annexed to Great Britain in 1826 and 1852, and the remainder on January 1st 1886, in consequence of wars

A *Burman*, being the property of the king, can never quit the country without his especial permission, which is only granted for a limited time, and never to women on any pretence *Encyc Brit*, IV 554

bur-marigold (bēr'mar'igōld), *n* A book-name for the more showy species of *Rudens*.

Burmese (bēr-mēs' or mēz'), *a* and *n* [*Burma* + -ese] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Burma.

II. *n* 1 *sing* or *pl* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma. See *Burman* — 2 The language of the people of Burma. It is one of the monosyllabic languages

bur-millstone (bēr'mil'stōn), *n* Same as *bur-stone*

burn (bērn), *v*, pret and pp *burned* or *burnt*, ppr *burning* [Under this form and the obs or dial *brin*, *brin*, *brun*, are now confused two different but related verbs, which are quite distinct in AS and the other older tongues. (1) *burn*, < ME *brernen*, *brernen*, *brannen*, *brannen*, < AS *branan* (pret *brærde*, pp *brærned*) = OE. *brannan* = MD *bernen* (in mod D displaced by the secondary form *branden* see *brand*, *v*.) = LG *brannen* = OFries *brana*, *brana* = OHG *brannan*, MHG *G brannen* = Icel *brinna* = Sw *branna* = Dan *brande* = Goth *brannjan* (in comp), *burn*, consume with fire, orig and prop. trans, a weak verb, factitive of the next, (2) *burn*, < ME *brinen*, *brinnen*, *brinnen*, < AS *beor-nan*, *byrnan* (pret *barn*, *biarn*, pl *burnon*, pp. *bornen*), a transposed form of **brinnan* (in comp. *on-brinnan*) = OS *brinnan* = OHG *brinnan*, MHG (i dial *brinnen* = Icel *brinna*, older *brinna*, = Goth *brinnan*, *burn*, be on fire; orig and prop intrans, a strong verb, not known outside of Teut. Deriv *brand*, *brun*†, perhaps *burn* = *bourn*†, etc.] 1 *trans* 1 To consume with fire, destroy or reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire

He came thic to *brenn* him self upon the Awters of the Temple *Mandeville*, Travels, p 43.

Thou shalt hough their horses, and *burn* their chariots with fire *Josh* xi 6

2 To act on with fire, expose to the action of fire as, to *burn* clay, to *burn* wood for charcoal, to *burn* limestone — 3 To produce by means of fire as, to *burn* charcoal — 4 To scorch, affect or injure by heat as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire, to *burn* one's fingers, to *burn* bread or meat

The sun doth *burn* my face

Shak, Venus and Adonis, 1 186

5. To inflame or tan (the skin), as sunlight — 6. To produce an effect like that of fire, heat or inflame, affect with a burning sensation as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach, a *burning* fever.

This tyrant fever *burns* me up *Shak*, K John, v 3

7 In *chem*, to combine with oxygen, oxygenize — 8 In *surg*, to apply a caustery to; cauterize — To *burn* daylight, to burn a candle or candles before it is dark, waste light

Mer Come, we burn daylight, ho!
Rom Nay, that's not so
Mer I mean, sir, in delay
 We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day
Shak, *E.* and *J.*, 1 4

To burn down, to burn to the ground, as all the combustible parts of a building — To burn in, in glass making and pottery, to fix and render durable (the coloring and ornamentation) by means of great and long continued heat in an oven or kiln — To burn metals together, to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or by melting the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space — *E. H. Knight* — To burn one's fingers, to receive damage or loss from meddling with or engaging in anything — To burn out, to destroy or obliterate by burning

Must you with hot irons burn out both mine eyes?
Shak, *K. John*, iv 1

To burn the candle at both ends See candle — To burn up, to consume completely by fire or reduce to ashes — as to burn up a paper

II. intrans 1 To be on fire, flame as, the fuel burns

A still and sacred fire
 That burn'd as on an altar
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*

2 To become charred, singed, or scorched, be injured by undue exposure to fire or a heated surface, etc. as, milk or oatmeal burns if cooked without stirring

"Your meat doth burn, quoth I" *Shak*, *C. of E.*, ii 1

3 To become inflamed or tanned, or to become disintegrated by the effect of heat and reflected sunlight, as the skin from unusual or prolonged exposure to the sun or to the glare from a sheet of water — 4 To glow like fire, shine, gleam

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
 Burnt on the water
Shak, *A.* and *C.*, ii 2

The road, wherever it came into sight, burned with brilliant costumes, like an illuminated page of Froissart
Lowell, *Fire-side Fancies*, p. 24

5 To be inflamed with passion or desire, be affected with strong emotion as, to burn with anger or love

Did not our heart burn within us while he talked with us by the way?
Luke xlv 42

True charity is afflicted, and burns at the offence of every little one
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonist*

6† To act or behave with destructive violence, be in a state of violent action, rage

Shall thy wrath burn like fire?
Ps lxxxix 46

The groan still deepens and the combat burns
Pope

7 To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning pain, or acidity, feel excess of heat as, the face burns, the patient burns with a fever — 8 To resemble fire in the effect or the sensation produced [Rare]

The paroling air
 Burns fierce, and cold performs the effect of fire
Milton, *P. L.*, ii 506

9 In certain games, to be very near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near that one would be burned if it were fire, hence, to be nearly right in a guess [Colloq.]

However the explorers must have burned strongly (as children say at hide and seek) when they attained a point so near to the fountains
De Quincey, *Hierodotus*

To burn blue See blue a To burn down, to be burned to the ground, be consumed by fire from top to bottom, as a building — To burn out, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases — To burn up, to be burned completely or reduced to ashes — as the paper burned up

burn¹ (bérn), *n* [*< burn¹, v.*] 1 A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire, especially on a living body, a burnt place in any substance — 2 The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking as, they had a good burn — 3 A disease in vegetables See brand, 6 — 4 A clearing in the woods made by burning the trees [U.S.] = *Syn* 1 *Burn* *Scald* Burns are produced by heated solids or by flames, scalds by heated fluids or vapors See scorch, v

burn² (bérn), *n* [Also written *bourn*, *bourne*, which with a diff. pron. is the usual form in the south of England (see *bourn¹*, *bourne¹*), *< ME bourn*, commonly *burne*, *< AS burna*, *mase*, also *burne*, *fem*, a brook, stream (= *OS brunno* = *OFries burna* = *Old born*, *horn*, *bron* = *LG born* (> *G boin*) = *OHG brunno*, *MHG brunne*, *G brunnen*, *brunn*, *brunn* = *Icel. brunnr* = *Sw. brunn* = *Dan. brønd*, a spring, fountain, well, = *Goth. brunna*, a spring), prob. *< *brinnan* (pp. **brunnen*), etc., burn see *burn¹* Cf. the similar origin of *well¹* and *torrent* Not connected with *Gr. φησα*, a well] A rivulet, a brook [Scotch and North Eng.]

Follow the deer
 By these tall firs and our fast falling burns
Tennyson, *Garth and Lynette*

It occurs in various place-names, as Bannockburn, Blackburn, etc.

burn³, *v. t.* [*ME.*, *< OF. burnir*, *burnish* see *burnish*. In form and sense the word overlaps *burn¹* (*cf. burn¹, v. t.*, 4.)] To burnish; brighten; make gay or cheerful

At his speche and cher also he burneth
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i 327

The temple of Marz armyopente
 Wrought al of burn'd steel
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, i 1125

burn⁴ (bérn), *n* [Appar. contr. of *burthen¹* or *burden¹*] A burden for one person *Day*. [Local, Eng. (Cornwall)]

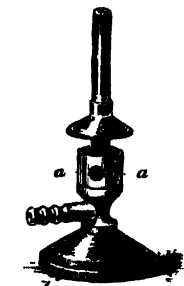
burnable (bér-na-bl), *a* [*< burn¹, v.*, + *-able*.] 'Capable of being burned

burn-beating¹, *n* A particular way of manuring land, by cutting off the peat or turf, laying it in heaps, and burning it to ashes Compare *beat³*, *n* and *v.*, and *denshire* *E. Phillips*, 1706

burner (bér-nér), *n* 1 A person who burns or sets fire to anything

The Milesian Oracle was sacred to Apollo Didymæus amongst the Branchids, who betrayed the treasures of their God to Xerxes the burner of their Temple
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 432

2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues, the part that holds the wick, also, the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues Burners include all forms of apparatus for burning gas, oil, or vapors, singly or in combination, as a hydrocarbon burner, carbureting gas burner, lime light burner, regenerative burner, etc. See lamp burner and gas burner — Bat's-wing burner, a form of gas burner from which the flame issues a broad flame supposed to resemble a bat's wing — Bude burner, an arrangement consisting of two, three or more concentric Argand burners each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced Named from Bude, in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor — Bunsen burner, a gas burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen, and improved by Wallace and Godefray It is arranged in such a way that the gas, just previous to burning is largely diluted with air, thus producing a non luminous and very hot flame It is used in chemical laboratories and in metallurgical research in connection with a variety of small furnaces, and in many forms of gas stoves, heaters, steamers, etc. — Fish-tail burner, a gas burner whose jet takes the spreading and forked form of a fish's tail — Hydrocarbon burner, a burner for producing heat by means of liquid fuel It has generally a jet of air or steam, or of both, carrying with it a spray of coal oil or petroleum, which is lighted and burns under a boiler — Regenerative burner, in gas lighting, a device by which the current of gas is heated before it reaches the flame, thus making combustion more complete.



Bunsen Burner
 a a openings to admit air

burnet¹ (bér-net), *a* and *n* [*I* a *< ME burnet*, *< OF. brunet*, *brunette*, lit. brownish, dim. of *brun*, brown see *brown* Cf. *brunette* II *n* *< ME burnet*, *burnette*, *< OF. burnette*, *brunette* = *Pr. bruneta* = *Sp. bruneta*, *bruneta*, *< ML. bruneta*, *brunetum*, a brownish, dark-colored cloth] 1 A Brownish

Illo mentel gr. ut other (or) burnet *Rel. Ant.*, i 129

II. *n* Cloth dyed of a brown color.

burnet² (bér-net), *n* [*< ME burnet*, *pimpernel*, *< OF. brunet*, also *brunette*, the name of a plant, prob. burnet, cf. *ML. burneta*, *springwort* (Vocab. ed. Wright, 2d ed., p. 557, f. 42), prob. so called with some allusion to color, cf. *burnet¹*.] 1† The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* — 2 The common name of species of *Poterium*, an herbaceous genus of the natural order *Rosaceae* The common or garden burnet is *Poterium Sanguisorba*, also called salad burnet The great burnet is *P. officinale*

Of pimpernelle [pimpernel] to speke thanke y get
 And Englysh ycalled is burnet
MS. Sloane, 2457, f. 6 (*Hallwell*)

burnet-moth (bér-net-môth), *n* A moth of the genus *Zygena* or *Anthracra*, one of the many moths of the family *Zygaenidae* The six-spotted burnet moth is *Z. or A. flammans* a common European species, with six red spots on a dark ground, the larva is yellow, spotted with black *Z. or A. lutea* is another species, the five-spotted burnet moth

burnet-rose (bér-net-rôz), *n* Same as *burnet²*

burnett¹, *n*. Same as *burnet¹*

burnettise, *v. t.* See *burnettize*

burnettize (bér-net-iz), *v. t.*, *pret.* and *pp.* *burnettized*, *ppr.* *burnettizing* [*< Burnett* (see *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*) + *-ize*] To impregnate, as timber, canvas, cordage, dead bodies, etc., with Burnett's liquid, for the purpose of preserving them from decay

Burnett's liquid. See *liquid*
burnewin (bér-ne-win), *n* [*See*, for *burn-the-wind*] A blacksmith. *Burns*.

burnie (bér-ni), *n*. [*Dim. of burn²*] A rivulet. [Scotch.]

burning (bér-ning), *n* [Verbal *n.* of *burn¹, v.*] 1. The act or process of consuming by fire. — 2 In metal-working, the act or process of uniting metallic surfaces by fusing them together, or by running molten metal of the same kind between them — 3 In *ceram*, the final firing, as for glazing, fixing the colors, or the like. used somewhat loosely

burning (bér-ning), *pr. a* [*Ppr. of burn¹, v.*] 1. Scorching, hot as, the burning sands of the Sahara — 2 Powerful, strong; vehement; ardent

That which I urge is of a burning real
Marlowe, *Edward II.*, i 4

Like a young hound upon a burning scent *Dryden*

3. Causing excitement, ardor, or enthusiasm, enchainning or demanding attention

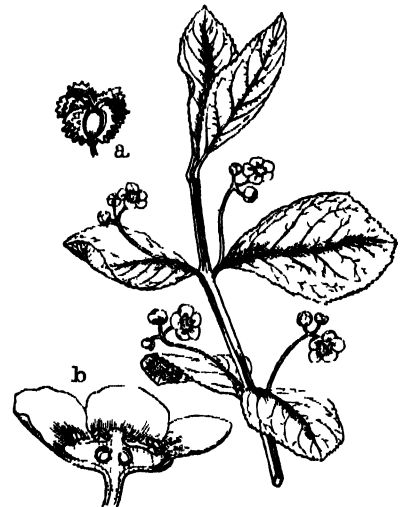
The Johannan problem is the burning question of modern criticism on the soil of the New Testament
Schaff, *Hist. Christ.*, i § 84

= *Syn.* Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot

burning-bush (bér-ning-bush), *n* 1 The emblem adopted by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in memory of the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and bearing the legend "Nec tamen consumebatur" (yet not consumed), in allusion to Ex. iii 2 [Usually two words] — 2 A name of various shrubs or plants (a) The American species of *Euonymus*, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. americana*, claustraceous shrubs with bright crimson, pendulous, four-lobed capsules, often cultivated for ornament.



Burning Bush



Burning bush (*Euonymus americana*)
 a, dehiscing fruit b, section of flower
 (From Gray's Genera of Plants of the U.S.)

See *Euonymus* (b) The artillery plant, *Pilea scarpifolia* (c) The plant *Dicentra Frazarilla*, so called because its volatile secretions render the surrounding air inflammable in hot weather

burning-fluid (bér-ning-flû'id), *n* A very explosive illuminating liquid, consisting of a mixture of about 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 of camphene or purified turpentine-oil, burned in lamps specially constructed for the purpose, but superseded by petroleum after a few years' use.

burning-glass (bér-ning-glâs), *n* A double convex lens of glass used to ignite combustible substances, melt metals, etc., by focusing upon them the direct rays of the sun

burning-house (bér-ning-hous), *n* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites, a kiln

burning-mirror (bér-ning-mir'or), *n*. A concave mirror, usually of metal, used as a burning-glass The power of a burning mirror is considerably greater than that of a burning glass of equal extent and equal curvature

burnish (bér-nish), *v* [*< ME burnischen*, *burnisson*, *< OF. burniss*, stem of certain parts of *burnir*, *brunir*, *F. brunir* (> *G. brunnen*) (= *Pr. burnir*, *brunir* = *Sp. bruñir*, *bruñir* = *Pg. brunir*, *brunir* = *It. brunire*), polish, make brown, *< brun*, brown, also poet bright, shining see *brown* Also formerly in more orig. form *burn*. see *burn³*] 1 *trans* 1 To cause to glow or become resplendent

Now the village windows blaze,
 Burnish'd by the setting sun
J. Cunningham, *Evening*.

The wide lake, edged with sand and grass,
Was burnished to a floor of glass.

Emerson, Woodnotes, 1

2. To polish by friction, make smooth and lustrous. as, to burnish steel

Burnish no bones with thy teeth,
for that is vaseemely

Rhodes, Book of Nature (E E T S), p 77

Who doth the world so gloriously behold,
That cedar tops and hills seem burnish'd gold

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1 868

II. † intrans To grow, as a child, thrive, flourish, become fat and sleek, hence, to become bright or brilliant, show conspicuously

Ere Juno burnished, or young Iovi was grown

Dryden

I've seen a snake in human form

Burnish and make a gaudy show

Swift, Description of a Salamander

burnish (bér'nish), *n* [*< burnish, v.*] Polish, hence, gloss, brightness, luster

As to Chrysostom, and Basil, with less pomp and swaggar than Gregory, they have not at all more of the torrid burnish and compression

Di Quincey, Rhetoric

burnisher (bér'nish-er), *n* 1 One who burnishes or polishes — 2 A tool of various shapes and material, but commonly with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing in various processes and operations, as in porcelain-painting, dentistry, etc — 3 An instrument of tempered steel, with slightly curved polished sides and rounded point, used by etchers and line-engravers to remove roughnesses, scratches, and stains from the surface of a metal plate Wood engravers who wish to take by hand a trial proof of a block, finished or in progress, ink the raised lines, lay over them a piece of India paper and a card, and then, by even friction with the burnisher, obtain the desired impression

4 In shoemaking, a polishing-machine which holds the shoe firmly while a heated steel tool is pressed with force against the heel or sole, previously moistened with a preparation of varnish

burnoose, burnous (bér'nós' or bér'nós), *n* [Also written *burnouse*, *bu nous*, *bu nos*, *bour nous*, *< F burnous*, *burnous* = Sp *albornoz* = Pg *albornoz* or *albornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, *< Ar al* (the see *al-2*), + *burnus*, *burnus*, a hooded cloak] 1 An outer garment made of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by men in the Barbary States, throughout northwestern Africa, and in Arabia It differs from the aba in having a hood and in being more commonly made of undyed wool so that it generally has a brownish white color without stripes or pattern but it is also made black, and striped with red and white

The males were clad in burnouses — brown or striped woollen cloaks with hoods

R F Burton, 11 M. d. n. h., p 123

Hence — 2 A garment worn by women in Europe and the United States at different times since 1850 It sometimes has a hood with a tassel at the end, and is in general a loose outer cloak without sleeves It has been made of many different materials, usually with stripes

burnstickle (bér'nstik-l), *n* [Perverted from *banstickle*] A name of the stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*

burnt (bérnt), *p a* [Pp of *burn*, *v.*] 1 Consumed or scorched by fire — 2 Crumbly, and partly or entirely unworkable, from having been raised to too high a temperature in contact with the air said of iron and steel The nature of the change which the metal undergoes is not yet clearly understood — *Burnt alum* See *alum* — *Burnt bowl*, *curling-stone*, etc., in games a bowl, etc., which has been accidentally touched or moved, and which must be removed as dead — *Burnt carmine* See *carmine* — *Burnt fox*, a slang name for a student during his second half year in the German universities — *Burnt in*, in *ceram*, sometimes said of colors that have been applied under the glaze, and are fired with it — *Burnt limestone*, calcined limestone — *Burnt ore*, roasted ore — *Burnt Roman ochre*, *sienna*, *sponge*, *terre verte*, *umber* See the nouns — *Burnt wine*, wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavor suggestive of burning

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spirit

Rees, Cyc

burnt-ear (bérnt'er), *n*. A form of smut in oats, wheat, and other cereals and grasses, produced by a microscopic fungus, *Ustilago carbo* The tissues of the plant are destroyed and replaced by an abundance of black dust-like spores

burnt-offering (bérnt'of'er-ing), *n* An offering burnt upon an altar as a religious rite, specifically, in the Jewish ritual, an animal or animals of a prescribed kind, the whole of which, after ceremonial preparation, was burnt upon an altar, a holocaust Parts of many other offerings were burned, but the term is generally restricted to one that was entirely so, sometimes specifically called a *whole burnt offering* This was the only offering of the ancient patriarchs, and is the only one mentioned in the book of Genesis Afterward it became one of the regular classes of sacrifice under the Levitical law

The regulations respecting it are given in detail in Leviticus 1 and vi 8-13 It represented the entire self-dedication of the offerer to God, and was always preceded by a sin offering The object offered was to be a male without blemish, a young bullock, ram, or he goat, or, in case of poverty, a turtle dove or pigeon It was brought by the offerer of his own free will, and slain by himself The public burnt offerings were (1) the daily burnt offering, sacrificed every morning and evening for the people (Num xxviii 3-8), (2) the sabbath burnt offering (Num xxviii 9, 10), (3) certain specified burnt offerings on appointed feast-days (Num xxviii 11-29, 39) There were also private burnt offerings appointed for certain set times Free will burnt offerings might be offered on any special solemn occasion

burnt-sacrifice (bérnt'sak'ri-fis), *n* Same as *burnt-offering*

burnt-stone (bérnt'stón), *n* An antique carnelian such as are sometimes found in ancient ruins and have apparently been acted on by fire They appear dull externally, but show a fine red color when held up to the light They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by fine engraving

burnwood (bérn'wud), *n* The *Rhus Metopium*, a poisonous species of sumac, found in southern Florida and the West Indies Also called *hamwood*

bur-parale (bér'párs'li), *n* The common name of *Caulis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant with bristly bur-like carpels It is frequently found in corn-fields with chalky soils in England

bur-pump, burr-pump (ber'pump), *n* Naut, a kind of pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends, a bilge-pump

bur¹, bur², etc See *bur*, *bur*, etc

Burr Act. See *act*

burraget (bér'áj), *n* An older spelling of *borraget*

burramundi (bur-a-mun'di), *n* Same as *bar-ramundi*

burras-pipe (bur'as-píp), *n* [*< burras* (*< F bourras*, *< ML borra*, *borras*, coarse linen or canvas (*< borra*, *borra*, coarse hair, wool, etc see *bur*) + *pip*] A tube for holding lunar caustic or other corrosive substance

burrawang-nut (bur'a-wang-nut), *n* [*< burrawang*, native name, + *nut*] The *Macrozamia spiralis*, a cycadaceous plant of New South Wales It yields a kind of arrowroot

bur-reed (bér'réd), *n* The common name of species of *Sparganium*, so called from their narrow, reed-like leaves and bur-like heads of fruit The floating bur-reed is *S angustifolium* See *Sparganium*

burrel (bur'el), *n* [Also written *burrell*, early mod E also *burcl*, *borrel*, *borcl*, *< ME borcl* (see *borcl*), *< OF burcl* (= *Pr burcl* = *Sp burcl*), reddish, as a noun, *burcl*, later *burcau*, a kind of coarse cloth (mod F *bureau*, a table, etc, *< E bureau*, *q v*) (= *Pr burcl* = *Sp burcl* = *Pg burcl* = *It burcllo* = *ML burcllus*, *burcllus*, *burrellum*, *burallus*, dim of *bura* (ML *bura*), a kind of coarse cloth of a reddish or russet color, *< ML burra*, coarse hair used for stuffing, etc, *LL burra*, a shaggy garment (also a cow with a red mouth or muzzle) (pl *burra*, trifles, jests), *< F burra*, a cloak of wool or silk (see *burra*), *< OL burrus*, later *byrrus*, red, prob *< Gr byrrós*, older *byrrós*, red, flame-colored, usually referred to *byrrós* = E *fire*. Hence *bol*, etc] 1 A kind of coarse russet cloth used in the middle ages

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrel* cloth

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv

2 A silk mentioned in the schedule of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe Fairholt — 3 [Also *burrel-pear*, altered, in simulation of *burrl* (*OF burrl*, reddish), *< bury*, *bury-pear* see *bury*] Same as *bury*

burrel-fly (bur'el-fi), *n* A kind of reddish gnat, or breese

burrelleri (bur'el-er), *n* [Also written *burreller*, *< burrel* + *-eri*] A maker of burrel, a clothmaker

burrel-shot (bur'el-shot), *n* [*< burrl* (perhaps *< F bourreler*, torment) + *shot*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc, put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot

burriel (bur'el), *n* [E Ind] A kind of wild sheep inhabiting the Himalayas, *Ovis burriel* of Blyth Also *barhal*

burrlstone, *n*. See *burstone*.

burridge (bur'ij), *n* An older spelling of *borage*

burring (bér'ing), *n* [*< bur*, *bur*, + *-ing*] The process of cleaning or removing the burr and rubbish from wool previous to carding

burring-machine (bér'ing-má-shén'), *n* A machine for picking and burring wool before it is carded

burrlish (bér'ish), *a* [*< bur*, *bur*, + *-ish*] Rough; prickly, burly

Burrite (ber'it), *n* [*< Burr* (see *def*) + *-ite*] In New York State politics, one of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party which supported Aaron Burr, from about 1797 to 1807

burro (bur'ó), *n* [Sp] A donkey [Western U S]

burro (bur'ó), *n*. [Cf Shetland *burra*, the common rush, *Juncus squarrosus* see *bur*, *bur*, *bur*] A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the alga *Laminaria digitata*

burro (bur'ok), *n* [Origin uncertain] A small weir or dam put in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed

burrough (bur'ow), *n* An obsolete spelling of *borough*

burrough (bur'ow), *n* An obsolete spelling of *borough*

burrow (bur'ow), *n* Same as *borrow*, 1

burrow (bur'ow), *n* An obsolete spelling of *borough*

burrow (bur'ow), *n* [E dial also abbr *bur*, also formerly *bury* (see *bury*), *< ME borow*, *borw*, a hole as a place of shelter, a mound, var (apparently by confusion with *borow*, *borow*, *burw*, *< AS burh*, *E borough*, a fortified place, *borough* of *burw*, *borw*, etc, *< AS beorh*, *E barrow*, a mound see *barrow* = *borough*, and *barrow*, *bury*] 1 A barrow, a mound See *T Browne* See *barrow* [Now only prov Eng] — 2 In mining, the heap of refuse rock at the mouth of a shaft, or entrance of an adit-level or tunnel — 3 A hole in the ground excavated by an animal, as a rabbit or a marmot, as a refuge and habitation

It (the Lemmings) lives in burrows made by its long and crooked claws

F R Jones, Mammalia, p 201

4 [Perhaps in ref to the usually circular shape of mounds, cf the equiv *Se brough*, otherwise referred to *burrow* = *borough* = *brough*, *q v* In mod E dial abbr *bur*] A circle Compare *bur*, *bur*, 2

Burwe (var *burrows*), wecht, orbiculus

Prompt Parv, p 56

burrow (bur'ow), *v* [*< burrow*, *n*] I intrans 1 To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth, work a way into or under something

The incidence of forces is the same all around the earth with worm as it burrows through the compact ground

H Spencer, Prin of Biol, § 250

2 To lodge in a burrow, in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; hide

The human victim which burrow among all physical and among all moral pollution

Macaulay, Hist Eng, x

II. trans To perforate with a burrow or as with burrows

All the loose blocks of coral on Keeling atoll were burrowed by uniform animals

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p 154

burrow (bur'ow), *n* A variant of *borrow*

burrow-duck (bur'ow-duk), *n* A name of the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser* or *T cornuta*

burrower (bur'ow-er), *n* 1 One who or that which burrows Specifically — 2 One of the fossorial aculeate Hymenoptera, one of the *Pogonina* (which see)

bur-pump, *n* See *bur-pump*

burry (bér'i), *a* [*< bur*, *bur*, + *-y*] Full of burr, resembling burr as, burry wool

bursa (bér'sá), *n*, pl *bursae* (-sés) [ML, a pouch, purse see *burra*, *bours*, *purse*] In anat and zool, a pouch, sac, or vesicle variously applied with a qualifying term

Bursa choroides, the choroid pouch, the marsupium or pecten in the interior of a bird's eyeball See *marupium*

Bursa copulatrix, a copulatory pouch, as in arthropods

Bursa Entiana, in *ichth*, the Entian pouch a duo denal portion of the intestine, succeeding the pylorus, usually dilated

Bursa Fabricii, in *onch*, the Fabrician pouch or anal gland a particular glandular sac, which opens into the anterior and dorsal region of the cloaca in birds

Bursa genitalis, in echinoderms, a genital pouch, into which the generative products pass, and thence to the exterior, as in the ophiurians

Bursa mucosa or *synovialis* (mucous or synovial pouch) a closed sac containing a small amount of synovia, placed between two parts moving on one another, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone or between the skin and a bony prominence These bursae are usually lined with endothelium sometimes not They sometimes communicate with the cavity of a joint The name is not now, as formerly extended to the synovial sheaths of tendons nor to the synovial cavities of joints See cut under *hoof*

Bursa omentalis, the cavity of the lesser omentum

bursal (bér'sal), *a* [*< bursa + -al*]. Of or pertaining to a bursa or bursae

bursalis (bér-sá'lis), *n*, pl. *bursales* (-lér) [NL, *< ML bursa* see *bursa*]. A muscle of the eyeball of birds and many other *Sauropoda*, serving to operate the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, usually in connection with another muscle called the *pyramidalis*. In birds this muscle is also called the *quadrate* or *quadratus*

bursalogy (ber-sal'ŏ-jī), *n* [*< ML (NL) bursa + Gr -λογία, < λόγιω, speak* see *-ology*]. In *anat* and *zool*, the study of, or what is known regarding, the bursae

bursar (bér'sär), *n* [*< ML bursarius* (*> F boursier*), a treasurer, *< bursa*, a purse see *burse*]. 1 A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his subsistence, called a *burse* or *bursary*. The word was formerly in general use, and is still used in Scotch colleges, but in Cambridge such scholars are now called *szars*, in Oxford *semitars*. 2 The pursuer, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community

Bursaria (bér-sä'ri-ä), *n* [NL, *< ML bursa*, a pouch]. A genus of ciliate infusorians, typical of the family *Bursariidae*, to which very different limits have been given (a) By the old writers numerous dissimilar forms were combined in it (b) By recent writers it is restricted to the *B. truncata* and closely allied species inhabiting fresh water

Bursariidae (ber-sä'ri-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, *< Bursaria + -idae*]. A family of ciliate heterotrichous animals, typified by the genus *Bursaria*. The oral cilia form a simple straight or oblique adoral fringe. The animal ules are free swimming, persistent in shape, and more or less oval, but often flattened. Most of the species occur in the lenticles of myriapods and worms

bursarship (ber'sär-ship), *n*. [*< bursar + -ship*]. 1 The office of a bursar — 2 A bursary

bursary (bér'sä-ri), *n*; pl *bursaries* (-riz) [*< ML bursaria*, office of a bursar see *bursar*].

1 The treasury of a college or monastery — 2 In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by competitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies

bursch (bursh), *n*, pl *burschen* (bur'shen) [G, *< MHG burse*, a society, esp of students, prop a (common) purse (*> G borse*, a purse), *< ML bursa*, a purse see *burse* and *purse*]. In Germany, a boy or lad, specifically, a student at a university, especially a corps-student.

burse (bér's), *n* [*< F bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, stock exchange (see *bourse*), *< ML bursa*, a purse, a bag, a skin, *< Gr βύρσα*, a hide, skin see *purse*, which is a doublet of *burse*]. 1 A bag, a pouch, a purse. Specifically—(a) A bag used to cover a crown (b) *Ecceles*, a receptacle for the corporal and chalice cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant. 2† Anything resembling a purse, a vesicle; a pod. *Holland* — 3† A bourse, an exchange, as, "merchants' burses," *Burton*, *Anat of Mel*, To the Reader

Come then, my soul, approach this royal *burse*,
And see what wares our great exchange retains
Quarles, *Emblems*, II 7

4 A bursary. See *bursary*, 2 [*Scotch*]. — The *burse*, the Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, or the New Exchange, called *Britannia Bursa*, and afterward *Raster Change*, built in 1600 by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand. There were shops over the exchange where female finery was sold. Hence the allusion in the quotation

She says she went to the *Burse* for patterns.
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, VI.
She has been at *Britannia's bourse* a buying pins and needles
Glaphorne, *Wit in Constab*

burseholder, *n*. Same as *borsholder*

Of which town each one was bound for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the Tithingman or *Bursholder*, that is, the eldest pidge, became surety for all the rest
Spranger, *State of Ireland*

Bursera (bér'se-rä), *n*. [NL, named after Joachim Burser, a German botanist of the seventeenth century.] The typical genus of the order *Burseraceae*, small trees or shrubs of Mexico and tropical America. There are over 40 species, with soft, brittle wood, yielding a fragrant resin which is used for varnish, incense, etc.

Burseraceae (bér'se-rä'se-ä), *n* pl [NL, *< Bursera + -aceae*]. A natural order of polypetalous exogens, shrubs or trees of warm countries, with compound dotted leaves. Very many abound in fragrant balsams or resins which have from early times been employed in medicine, fumigation, and perfumery. Species of *Boswellia* yield oilibanum or frankincense. *Com*

miphora is the source of myrrh, balm of Gilead, and other resins. Different kinds of gum elemi are obtained from species of *Canarium*, *Bursera*, and *Protium*.

burseraceous (bér-se-rä'shins), *a*. Belonging to the natural order *Burseraceae*

bursiculate (bér-sik'ü-lät), *a* [*< NL bursiculatus*, *< "bursicula*, dim. of *ML bursa*, a purse, pouch see *burse*, *purse*]. 1 Bursiform — 2 In bot., resembling a small pouch, or having a small pouch-like cavity

bursiform (bér'si-för'm), *a* [*< ML bursa*, purse, + *L forma*, shape. see *purse* and *form*, *n*]. Pouch-like; saccate; saccular; vesicular

bursitis (bér-si'tis), *n* [NL, *< bursa + -itis*]. In *pathol*, inflammation of a bursa.

Burslem porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain, pottery*

burst (bérst), *v*; pret and pp *burst*, ppr *bursting* [E dial also *brust*, *brést*, *brast*, *< ME bersten*, *bresten*, *brastn* (pret *baist*, *berst*, *brust*, pl *bursten*, pp *burstn*, *borsten*, *brosten*), *< AS beretan* for **brestan* (pret *barst*, pl *burston*, pp *borsten*) = OE *brestan* = OFries *bersta* = D *bersten*, *MLd. bersten*, *barsten*, *borsten*, LG *barsten* = OHG *brestan*, MHG *bresten*, G *bersten* = Icel *bresta* = Sw *brasta* = Dan *braste*, all orig intrans., *burst*, break asunder, prob allied to AS *brecan*, E *break*, etc. Cf Ir *brisim*, I break, Gael *bris*, *bruid*, break see *bruise*. The spelling with *u* instead of *e* is partly due to the pret and pp. forms. I. *intrans* 1 To fly or break open as an effect of internal forces and with sudden violence, suffer a violent disruption, explode
And now a bubble *burst*, and now a world
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I 90
A delicate spark
Of glowing and growing light
Ready to *burst* in a colour'd flame
Tennyson, *Maud*, VI 3

Hence — 2 Figuratively, to break or give way from violent pain or emotion as, my head will *burst*, her heart *burst* with grief
So they bryng the bolde kyng bynne the schippe burde,
That nise he *brast* z for bale, one bede where he lyggez
Morte Arthure (E E T S), I 806

No, no, my heart will *burst*, an if I speak
And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst*
Shak, 3 Hen VI, v 5

3. To come or go suddenly, rush as, the enemy in an instant *burst* upon us
We were the first that ever *burst*
Into that silent sea
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, II

And every bird of Eden *burst*
In carol, every bud to flower
Tennyson, *Day Dream*, L Envoi

To *burst* in, to force a way violently from without an in closed place into it — To *burst* out, to force a way violently from within outward
He made hym to fall on knees and handes to the erthe,
that the blode *braste* oute of his hedde
Merlin (E E T S), III 380

For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear, we should have seen decipher'd there
More rancorous spite
Shak, 1 Hen VI, IV 1

To *burst* up, to explode, hence, to fail, become bankrupt [Colloq and vulgar]
Then you think that if Lammie got time he wouldn't *burst* up!
Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, III 12

II. *trans* 1 To rend by force or violence (that which confines or retains); open suddenly and violently; cause to explode as, to *burst* one's bonds; to *burst* a cannon
He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
As he'd *burst* heaven
Shak, *Lear*, v 3

The well trained apricot its bonds had *burst*
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II 176

2† To break, in general
You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*!
Shak, T of the S, Ind, I.

= *syn*. (v 1 and 2) 1 To split, separate, rend, tear

burst (bérst), *n*. [*< burst*, *v*]. 1 A sudden disruption, a violent rending — 2 A sudden explosion or shooting forth, a rush, an outburst as, a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion; "burst of thunder," *Milton*, S. A., I 1651

Bursts of fox hunting melody
Irvine

3† A rupture; a hernia — 4 A smart race; a spurt
There are foxes that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a *burst* after them
Trollope

5 A sudden opening to sight or view. [Rare.]
Here is a fine *burst* of country
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, VII.

6 A spree. [Colloq.]

burstn (bér'stn), *p. a* [Older pp. of *burst*, *v*]. Affected with a rupture or hernia
He was born *burstn*, and your worship knows
That is a pretty step to men's compassion
Beau and Fl, *Scornful Lady*.

burstiness, **burstiness** (bér'stn-, bérst'nes), *n*. [*< bursten*, *burst*, pp., + *-ness*]. 1 A broken or bruised condition; brokenness; in the extract, a mass of bruises.

H' as beat me
E'en to a cullis I am nothing, right worshipful,
But very pap and jelly, I have no bones,
My body's all one *burstiness*
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, III 1.

2 Rupture; hernia.

burster (bér'stér), *n*. One who bursts, one who breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave*.

bursting (bér'sting), *p. a*. [Ppr. of *burst*, *v*]. Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems *Thomson*.

bursting-charge (bér'sting-čhärj), *n* 1 In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter. — 2 In *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot

burstlet, *n*. An obsolete variant of *bristle*.

burstiness, *n*. See *burstiness*.

burststone (bér'stön), *n* [Also written irreg. *burstone* and *burrstone*, *< bur* + *stone*]. 1. A rough, unheaven stone. [Prov Eng] — 2. A name given to certain siliceous or silicocalcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a bur or keen-cutting texture, which makes them the best kind of millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh water beds of the Paris basin, and from the Eocene strata of South America. The French *burstones* are of a whitish or cream color. Also called *bur* and *bur millstone*

burstwort (bérst'wört), *n* [*< burst*, *n*, 3, + *wort*]. The *Hernaria glabra*, a low weed of Europe, natural order *Ulecebraceae*, formerly used in the treatment of hernia. Also called *rupturewort*

burst (bért), *n*. Same as *bret*

burst (bért), *v* [E dial, *< ME burten*, butt.] I. *trans* 1† To butt or thrust with the horns — 2 To press or indent [Prov Eng]

II.† *intrans* To butt, thrust with the horns
Burton, as hornyd bestys, cornupeto, arieto
Prompt Parv, p 56.

Burt lyke a ramme, arieto
Huloet

burtert, *n* [ME *burter*, *burtere*, *< burst* + *-er*]. A butler, an animal that butts, or thrusts with its horns

Burtare [var *burter*], beste, cornupeta
Prompt Parv, p 56

burthen (bér'thén), *n* and *v*. Older form of *burden* 1

burthen (bér'thén), *n*. Older form of *burden* 2.

burthen (bér'thén), *n*. An erroneous form of *burden* 3, by confusion with *burden* 1 and *burden* 2.

The sad *burthen* of some merry song
Pope, *Imit of Horace*, II 1 80.

burthenous, **burthensome**, etc. See *burdenous*, etc.

bur-thistle (bér'this'tl), *n*. [Also called *burry-thistle*, *< bur* + *thistle*]. The spear-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* so called from its prickly involucre. See *thistle* [Scotch]

buttle, **bittle** (bér'tl), *n* [E dial, *< ME bytyle*, *byrtyl(-tre)*]. A sweeting apple. [North. Eng]

burton (bér'-ton), *n* [Origin unknown; perhaps from a proper name Cf *aburton*]

Naut, a tackle used for various purposes —

Single *burton*, a tackle rove with two single blocks, and largely used on merchant ships for loading and discharging cargo —

Spanish *burton*, double Spanish *burton*, a tackle rove with one double and one or two single blocks —

Top *burton*, a long tackle formed of a double and a single block, the upper block being hooked at the topmast-head. It is used for sending up or down yards or sails, setting up rigging, etc.

Burton skate. See *skate*

bur-tree, *n*. Same as *bour-tree*.

burweed (bér'wéd), *n*. [*< bur* + *weed*]. A name common to plants of the genus *Xanthium* also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Trumfetta*. See *bur-bark*.

Burwell's operation. See *operation*.

1 Single *Burton* 2 Double Spanish *Burton* 3. Top *Burton*

1 2 3

1 Single *Burton* 2 Double Spanish *Burton* 3. Top *Burton*

1 2 3

1 Single *Burton* 2 Double Spanish *Burton* 3. Top *Burton*

1 2 3

bury (ber'i), *n* [A form equiv. to *borough*¹, due to the gen. and dat. form *byrig* of the orig. AS. *byrig*, a fortified place, town, borough see *borough*¹, *burrow*¹.] A castle, manor-house, or habitation, a borough. The word appears in many names of places, as in Canterbury (AS gen. and dat. *ant wars byrig*, nom. *burh*), Shrewsbury, Aldermanbury, *Bury St Edmunds*, etc.

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Meys*

bury² (ber'i), *n* [Another form of *burrow*², orig. *barrow*¹. Cf. equiv. *berry*².] 1. A burrow.

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N Grew*

2. A camp or heap of turnips or the like, stored up.

bury³ (ber'i), *v* *t*; pret. and pp. *buried*, ppr. *burying* [Early mod. E. also *bery* (the form to which the mod. pron. belongs), < ME *berien*, *berien*, *bryen*, *byrien*, *byrien*, *byrien*, < AS *byrgan*, var. *byrgan*, *bygan*, *byrgan*, weak verb, *bury*, inter. (a dead body) (= Icel. *byrgja*, close, shut, hide, veil), appar. orig. save or keep by covering or hiding, < *beorgan* (pret. *beah*, pl. *burgon*, pp. *borgen*), also *ge-beorgan*, save, protect, shelter, defend, keep, preserve, early ME *bergen* = OS *gi-bergan* = D *bergen* = MLG *bergen*, *bargen*, LG *bargen* = OHG *bergan*, MHG *G. bergen* = Icel. *bjarga* = Sw. *berga* = Dan. *bjerg* = Goth. *barjan*, *ga-barjan*, keep, save, not known outside of Teut. Hence ult. *burrow*¹, and (prob.) *borough*¹ = *burrow*¹ = *bury*¹, etc.] 1. To deposit and enclose in a grave or tomb, as a dead body, consign to any final resting-place after or as after death, entomb.

I hadde leu'r she hadde be *buried* all quyk than this hadde hir be fall'n. *Melton* (E. E. J. S.), li. 488

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. *Mat. vii. 21*

I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak.* R. and J., v. 3

2. To cover or conceal from sight, sink or lodge in or under anything as, to *bury* treasures in the earth or under rubbish, he *buried* the dagger in his enemy's heart.

In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried*. *Shak.* Rich. III., i. 1

All their confidence Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 652

Hence—3. To cover up; keep secret, hide, conceal.

I have (as when the sun doth light a storm) *Buried* this sigh in wrinkle of a smile. *Shak.* T. and C., i. 1

He was glad when he could fall on his knees at last and *bury* his face in the pillow of the sufferer. *Brit. Hist.*, Shore and Sedge, p. 49

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will *bury* myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, l. 19

5. To hide in oblivion, put away finally from one's thoughts as, to *bury* an injury.

Give me a bowl of wine — In this I *bury* all unkindness. *Caesars* *Shak.* J. C., iv. 3

To *bury* the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace. A phrase borrowed from the practice of the American Indians of burying a tomahawk when a peace is concluded.

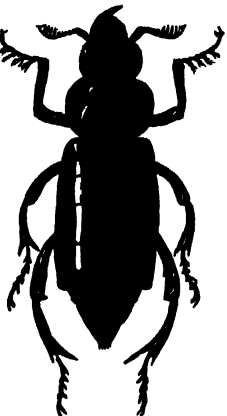
bury⁴ (ber'i), *n* [A corruption of F. *beurre*, a kind of pear, lit. 'buttered,' pp. of *beurier*, butter, < *beurre* = E. *butter*. Also *burrel*, q. v.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

bury⁵ (ber'i), *n* Soft shale or clay; flint. [Ireland.]

buryel, *n*. See *burial*.

burying (ber'i-ing), *n* [< ME *burying*, *berying*, etc.; verbal *n* of *bury*³, v.] Burial; sepulture. *John xii. 7.*

burying-beetle (ber'i-ing-be'tl), *n* The common name of beetles of the family *Silphidae* and genus *Necrophorus*. So called from their habit of burying the carcasses of small animals, as mice, moles, or shrews, in which they have deposited their eggs.



Burying beetle (*Necrophorus americanus*), natural size

burying-ground (ber'i-ing-ground), *n*. A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard or cemetery.

burying-place (ber'i-ing-plās), *n*. Same as *burying-ground*.

bus, **bus**³ (bus), *n* [An abbr. of *omnibus*, cf. *cab*, *van*.] An omnibus, or public street-carriage. [Colloq.]

bus-bar (bus'bār), *n* [(< *omni*) *bus* + *bar*.] A copper conductor used in electric-lighting or power stations to receive the current from all the dynamos. *Standard Elect. Dict.* Also *omnibus-bar*, *bus-rod*.

busby (bus'bi), *n*. [Appar. after a proper name.] A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword cuts.



Busby

buscon (bus'kon), *n*; pl. *buscons* (bus-kō'nēz). [< Sp. *buscon*, a searcher, < *buscar*, OSp. *buscar*, seek (= Pg. *buscar* = It. *buscare*, search for, = F. *busquer* (Cotgrave), seek, shift, file, prob. < OSp. *busco*, bush, thicket (Sp. *bosque*), and thus lit. go through a thicket, beat the bush, as in hunting see *bush*¹.] A miner who takes work as tribute, or who receives as his pay a certain proportion of the ore obtained, a tributer. [Western U. S.]

bush¹ (bush), *n* [< ME *bush*, *busch*, *bosch*, assimilated form of *bosc*, *bosk* (also in use), a bush, a thicket, = D. *bosch*, a wood, a forest, = MLG *busch*, *busk*, LG *busk*, < OHG *buse*, MHG *busch*, a thicket, copse, bush, = Icel. *búski*, *búski* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *büske* = Dan. *bush*, a bush, a shrub. Hence (from OHG) ML. *boscus*, *boscus*, > OF. *bos*, F. *bos* (see *bos*) = It. *bosc* = OSp. *bosco*, Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, a wood, thicket, bush. See *bush*², *bush*³, *buscon*, *boscage*, *bosquet*, *bouquet*, *ambush*, *ambuscade*, etc.] 1. A thicket, a clump of shrubs or trees.

There as by adventure this Palamoun Was in a *bush*, that no man mighte him see, For sore aford of his deeth was he. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 659

2. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub, technically, a low and much-branched shrub.

The Mount of Synay is clept the Desert of Syne, that is for to seyne, *Bushes* bringynge. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 58

3. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, trees, etc., a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub as, the *bush* was here very dense, to take to the *bush* (to become a *bush-ranger*) so used especially in the British colonies of Australasia.

Our first mile lay through the most exquisite tract of *bush* it has ever been my good fortune to behold in any land, groups of tall red or black pine mingled with fine trees of various sorts, matted by luxuriant creepers. *The Century*, XXVII, 923

4. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. See *ale-stake* and *ale-garland*.

Good wine needs no *bush*. *Old proverb*

Wicker bottles dangling over even the chief entrance into the palace, serving for a vintner's *bush*. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 22, 1644

Outward figures which hang as signs or *bushes* of the inward forms. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, li. 2

Hence—5. The tavern itself.

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*. *Thou and Ft.*

6. The tail or brush of a fox—To beat about the *bush*. See *beat*¹—To go by beggar's *bush*. See *beggar*³ = Syn. *Shrub*, *Herb*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n*.

bush¹ (bush), *v* [< *bush*¹, *n*] I *intrins*. To grow thick or bushy; serve or show as a bush.

The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene. *Pope*, *Odyssey*

II. *trans*. 1. To set bushes about, support with bushes or branched sticks as, to *bush* peas—2. To use a bush-harrow on as, to *bush* a piece of wood—3. To cover (seeds) by using a bush-harrow—4. as, to *bush* in seeds.

bush² (bush), *n*. [< D. *bos* = G. *busche* = E. *bosc*, a box; all used also in the sense of *bush*².] 1. A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction, the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot-holes of a clock, the center of a cart-wheel, etc., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. Also called *bushing*—2. A tailors' thimble. Also called *bushel*. [U. S.]

bush² (bush), *v* *t* [< *bush*², *n*] To furnish with a bush, line (an orifice, as one in which a pivot or axle works) with metal to prevent abrasion or to reduce the diameter.

A gun chamber is *bushed*, in order that it may receive a shell of smaller exterior diameter than before. *Forest and Stream*, XXIII, 445

bush-babbler (bush'bal'ler), *n*. A name applied by writers on Indian and African birds to species of the genera *Bradypterus*, *Crateropus*, and other short-winged and slender-billed oscine *Passeres*, more or less related to the old-world warblers, or *Sylviidae*.

bush-bean (bush'bēn), *n*. An American name for beans that do not climb, or dwarf beans, the usual form of string-beans and wax-beans.

bush-block (bush'blok), *n*. A block carrying a bushing.

bushbuck (bush'buk), *n*. Same as *bushbuck*.

bushbuck (bush'buk), *n* [< *bush*¹ + *buck*¹, after D. *boschbok*.] The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular subspiral horns. The male is dark sepia brown and the female reddish brown above, both are white below. Also called *bush goat*—**White-backed bushbuck**, the name given to the *Cephalophus sylvaticus*, a white backed antelope of western Africa, 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, nearly straight horns, short, slender limbs, and sleek, glossy, deep brown hair.

bushcat (bush'kat), *n*. Same as *serval*.

bushchat (bush'chat), *n*. Macgillivray's name for the birds of his genus *Fruticicola*, as the whin-bushchat (the whinchat, *Saricola* or *Pratincola rubetra*, of authors in general) and the black-headed bushchat (the stonechat, *S. or P. rubicola*).

bush-chirper (bush'chér'pér), *n*. A book-name of African birds of the genus *Euromela*, as *E. flaviventris*, the yellow-bellied bush-chirper.

bush-creeper (bush'krē'pér), *n*. A book-name of sundry African sylvine birds of the genus *Thamnobia*, as *T. coryphæa*, the coryphæe bush-creeper.

bush-dog (bush'dog), *n*. 1. A canine quadruped of South America, the *Canis venaticus*, or hunting-dog. See *Canis*—2. A name of the lemurid poto, *Perodicticus poto*.

bushed (bush't), *a* [< *bush*¹ + -ed.] Lost in the bush.

If you know your way, well and good, but if you once get wrong, Lord help you! you're *bushed*, as sure as you're alive. *Macmillan's Mag.*

bushel¹ (bush'el), *n*. [< ME *bushel*, *bushel*, *bushel*, etc. (= Icel. *bussell*), < (F. *bussel*, *bussel*, F. *boissau*, < ML. *bussellus*, a bushel, < *bussula*, a little box, a dim. formed from **bussula* for *bussula*, prop. acc. of *bussus*, also (L.) *burus*, a box see *bowl*¹, *buz*², and cf. *buss*³, *boss*³.] 1. A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel legally established in Great Britain in 1824 has a capacity of 2,218 192 cubic inches, and holds 80 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from Anglo-Saxon times, its capacity was 2,150 42 cubic inches. The measures of capacity of the United States are founded on the Winchester bushel, the imperial system having been created since the separation of the two countries. The name *Winchester bushel* is derived from the fact that the ancient standard bushel measure of England was preserved in the town hall of Winchester. Numerous bushels were in use in England at the time of the adoption of the imperial system. Thus, by a statute of Anne, a bushel of coal is to contain a Winchester bushel and a quart of water, to be 19½ inches in diameter, and to be heaped in the form of a cone 6 inches high. Various equivalent weights of different commodities had also been made bushels by law. Many of the American States have established equivalent weights, which vary considerably in different States. Abbreviated to *bu*, *bush*.

Of a London *bushelle* he shall take xx lous (loaves), I vndertake. *Babees Book* (E. E. J. S.), p. 320

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

The Grand Signior commonly weareth a vest of green, and the greatest Turban in the Empire I should not speake much out of compass, should I say as large in compass as a *bushell*. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 48.

3. An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

The worthiness of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufrenoy's *Art of Painting*

bushel² (bush'el), *n*. [Dim. of *bush*², q. v.] Same as *bush*², 2. [U. S.]

bushel³ (bush'el), *v* *t* or *i* [< *bushel*², *n*] To mend, as a man's garment, repair men's garments.

brink

bush-ranger (bush-rān'jer), *n.* One who ranges through or dwells in the bush or woods; a bush-whacker, specifically, in Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the bush or woods and leads a predatory life.

Povertie is hateful good, and, as I gesse,
A ful gret bringer-out of *business*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 340

24. To use; employ.

Ha! thy thy helms of thy hede, & ha! here thy pay:
Busk no more debate then I the bode thenne,
When thou wypped of my hede at a wap one
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2248.

II.† intrans. To get ready and go, hasten, hurry.

"Now, come busk," be off!

Robinson, Mid Yorkshire Gloss. (N. E. D.)

Byschopes and bachelers, and banerettes nobille,
That bowes to his haucrc, buske whene hym lykys
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 69

Many busked westward fur to robbe eft
Rob of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron (ed. Hoarns), p. 39

busk², n. An obsolete form of *bush*¹

As the beast passed by, he start out of a buske
Udall, Rolston Doister, I. 4

busk³ (busk), v. t. [Prob < Sp. Pg. *buscar*, seek, search, hunt up and down see *buscon*] 1. To seek; hunt up and down, cast about, beat about

My Lord Rochester was flighted, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to busk for some other way to raise the supply
Roger North, Life of Lord Guilford, II. 198

On busk about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1

2 Naut. to beat to windward along a coast, cruise off and on

busk⁴ (busk), n. [< F. *busc*, *busque*, busk, orig. the whole bodice, used as equiv. to *bust* (a busk, the quilted belly of a doublet, prop. a bust), of which it is prob. a corruption see *bust²*] 1. A stiffened body-garment, as a doublet, corset, or bodice

Her long slit silv'ry eyes, stiffo buske puffed, vordingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelicall
Marton, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii

2 A flexible strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material, placed in the front of stays to keep them in form

busk⁵ (busk), n. [Amer. Ind. (?)] An Indian feast of first fruits

Would it not be well if we were to celebrate such a busk, or "feast of first fruits," as Bartram describes to have been the custom of the Mucclasse Indians?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 71

busked (buskt), a. [< *busk⁴* + -ed] Wearing a busk, stiffened with a busk

busket (bus'ket), n. [A var. of *basket*, q. v. Cf. *busket*] 1. A small bush—2. Same as *basket*—3. A sprig, a bouquet

Youghth's folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May buskets and smilling brewe
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May

buskin (bus'kin), n. [Early mod. E. also *busking*, prob. for **bruskin*, < MD *broosken*, *broseken* (> F. *broosquin*, *brodquin*, cf. *brodekin*), a buskin, dim. of *broos*, a buskin, appar. orig. a purse, (cf. MD *brosekin*, a little purse, dim. of *horse*, a purse see *bust*, *purse*] 1. A half-boot or high shoe strapped or laced to the ankle and the lower part of the leg



Ancient Buskins
From the statuette called Narcissus,
in the Naples Museum

The hunted red deer's undressed hide
Their hairy buskins well supplied
Scott, Marmion, v. 5

2. A similar boot worn by the ancients, the cothurnus, particularly as worn by actors in tragedy. See *cothurnus*

How I could rear the Muse on stately stage,
And teache her tread aloft in buskin fine
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October

Hence—3. Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy

He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and buskin
Byron, Beppo, st. 31

4. A low laced shoe worn by women—5. *pl. Eccl.*, stockings forming a part of the canonicals of a bishop, usually made of satin or embroidered silk

buskined (bus'kind), a. [< *buskin* + -ed] 1. Wearing buskins.

The bouncing Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress
Shak., M. N. D., II. 2

2. Pertaining to tragedy, tragic

In buskin'd measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain
Gray, The Bard

busklet, v. t. [Perhaps a var. of *bustle¹*, q. v.] To bustle about, move quickly

It is like the smoldering fyre of Mount Chymera, which boiling long tyme with great buskling in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage
Orations of Arsenius, 1655 (*Hall'swell*)

busk-point, n. The aglet used for the lace of a busk.

The floor was strewd with busk points, silk garters, and shoe strings, scattered here and there for hasts to make away from me
Middleton, The Black Book

busky¹ (bus'ki), a. [< *busk²* + -y¹. Cf. *busky* and *bosky*] Bushy, bosky as, "yon busky hill," *Shak.*, I. Hen. IV., v. 1

bus¹ (bus), v. [Of uncertain origin, cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *bussen* (= Sw. dial. *bussa*), kiss, > G. *buss* (used by Luther) = Sw. *buss*, a kiss (cf. Sp. Pg. *buz*, a kiss of reverence, = Pr. *buz*, a kiss; cf. Sp. *buz*, Wall. *buz*, lip. These forms are prob. unconnected with ME *basse*, a kiss, late ME *basse*, kiss: see *bass⁵*. Cf. Turk. *büs*, Pers. *büsa*, Hind. *bosa*, a kiss] I. *trans.* To smack; kiss; salute with the lips

And buss thee as thy wife
Shak., k. John, III. 4

Kissing and bussing differ both in this,
We buss our wantons, but our wives we kiss
Herriot

II. intrans. To kiss.

Come, buss and friends, my lamb, wish, lullaby,
What ails my babe, what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblem, I. 8

bus¹ (bus), n. [< *buss¹*, v.] A smack, a kiss, a salute with the lips

Thou dost give me flattering busses
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4

bus² (bus), n. [< ME *buss* (cf. D. *buis* = ML. *buis*, *butze* = OHG *būzo*, MHG *buz*, G. *buz* = Icel. *bússa*, *búza*), < OF. *buss*, *buss* = Sp. *buzo* = Pr. *buz*, a kind of boat, < ML. *bussa*, *bussia*, a kind of boat, also a box; one of the numerous forms of *buzada*, prop. ace. of *buzis*, also (L.) *bucius*, a box see *boust¹*, *box²*, *buck²*, *boss³*, *bushel¹*, etc.] A small vessel of from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing. The buss was common in the middle ages among the Venetians and other maritime communities. It was of considerable beam, like a galloon

It was a sea most proper for whale fishing, little busses might cast out in its for smelts and herrings
Sp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 82

His Majesty's resolution to give £200 to every man that will set out a buss
Peppes, Diary, I. 353

buss³, n. See *buss*

buss⁴ (bus), n. A Scotch form of *bush¹*

buss⁵ (bus), v. t. [E. dial. var. of *bush¹*] To dress, get ready

bussock (bus'ok), n. [E. dial. perhaps < **buss* for *bush²* or *bush¹* + -ock] 1. A tuft of coarse grass—2. A sheaf of grain—3. A thick, fat person [Prov. Eng.]

bussocky (bus'ok-i), a. [< *bussock* + -y¹] Having bussocks, tufts of coarse grass, or the like [Prov. Eng.]

There's nothing bussocky about it [a cricket ground], no rushes, nor nothing of that
Quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 287

bussu-palm (bus'sō-pām), n. A palm, the *Maurandia saccefera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only from 10 to 20 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long and 4 or 5 feet broad. These are used by the Indians for thatch for which they are admirably adapted. The fibrous spathes are used as *bussu*, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out answer the purpose of a coarse but strong cloth. See *Maurandia*

bussynet, n. [Early mod. E., < OF. *bussinet*, *bussine*, *bussine*, a trumpet] A trumpet

bust¹ (bust), v. A dialectal or vulgar form of *bust*.

bust¹ (bust), n. 1. A dialectal or vulgar form of *bust*—2. Specifically, a spree as, to go on a bust [Colloq.]

bust² (bust), n. [Formerly also *busto* (< It.), = G. *busto*, < F. *buste*, < It. *busto* = Sp. Pg. *busto*, < ML. *bustum*, the trunk of the body, of uncertain origin, perhaps from ML. *busta*, a box, one of the forms of *buzada* see *boust¹*, *buss²*, *box²*, etc. Cf. E. *chest* and *trunk*, used in a similar manner.] 1. The chest, thorax, or breast; the trunk of the human body above the waist.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing bust
Which heat as if there was a warm heart under
Byron, Don Juan, [xvi. 122]



Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2 In *sculpt.*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast. The term may be applied to the head and neck only, or to the head and neck with the shoulders and breast, or to the head with the whole chest, or to the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, with the arms truncated above the elbow

bust³ (bust), v. t. [E. dial. var. of *bust*] To put a tar-mark upon (sheep)

bust³ (bust), n. [< *bust³*, v.] A tar-mark on sheep

bustard (bus'tārd), n. [Formerly *bustard*, < OF. (and F. dial.) *bustarde*, OF. also *oustarde*, *houstarde*, *hostard*, mod. F. *outarde* = Pr. *oustarda* = It. *ottarda* = Sp. *avardada* = Pg. *abertarda* and *betarda*, bustard, < L. *avis tarda* (Pliny), lit. a slow bird see *ices* and *tardy*. The first element appears also in *ostich* see *ostich*] 1. A large gallinaceous bird of the family *Otididae*, or of the genus *Otus* in a wide sense. There are about 20 species, mostly of Africa, several of India, one of Australia and three properly European. The best-known is the great bustard, *Otus tarda* of Europe and Africa, noted as the largest European bird, the male often weighing 80 pounds, and having a length of about 4 feet and a stretch of wings of 6 or 7 feet. The little bustard is *Otus tatar* of southern Europe



Great Bustard (*Otus tarda*)

The houbara, *O. houbara*, is a north African and Arabian species, occurring also in southern Europe and the allied Indian species, *O. macquensis*, has sometimes been taken in Europe. *O. aurita* and *O. bupatensis* are also Asiatic. The Australian species is *O. australis*. The rest are African. Only the first named two belong to the restricted genus *Otus*; the remainder are sometimes allocated to a genus *Lophotis*, sometimes split into six to nine different genera. See also *cut* under *Eupodotis*

2 A name in Canada of the common wild goose, *Branta canadensis*. 1. *Newton*. Thick-kneed bustard, a name of the thick-knee, *Chordeiles cucullatus*, a kind of plover

busted¹ (bus'tod), p. a. [< *bust¹* + -ed] Broken, bankrupt, ruined as, a busted bank, a busted miner [Slang, U. S.]

busted² (bus'tod), a. [< *bust²* + -ed] Adorned with busts [Rare]

Your bridges and your busted libraries
Timonyon

buster (bus'tēr), n. [For *buster*, as *bust¹* for *bust* (cf. Sc. *bust*, ME *busten*, beat, of Sc. and origin Sw. *busta*, beat, thump see *baste¹*] 1. Something of extraordinary size—2. A roisterer—3. A frolic, a spree—4. A violent wind [American slang in all senses]

bustiant, n. [See also *bustiam*, origin obscure, cf. *fustian*] A kind of cloth, said to be the same as *fustian*

bustic (bus'tik), n. [Appar. of native origin] A sapotaceous tree of tropical America, *Diphysa salicifolia*, with very heavy and hard wood, dark-brown in color, and susceptible of a high polish

bustle¹ (bus'l), v. t. pret. and pp. *bustled*, ppr. *bustling* [Prob. < It. *bustla*, bustle, splash about in the water, *bustl*, a bustle, splashing about (cf. *bustla*, a, turmoil, *bustl*, turmoil), allied to Dan. *buse*, bounce, pop, = Sw. *busa* (*pā en*), rush (upon one), dial. *busa*, strike, thrust (cf. *buckle*)] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation, be active and stirring, move quickly and energetically sometimes used reflexively

Bustling the mistress to dress up the galleys

A Munday in Athens Eng. Garner, I. 209

And leave the world for me to bustle in
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1

At least a dozen of these winged vintage are bustled out from among the leaves
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 9.

bustle¹ (bus'1), *n.* [*< bustle¹, v*] Activity with noise and agitation; stir, hurry-scurry

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world South
Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
And could be very busy without *bustle*
Byron, Don Juan, viii 39

They seem to require nothing more to enliven them
than crowds and *bustle*, with a pipe and a cup of coffee.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II 263

bustle² (bus'1), *n.* [Origin unknown, supposed
by some to stand for **buskle*, a dim (and an-
other application) of *busk²*, *q. v.* Cf *buskle*,
var of *bustle¹*] A pad, cushion, curved frame-
work of wire, or the like, worn by women on
the back part of the body below the waist for
the purpose of improving the figure, causing
the folds of the skirt to hang gracefully, and
preventing the skirt from interfering with the
feet in walking

Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle*
Dickens

bustler (bus'ler), *n.* One who bustles, an ac-
tively stirring person

Forgive him then, thou *bustler* in concubines
Of little worth Comp. r. Task, vi 962

bustling (bus'ling), *p. a.* [*P. p. of bustle¹, v*]
Moving actively with noise or agitation, briskly
active or stirring as, "a busy, *bustling* time,"
Crabbe, The Newspaper

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man
Clarendon

The table d'hôte was going on, and a gracious, *bustling*,
talkative landlady welcomed me
H. James, Jr., Little Tour p 248

bustot (bus'tō), *n.* [It, also Sp and Pg, a bust
see *bust*] A buste, a statue [Rare]

The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge
Rass, The Grave

bustuous, bustust, bustwyst. See *boistous*
busy (biz'1), *a.* [*< ME busy, bysy, besy, busi*,
busy, etc., *< AS bysg, busy*, occupied (*> bysgu*,
occupation, labor, toil, affliction) = *D bezig*
= *LG besig*, busy, active Further affinities
doubtful The spelling with *u* is due to the
frequent use of that letter in ME with its *F*
sound, the same as the sound of AS *y*, for
which it was often substituted The proper *F*
representative of AS *y* is *i*, as in the phoneti-
cally parallel *dizy*, *< AS dyg*] 1 Actively
or attentively engaged, closely occupied physi-
cally or mentally, intent upon that which one
is doing, not at leisure opposed to *idle*

My mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she cannot come
Shak, T of the S, v 2

I write of melancholy, by being *busy* to avoid melan-
choly Burton, Anat of M, To the Reader, p 18

As a boy he [Clive] had been too idle, as a man he soon
he came too *busy*, for literary pursuits
Macaulay, Lord Clive

2 Active in that which does not concern one,
meddling with or prying into the affairs of
others, officious, importunate

They be carefull and diligent in their own matters, not
curious and *busy* in other mens affairs
Aecham, The Schoolmaster, p 35

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape
Shak, M N D, II 2

3 In constant or energetic action, rapidly
moving or moved, diligently used as, *busy*
hands or thoughts

With *busy* hammers closing rivets up
Shak, Hen V, IV (cho.)

The music stirring motion of its soft and *busy* feet
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I

4. Pertaining or due to energetic action, mani-
festing constant or rapid movement

I heard a *busy* bustling
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March
Tower ditties please us then,
And the *busy* hum of men
Milton, L. Allegro, I 118

5 Requiring constant attention, as a task
[Rare]

He hath first a *busy* work to bring his parishioners to a
right faith
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough
Then Mathematics were my *busy* book
J. Beaumont, Paychic, II 45

6. Filled with active duties or employment

To-morrow is a *busy* day Shak, Rich III, v 1

7. Careful, anxious Chaucer = *syn.* 1 and 2 Ac-
tive, *Busy, Officious*, etc. (see *active*), diligent, assiduous,
hard working, meddling, intriguing

busy (biz'1), *v. t.*, pret and pp *busied*, ppr
busyng. [*< ME. busien, bisten, besten*, *< AS.*

bysgian, bysgian, occupy, employ, trouble (= *D*
brængen, use, employ), *< byng*, busy see *busy*,
a] To employ with constant attention; keep
engaged, make or keep busy as, to *busy* one's
self with books.

Be it thy course, to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels Shak, 2 Hen IV, IV 4

All other Nations, from whom they could expect aid,
were *busied* to the utmost in their own necessary concern-
ments Milton, Rikonoklastes, xii

busybody (biz'1-bod'1), *n.*, pl *busybodies* (-iz)
[*< busy + body*, person] A meddling person,
one who officiously or impertinently concerns
himself with the affairs of others

A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running
into danger without any call of duty
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi

busybodyism (biz'1-bod'1-izim), *n.* [*< busybody*
+ *-ism*] The habit of busy-ing one's self about
other people's affairs [Rare]

The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit,
especially with young women, is self inflation and *busy*
bodyism Coleridge, Table Talk

busyness (biz'1-ness), *n.* [*< busy + -ness* Cf
business, the same word with altered pron
and meaning] The state of being busy or actively
employed See *business*, 1 [Now rare]

Grant is entirely ignorant of the arts by which pop-
ularity is preserved and a show of *busyness* kept up by
them The Nation, Sept 16, 1880, p 224

busytyt, *n.* [Early mod. E., *< busy + -ty*] *Busyness*

but¹ (but), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod.
E., also *bot, boie*, *< ME bot, bot, boie, boie, buten*,
boten, with a short vowel, parallel with the
equiv. early mod. E. *bout* (esp. as a prep., with-
out, of *about*, the same word with a prefix
see *bout²*, and *bout³* = *about*), *< ME bout, boite*,
bouten, earlier *but*, *būten*, retaining the orig-
inal vowel, *< AS būtan, būtan*, poet *be-ūtan*,
ONorth *būta* (= OS *būtan*, *būtan* = OFries
būten, *būta*, *bōta* = MLG *būten*, *būt*, LG *būten*
= D *būten* = OHG *būzan*), without, outside,
< be, by, with, + *utan*, out, orig. from without,
< ūt, out see *be-2* and out, and of the correla-
tive *būn²*, = *be ben*, within (*< be-2 + in¹*), and
about, above, which also contain the element
be-2] I. *adv.* 1† Outside, without, out

Hit was swathe mouchel some [a very great shame]
That schold a que ne beon
King in thise lond,
Heora sunu he on *būten* [var *boute*] Layamon, I 159

2 In or to the outer room of a cottage having
a hut and a ben as, he was *but* a few minutes
ago, he gæd *but* just now [Scotch]—3.
Only, merely, just See III

II. *prep.* 1† Outside of, without—2† To
the outside of—3 To the outer apartment of
as, gae *but* the house [Scotch]—4 With-
out, not having, apart from

Summe [a wren] al *but* fet [without feet]
Old Eng Homilies (ed Morris), 1st ser, p 43

Of fassoun fair, *but* feir [without equal] Dunbar

Touch not a cat *but* a glove Scotch proverb

5 Except, besides, more than [In this use gen-
erally preceded by a clause containing or implying a nega-
tion, and not easily separable from the conjunctive use,
under which most of the examples fall. The conjunction,
on the other hand, in some elliptical constructions assumes
a prepositional phase, and in other constructions an ad-
verbial phase. See below.]

III. *conj.* 1 Except, unless after a clause
containing or implying a negation, and intro-
ducing the following clause, in which (the verb
being usually omitted because implied in the
preceding clause) *but* before the noun (subject
or object of the omitted verb) comes to be re-
garded as a preposition governing the noun

Nis [ne is, is not] *buten* an god [nom]
Legend of St Katherine, p 367

Ther nis bot a godd [nom]
Legend of St Katherine, p 282

Nis non other *but* he [nom]
Old Eng Homilies (ed Morris), 2d ser, p 100

Nefede [had not] he *boten* anne sune [acc]
Layamon, I 5

Away went Gilpin—who but he? Cooper, John Gilpin
The clause introduced by *but* (the apparent object of the
quasi preposition) may be a single word, an infinitive or
prepositional phrase, or a clause with *that*

For albeit that pain was ordained of God for the pun-
ishment of sinnes (for which they that neuer can now *but*
sinne can neuer be *but* euer punished in hel), yet in this
world the punishment by tribulation serueth
ordinarily for a meane of amendment
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 11

Noe lawes of man (according to the straight rule of right)
are just, *but* as in regard to the evils which they prevent
Spenser, State of Ireland

I cannot choose *but* weep to see him
Beau and Fl., King and No King, III. 3.

The wedding guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose *but* hear
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner

No war ought ever to be undertaken *but* under circum-
stances which render all interchange of courtesy between
the combatants impossible
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist Greece

That but for this our souls were free,
And but for that our lives were blest.

O W. Holmes, What we All Think
By ellipsis of the subject of the clause introduced by *but*
in this construction, *but* becomes equivalent to *that*
not or who not

There is none soe hadd, Eudorus, *but* shall finde some to
fauoure his doings Spenser, State of Ireland

No voice exempt, no voice but well could join
Melodious part Milton, P. L., III. 870

Hardly a cavalier in the land *but* would have thought it
a reproach to remain behind
Prescott, Ford and Isa., II 24

What will *but* felt the fishly screen?
Brownings, Last Ride Together

In this construction the negative, being implied in *but*,
came to be omitted, especially in connection with the
verb *be*, in the principal clause, the construction "There
is not *but* one God," as in the first example, becoming
"There is *but* one God," leaving *but* as a quasi adverb,
"only, merely, simply." This use is also extended to con-
structions not originally negative

If God would giue the goodes only to good men, than
would folke take occasion to serue him *but* for them

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 35

If they kill us, we shall *but* die 2 Kl VII 4

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
That led me hither Shak, 2 Hen IV, IV 3.

Do but go kisse him,
Or touch him *but* B. Jonson, Volpone, III 6.

But form d, and fight! *but* born, and then rebel!
Quarles, Emblems, III 6

For alms are *but* the vehicle of prayer
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I 1400

How happy I should be if I could tease her into loving
me, though but a little!

Sheridan, School for Scandal III 1

Once, and *but* once, this [Bacon's] course of prosperity
was for a moment interrupted Macaulay, Lord Bacon

Against his sharp steel lightnings
stood the Sullote *but* to die Whittier, The Hero

To the last two constructions, respectively, belong the
idioms "I cannot but hope that, etc." and "I can but hope
that, etc." The former has suffered ellipsis of the principal
verb in the first clause "I cannot do anything but hope,"
or "anything else than hope, or otherwise than hope,"
implying constraint, in that there is an alternative
which one is mentally unable or reluctant to accept, *but*
being equivalent to *otherwise than*. The latter, "I can
but hope that, etc." has suffered further ellipsis of the
negative, and, though historically the same as the former,
is idiomatically different. "I can only hope that, etc."
implying restraint, in that there is no alternative or op-
portunity of action, *but* being equivalent to *only*, not
otherwise than, or *no more than*

I cannot but remember such things were,
That were most precious to me Shak, Macbeth, IV 3.

I cannot *but*
Applaud your scorn of injuries
Beau and Fl., Laws of Candy, III 2.

They cannot *but* testify of Truth
Milton, Church Government, Pref., II

I cannot but sympathize with every one I meet that is
in affliction Addison, A Friend of Mankind

He could *but* write in proportion as he read, and empty
his commonplace as fast only as he filled it Scott

Yet he could not *but* acknowledge to himself that there
was something calculated to impress awe, in the sud-
den appearances and vanishings of the masque De Quincey

In an interrogative sentence implying a negative answer,
can but is equivalent to *cannot but* in a declarative sen-
tence

Why, who *can but* believe him? he does swear
So earnestly, that if it were not true,
The gods would not endure him
Beau and Fl., Philaster, III 1

After *doubt*, or *doubt not*, and other expressions involving
a negative, *but* may be used as after other negatives, *but*
that being often used pleonastically for *that*

I doubt not *but* I shall find them tractable enough
Shak, Pericles, IV 6.

My lord, I neither can nor will deny
But that I know them Shak, All's Well, V 3

I doubt not but there may be many wise Men in all
Places and Degrees, but am sorry the effects of Wisdom
are so little seen among us Milton, Free Commonwealth.

I do not doubt but England is at present as polite a na-
tion as any in the world Steele, Spectator, No 6.

There is no question *but* the King of Spain will reform
most of the abuses Addison, Travels in Italy

Hence the use of *but* with *if* or *that*, forming a unitary
phrase *but if*, unless, if not, *but that*, except that, un-
less (these phrases having of course also their analytical
meaning, with *but* in its adverbative use)

Gramer for gures I gon furste to write,
And beet hem with a bales but *gyf* thei wolde lerne
Piers Plowman (A), XI 132.

But if I have my wille,
For derne love of thee, I spill
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I 91

Less the fraternete of the gilde for euer more, *but if* he
haue grace. English Gilde (B. E. T. S.), p 96.

And also be we very sure, that as he [God] beginneth to worke with vs, so (but of our selfe fit from him) he will not faile to talke with vs.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol 17
The phrase *but* that, often abbreviated to *but*, thus takes an extended meaning (a) If not, unless.

Bote Ich be holly at thyn heste, let honge me ellyas!
Piers Plowman (C), iv 149
(b) Except that, otherwise than that, that not. (1)
After negative clauses

Sildome but some good cometh ere the end.
Spenser, Mother Hub Tale, l 172
I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license
B. Jonson

And know there shall be nothing in my power
You may deserve, but you shall have your wishes
Beau and Fl., Philaster, v 4

Nor fate
Shall alter it, since now the die is cast,
But that this hour to Pompey is his last.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i 1

Believe not but I joy to see thee safe
I was not so young when my father died but that I perfectly remember him
Rowe
Byron

The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not*

Not but they thought me worth a ransom
S. Butler, Hudibras

An expletive *what* sometimes, but incorrectly, follows
Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity
Butler

(2) After interrogative clauses implying a negative answer
But is it suffered amongst them? It is wonderful but that the governors doo redresse such shamefull abuses
Spenser, State of Ireland

Who knows but we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook*
(3) After imperative or exclamatory clauses

Heaven defend but still I should stand so
Shak, I Hen IV, iv 3

(c) Excepting or excluding the fact that, save that, were it not that, unless

And, but infirmity
(Which waits upon worn time) hath something self-d
His wish d ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measured to look upon you
Shak, W T, v 1

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, but that we never see company
Goldsmith

Last year, my love, it was my hap
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, but he wore a hairy cap,
No taller man methinks than me
Thackeray, Chronicle of the Drum

2 However, yet, still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, introducing a statement in restriction or modification of the preceding statement

When pride cometh, then cometh shame but with the lowly is wisdom
Prov xi 2

Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three but the greatest of these is charity
I Cor xiii 13

The Moorish inhabitants looked jealously at this small but proud array of Spanish chivalry
Irving, Granada, p 11

3. On the contrary; on the other hand the regular adversative conjunction, introducing a clause in contrast with the preceding

Coke's opposition to the Court, we fear, was the effect not of good principles, but of a bad temper
Macaulay, Lord Bacon

The statement with which the clause with *but* is thus contrasted may be unexpressed, being implied in the context or supplied by the circumstances

Of much less value is my company
Than your good words But who comes here?
Shak, Rich II, ii 3

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, but I have
Sheridan

Sometimes, instead of the statement with which the clause with *but* is contrasted, an exclamation of surprise, admiration, or other strong feeling precedes, the clause with *but* then expressing the ground of the feeling

O, but this most delicious world, how sweet
Her pleasures rellish!
Quarles, Emblems, ii 13

Good heavens, but she is handsome!
Adam Smith

4. Than, after comparatives (This construction once in good use, and still common, is now regarded as incorrect)

It can be no otherwise but so
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted
Milton, Ode on D F I

I no sooner saw my face in it but I was startled by my shortness in it
Adams

This point was no sooner gained but new dissensions began
Seyt, Nobles and Commons, iii

5t. When [This use arises out of the comparative construction, "not far, but" being equivalent to "not much further than" See 4]

Now I beheld in my dream, that they had not journeyed far, but the river and the way for a time parted
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 172.

[By further ellipsis and idiomatic deflection *but* has in modern English developed a great variety of special and

isolated uses derived from the preceding]=Syn. However, Still, Nevertheless, etc. See however

but¹ (but), n. [Sc., < but¹, adv., prop., and cony; outside, without. Cf the correlative *ben¹, n.*] The outer room of a house consisting of only two rooms; the kitchen the other room being the *ben*. To live but and ben with See *ben¹*

but², butte⁴ (but), n. [ME *but, butte, boite*, a flounder (glossed also *turbo*, *turbot*, and *pecten*), = D. *bot*, a flounder, plaice, = MLG *but*, LG *butt, butte* (> G *butt, butte*), a flounder, = Sw *butta*, a turbot. Hence in comp. *halbut*, q v.] A flounder or plaice. [North Eng.]

He tok
The *butte*, the schulle, the thornebak
Havelok, l 750
Botte, that is a flounder of the freashe water
Babees Book (E. E. 18), p 231

but³, v See *but¹*

but⁴, n and v See *but²*

but⁵ (but), v Short for *about* See *but²*

but⁶ (but), n. See *but³*

butch (būch), v t [Assumed from *butcher*, like *peddle* from *peddler*.] To butcher, cut, as flesh [Rare]

Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump
Sir H. Taylor, Ph van Art, II, iii 1

butcher (būch'ér), n. [ME *bocher*, < OF *bocher, bocher, boucher*, F *boucher* (= Pr *bocher*, ML *buccarius*), orig a killer of he-goats, or seller of their flesh, < OF *boc, bouc*, F *bouc* = Pr *boc* (ML *buccus*), a he-goat see *buck¹*

Cf It *buccajo, beccaro*, a butcher, < *becco*, a goat] 1 One who slaughters animals for market, one whose occupation is the killing of animals for food—2t An executioner—3 One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner, one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great butchers of mankind
Locke

4 Figuratively, an unskilful workman or performer, a bungler, a botch [Colloq.]—Butcher's broom See *broom¹*—Butcher's cleaver See *Charles Wain*, under *wain*

butcher (būch'ér), v t [Butcher, n] 1 To kill or slaughter for food or for market—2 To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner

A man bent by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and butchered without using his weapons
Macaulay, Hist Eng, iv

3 Figuratively, to treat bunglingly, make a botch of, spoil by bad work as, to butcher a job, the play was butchered by the actors [Colloq.]

butcher-bird (būch'ér-béid), n. A shrike, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidae*, and especially of the genus *Lanius* (see these words) so called from its curious habit of killing more than it immediately eats, and sticking what is left upon thorns, as a butcher hangs meat upon hooks. The common butcher-bird of Europe is *L. excubitor*, two common American species are the great northern shrike, *L. borealis* and a smaller southern species, the white rumped shrike or loggerhead, *L. ludovicianus* See *new killer* and *shrike*

butcher-crow (būch'ér-kro), n A bird of the family *Corvidæ*, genus *Barista*, inhabiting New Holland, as *B. destructor*.

butcherdom (būch'ér-dom), n The condition or trade of a butcher [Rare]

butcherer (būch'ér-ér), n [Butcher, v, + -er] One who butchers, a butcher [Rare]

butcherliness (būch'ér-li-ness), n The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson*

butcherly (būch'ér-li), a [Butcher + -ly] Pertaining to or characteristic of a butcher, done in the manner of a butcher

Lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the executioner giving him three butcherly strokes
Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1683

butcher-meat (būch'ér-mét), n The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., as dis-

tinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food; butchers' meat

butcherous (būch'ér-us), a [Butcher + -ous.] Murderous, cruel

That those thy *butcherous* hands
Should offer violence to thy flesh and blood
Chapman (?) *Alphonsus*, v 2

butcher-row (būch'ér-rō), n A row of shambles, a meat-market

How large a shambles and *butcher row* would such make!
Whitlock, Manners of Eng People, p 87

butcher's-broom (būch'ér-brōm), n See *butcher's broom*, under *broom¹*

butcher's-prickwood (būch'ér-prik'wūd), n The berry-alder of Europe, *Rhamnus Frangula* so called from its use for skewers

butchery (būch'ér-i), n, pl *butcheries* (-i) [ME *bocherie*, a butcher's shop, < OF *boucherie* (Roquefort), *boucherie* (ML *buccaria*, *buccaria*), F *boucherie*, slaughter, a butcher's shop, < *boucher*, a butcher see *butcher*] 1 Slaughter; the act or business of slaughtering cattle Hence—2. The killing of a human being, especially in a barbarous manner, also, the killing of a large number, as in battle, great slaughter

Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight
Dryden

3t The place where animals are killed for market, a shambles or slaughter-house; hence, a place where blood is shed

This house is but a *butchery*.
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it
Shak, As you Like it, ii 3

=Syn *Carnage*, etc. See *massacre*

butching (būch'ing), n [Verbal n of *butch*, v] Butchering, the butcher's trade [Rare.]

Six thousand years are in a hand sped
Nin I was to the *butching* bred
Burns, Death and Dr Hornbook.

Butea (bū'tē-ā), n [NL, named after John, Earl of Bute (1713-92)] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of the East Indies, containing three or four species, small trees or climbing shrubs, yielding a kind of kino known as *buta gum* or *Bengal kino*. The principal species is *B. frondosa*, the palas or dhak tree, common throughout India and conspicuous for its abundant bright orange red flowers. The seeds yield an oil, the flowers are used in dyeing, cordage is made from the fiber of the bark, and a lac is produced on the branches by the puncture of a coccus

but-end, n See *butt-end*.

Buteo (bū'tē-o), n [L, a buzzard see *buzzard*] A genus of ignoble hawks, of the family *Falconidae*, sometimes forming a subfamily *Buteonina*, the buzzards or buzzard-hawks (which see). The genus is an extensive one, in its usual acception containing about 40 species, of nearly all parts of the world. They are large, heavy hawks, with no tooth on the bill, wings and tail of moderate size, and rather short feet with partly naked, partly feathered tarsal. The common buzzard of Europe, *B. vulgaris*, and the red-tailed buzzard of America, *B. borealis*, are typical examples

Buteoninae (bū'tē-ō-nī-nē), n pl [NL, < *Buteo* (n) + -ina] A group of buzzard-hawks, one of the conventional subfamilies of *Falconidae*, represented by the genus *Buteo* and its subdivisions, and by the genus *Archibuteo*. There are no technical characters by which it can be determined with precision

buteonine (bū'tē-ō-nīn), a [Buteo (n) + -ine] Buzzard-like, resembling a buzzard, belonging to the group of hawks of which the genus *Buteo* is typical

but-gap (but'-gap), n [E dial, appar < *but⁴* or *but²*, a bound, limit, + *gap*] A fence of turf

Buthus (bū'thus), n [NL.] A genus of scorpions, of the family An-



Head of Red-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo borealis*)

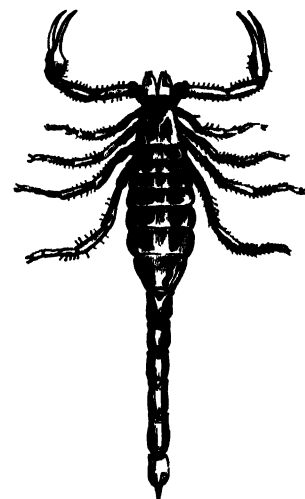
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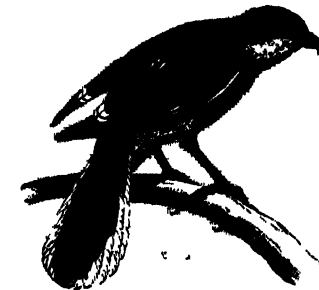
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Buthus carolinus, natural size



Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

droctonidae *B. carolinus* (Beauvois) is common in the southern United States. Its sting is poisonous, but seldom fatal.

butler (but'ler), *n* [Early mod E. also *boteler*, < ME *boteler*, *bofler*, *buteler*, etc., < AF *butiller*, OF *buteiller*, *bouteiller*, *boutiller* (ML *buticulus*), < AF *butelle*, OF *bouteille*, < ML *buticula*, a bottle see *bottle*?] 1 A man-servant in a household whose principal duty is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc., the head male servant of a household

And he restored the chief *butler* unto his butlership again, and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand Gen xl 21

2 The title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the importation and supply of wine for the royal table, but having different duties in different countries and at various times

butlerage (but'ler-aj), *n* [*< butler + -age*] 1 In old Eng law, a duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats the customs, *butlerage* and import Bacon

2t. The office of butler, butlership — 3 The butler's department in a household

butleress (but'ler-es), *n* [*< butler + -ess*] A female butler Chapman

butlership (but'ler-ship), *n* [*< butler + -ship*] The office of a butler Gen xl 21

butlery (but'ler-i), *n* [See *buttery*] Same as *buttery*, 2 [Rare]

There was a *butlery* connected with the college, at which cider, beer, sugar pipes, and tobacco were sold to the students Howe, *Primer of Politics* (ed 1889), p 146

butment (but'ment), *n* An abbreviated form of *abutment*

butment-cheek (but'ment-chék), *n* The part of the material about a mortise against which the shoulder of a tenon bears

Butorides (bü-toi'-i-déz), *n* [NL] A genus of small herons, of the family *Iridopidae*, of which green is the principal color, the little green herons *B. virescens*, the common shrike-pike or fly up the creek of the United States, is one species, and there are several others

but-shaft, *n* See *butt-shaft*

butt (but), *v* [Also sometimes (like all the other words spelled *butt*) written *but*, early mod E *butte*, < ME *butten*, push, throw, < AF *buter*, OF *buter*, *bote*, push, butt, strike, mod F *bouter*, put, *buter*, intr hit the mark, aim, tr prop, *buttrous*, = *but* *bota*, *bouta*, *buta* = Sp *Pg bota* = It *bottare*, lance, *buttare*, push, thrust, throw, fling, perhaps < MHG *bāzen*, strike, beat, = AS *beatan*, etc., beat see *beat*? To the same ult source are referred *boss*, *botch*, etc., also *abut*, of which *butt* in some senses (II, 2, 3) is in part an abbr form Hence indirectly *but*?, *butress*, etc.] I *trans* To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a bull, or a ram, strike with the head

The *butt* in the battle the bygger hym scyde,

And *buttes* hymne holdive wylshah full tankz

Morte Arthure (F L T S), l 791

Come, leave your ears a brief far well — the beast
With many heads *butte* me away Shak, i, iv 1

II. *intrans* 1 To strike anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram, have a habit of striking in this manner

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting

Ran Works of Creation

When they [shepherds] called the creatures came ex-
pecting salt and bread It was pretty to see them lying
near their masters, playing, and *butting* at them with their
horns, or bleating for the sweetly bread

J A Summons Italy and Greece, p 310

2 To join at the end or outward extremity, *abut*; be contiguous

The point of that side *butteth* most upon Germany
Lyly, *Lupulus* and his England, p 247

There are many ways *butt* down upon this — and they are
crooked and wide Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress, p 101

3 Specifically, in ship-building, to abut end to end, fit together end to end, as two planks

Also spelled *but*

butt (but), *n* [*< ME butt*, < *but*?, 1 The second sense is due in part to F *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < It *botta* = Sp *Pg bota*, a thrust, blow, from the same source as *but*?, 1] 1 A push or thrust given by the head of an animal as, the *butt* of a ram — 2 A thrust in fencing

To prove who gave the fair *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. Prior

Full butt, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively

Ffulle butt in the frunt the fromonde [forehead] he hittes,
That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynez.

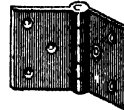
Morte Arthure (F L T S), l 1112

The corporal ran *full butt* at the lieutenant

Murray, *Snarleyyow*, l vi

butt (but), *n* [Also written *but*, early mod E *butte*, < ME *but*, *butte*, a goal (*meta*), a mark to shoot at, *but*, *butte*, a butt of land (ML *butta terra*), < OF *but*, *m*, a but or mark, "but", *f*, a but or mark to shoot at," in another form "bot, as *but* [a mark], Norm, also, a luncheon, or ill-favoured big piece" (Colgrave), the same as OF *bot*, end, extremity, mod F *bout*, end, extremity, part, piece, distinguished from mod F *but*, *m*, aim, goal, mark, *butte*, *f*, a mark, target, usually set upon rising ground, hence also a rising ground, knoll, hill, *butte* (> E *butte*, *q v*), all orig < OF *buter*, *bouter*, AF *buter*, push, butt, strike, mod F *bouter*, put, *buter*, hit the mark, aim, prop, > E *but*?, of which *butt*? is thus indirectly a derivative see *but*? The forms and senses mix with some of appar diff origin of Norw *butt*, a stump, block, Icel *bútr*, a log, LG *butt*, a stumpy child, G *butt* = D *bot* = Dan *but*, short and thick, stubby (> F *bot* in *pué bot*, club-foot, = Sp *boto*, blunt, round at the end) referred, doubtfully, ult to the root of E *beat*?, *q v* prob in part confused with LG *butte*, etc., a tub, etc., = E *but*?, 1 The end or extremity of a thing Particularly (a) The thicker, larger, or blunt end of a piece of timber, a musket, a fishing rod, a whip handle, etc. Also called *butt end* (b) The thick or fleshy part of a plant, etc. (c) The buttocks, the posterior [Vulgar] (d) A buttock of beef [Prov Eng]

2 In ship-building, the end of a plank or piece of timber which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom, also, the juncture of two such pieces — 3 In *mach*, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached — 4 In *carp*, a door-hinge consisting of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, being held together by a pin or pintle They are screwed to the butting parts of the door and casing, instead of to their adjoining sides as are the older strap hinges See *fast joint butt* and *loose joint butt*, below Also called *butt hinge*



1st Joint Butt

5. In *agri* (a) A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of full length Hence — (b) A gore or gale (c) *pl* A small detached or disjointed parcel of land left over in surveying — 6 In the *leather trade*, a hide of sole-leather with the belly and shoulders cut off, a rounded crop

The heaviest hides have received the name of *butts* or *backs* Ure, *Dict*, III 88

7t A *hascock* — 8 The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose, the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like, to which the nozzle is screwed — 9 In *target-shooting* (a) In archery, a mark to shoot at (b) In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with small spaces between them, so that the depth to which a bullet penetrates can be ascertained. (c) In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or sand into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments (d) *pl* The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from the field See *target* Hence

— 10 A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side Budgell

That false prudence which dotes on health and wealth is the *butt* and merriment of his own Emerson *Essays*, 1st ser., p 229

11 A goal; a bound, a limit

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
And very sea mark of my utmost sail

Shak, Othello, v 2

12. In *coal-mining*, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face [Eng]

— 13 A shoemakers' knife [North Eng]

Also spelled *but*

Bead and butt. See *bead*, 9 — **Butt and butt**, with the butt ends together, but not overlapping, as two planks —

Butts and bounds, the abutments and boundaries of land —

Butt's length, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the butt or mark as, not two *butts* lengths from the town

[The] rode so close soon after a nother that when the
wain raged that our myght have caste a glove upon theire
helmes that shoulde not have falle to grounde, or thei hadde
ride a *butte* lengthe Merkin (E E T S), III 385.

Fast-joint butt, a hinge in which the pintle that holds together the two leaves is removable, and the leaves are so interlocked that they cannot be separated without first removing the pintle — **Hook and butt**, **See hook** — **Loose-joint butt**, a hinge in which the jointed portion is halved, each half forming a part of one of the leaves The pin is immovably fixed to one leaf, and enters a hole in the other leaf, thus enabling the leaves to be separated easily —

Rising butt, a hinge in which the leaf attached to the door rises slightly as the door is opened This action is effected by making the surface upon which this leaf moves inclined instead of horizontal The object is to give the door a tendency to close automatically — **Scuttled butt** Same as *scuttle butt* — **To give the butt to**, in angling with a light fly rod, to turn the butt of the rod toward the hooked fish, thus bending the rod upon itself and keeping a steady tension on the line — **To start or spring a butt** (*put*), to loosen the end of a plank by the weakness or laboring of the ship

butt (but), *v* [*< butt*?, *n*] I. *trans* 1t. To lay down bounds or limits for

That the dean, etc., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*
Abp Parker, in *Styrpe* (fol ed), p 304

2 To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions E H Knight

II. *intrans* To abut See *but*?, v, II, 2, 3 Also spelled *but*

butt (but), *n* [Also written *but*, early mod E *but*, *butte*, < (1) ME *bytte*, *butte*, *but*, earlier *butte*, a leathern bottle, a wine-skin (in late ME *butte*, a leathern fire-bucket), < AS *bytt*, *byt*, a leathern bottle, = MD *butte*, D *but*, a wooden bucket, = MLG *butte*, LG *butte*, *butt* = MHG *butte*, G *butte*, *butte*, a tub, coop, = Icel *bytta*, a small tub, a bucket, pail, = Norw *bytta*, a tub, bucket, pail, a brewing-vat (cf *but*?, a keg, a butter-tub), = Sw *bytta*, a pail, = Dan *bottle*, a tub, coop, mixed with (2) ME **butte* (not found in this sense), < OF *boute*, mod F *boute* = Pr Sp *bota* = It *botta*, a butt, cask, cf (3) AS *byden* = MLG *botene*, *boden*, *bode*, *bodde*, *budde*, also *bodeme* (by confusion with *bodeme* = E *bottom*) = OHG *butinna*, MHG *butin*, *butin*, *buten*, *buten*, *butten*, G *butte* (mixed with the above) = ODan *bodde*, a butt, tub, vat, cf It *bottna*, a little but, (4) AS *butric*, *butric*, *butric*, early ME *buttruc* = OS *buteru* = OHG *butirih*, *putirih*, MHG *butrich*, *butrich*, a leathern bottle, a flask, G dial *buttrich*, *buttrich*, a small tub or barrel, a keg (ML *buttricus*, a tankard), and (5) see *bot*?, from the same ult source < ML *butts*, *butta*, also *butis*, *buta*, a butt, a cask, MGr *βύττις*, *butta*, a butt (NGr *butra*, a tub, a churn, *butra*, a tub, a barrel), appar shortened from the older form (from which directly the third set of forms mentioned), ML *butina*, a flask, < Gk *πύριν*, later (Tarentine) *pyrin*, a flask covered with osier (cf NGr *butra*, a pan for salting meat). As in other vessel-names, the precise application varies in the different languages In the sense of a particular measure of wine, the word is modern, cf *pipe* in similar senses] 1t A leathern bottle or flask, a bucket in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled *but* or *butt*.

That the Bitters be ridy w' hur horses and *buttes* to
brynge water when cy parrle of fyre w' y'n the
etc English *Golds* (L E T S), p 382

2 A large cask, especially one to contain wine

— 3 A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons, a pipe It is no longer a legal measure in Great Britain, and the common statement that an imperial butt is 126 imperial gallons is incorrect, the butt is 110 imperial gallons The measure was originally used chiefly for Spanish wine, and the word was used to translate Spanish *bota*, which equaled 126 United States gallons, and to distinguish that from the Spanish *pipa*, which contained only 114 United States gallons Its present value was legalized by a statute of Anne It is now confounded with the *pipe* The pipe of Madeira is reputed to contain 110 gallons, of Canary, 120, of Port, 138, of Marsala, 112 The *bota* and *pipa*, throughout Spain, vary but little from the values above given In Portuguese countries two measures are common, one of 141 gallons (Oporto, Lisbon for oil), and another of 110 gallons (Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Rico, Bahia). There is besides a Portuguese pipe of 132 gallons (Lisbon for oil Bahia). In Italy the name *botta* is applied to a cask holding 200 United States gallons or more, but it was in many places confounded with the *pipa*, which held only 160 to 170 gallons The French word *boute* was never used as the name of a wine measure, neither was the German *butte* or *butte* In Denmark there was a *bodde* of 123 United States gallons In Gotha, a measure of the same name equal to 115 United States gallons The *botta* of Bolivia is only 93 United States gallons A butt of London beer, at the time when London beer was measured differently from ale, was 3 hogheads A butt of salmon, by a statute of Henry VI., was 84 gallons

4 A beehive [Prov Eng (Exmoor).] — 5. A cart [Prov Eng]

butt?, *n*. See *but*?

butta (but'al), *n*. [Short for *abuttal*.] 1t. A boundary, a bound — 2. [Cf. *but*?, *n*, 5.] A corner of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

butter² (but'ál), *n.* A dialectal form of *butter¹*, *bitter¹*.

butter-bolt (but'bólt), *n.* An unbarbed arrow; a butt-shaft.

I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a *butter-bolt*, which sticks at this hour up to the feathers in my heart
Ford and Dekker, With of Edmonton, II 1

butter-chain (but'chán), *n.* In *harness*, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the swingle-tree. *E. H. Knight*

butte (büt), *n.* [F, a rising ground, a mound, orig a butt to shoot at: see *butte²*.] A conspicuous hill or mountain, especially one that attracts attention by its isolation, or serves as a landmark a name applied in the regions about the upper Missouri and west to the Pacific. Thus, the "Three Buttes" were a conspicuous landmark for emigrants to Oregon. One of the highest and grandest mountains in the United States, Mount Shasta, was in the early days of Californian migration known to the Americans almost exclusively as *Shasta Butte*. Other prominent lofty peaks in California are still called *buttes*, as Downsville Butte, Marysville Butte, etc. This use of the word *butte*, now gradually disappearing from the region in question, a relic of French occupancy of the Northwest, and of the subsequent wide distribution through that region of the Hudson's Bay Company's employees, most of whom were of French extraction. The word was picked up by overland emigrants and carried to the farthest West, and it has been much used as a place name, alone or in combination.

butter¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *button*.
butt-end (but'end), *n.* The thicker, larger or blunt end of anything as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber same as *butt²*, 1 (a). Also spelled *but-end*.

butter¹ (but'ei), *n.* [ME *butter*, *buttere*, *butare*, < AS. *buteia* (in comp. *butter-*, *butter-*) = OFries. *bukra*, *bolera* = D. *boter* = LG. *butter* = OHG. *butri*, *butare*, MHG. *buter*, G. *butter* = F. *beurre* = It. *burro*, *butiro*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βούτυρον*, *butter*, appar. < *βούς*, cow, + *τύρος*, cheese, but perhaps an accom. of some foreign word.] 1 The fatty portion of milk. As prepared for use, it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of fats, with varying amounts of water and salt, and minute quantities of sugar and curd. It is used as a food or relish by most peoples, and is made directly from the milk, or from the cream previously separated from the milk, of cows, goats, and other animals. Agitation or churning separates the fats from the milk or cream and makes them cohere in lumps, which are then worked together, freed as far as possible from buttermilk, and usually mixed with salt, which preserves the butter and develops its flavor.

2 In *old chem.*, a term applied to certain anhydrous metallic chlorides of buttery consistence and fusibility. — **Butter-and-tallow tree**, a guttiforous tree of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea*, so called from its abundant yellow, greasy sap, which the natives mix with their food. — **Butter of antimony**, a name given to antimony trichloride, made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony, and formerly used in medicine as a caustic. — **Butter of bismuth**, **butter of tin**, **butter of zinc**, sublimated chlorides of those metals. — **Butter of wax**, the oleaginous part of wax obtained by distillation, having a buttery consistence. — **Macaca butter**. See *Cocoa*. — **Midshipmen's butter**. See *avocado*. — **Nutmeg-butter**. See *nutmeg*. — **Paraffin-butter**, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. — **Rock-butter**, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, occurring as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, Scotland, and in several places on the continent of Europe. — **Run butter**, clarified butter, butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghae* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India. — **Vegetable butters**, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils which are solid at common temperatures, so called from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals. The following are the most important of them: *Cacao butter*, or oil of theobroma, is obtained from the seeds of the cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) of tropical America, it is "a yellowish white solid, having a faint agreeable odor, a bland chocolate like taste, and a neutral reaction" (U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1049). *Canara butter* is obtained from the fruits of *Vateria indica*, it is a resin rather than an oil, and is used as a varnish. *Fulva butter* is from the seeds of the East Indian *Bassa butyrosa*, *kokum butter*, from the seeds of *Garcinia indica*, *Mahopah butter*, from *Bassia latifolia*. *Shea butter*, also called *galam* or *Ban-buk butter*, is from the kernels of the shea tree, *Butyrosperrum Parkii*, of western Africa, it resembles palm oil, but is of a deeper red color. See *Bassa*, *cacao*, *shea*.

butter¹ (but'ér), *v.* [< *butter¹*, *n.*] I. *trans* 1 To smear with butter.

'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse,
butter'd his hay
Shak., Lear, II 4

2 To flatter grossly as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Colloq.] — **Buttered ale**, a beer brewed without hops or other bitter ingredient, and flavored with sugar, butter, and spice. — **To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, to know where one's advantage lies, be able to take care of one's self [Colloq.]

I know what's what, I know on which side
My bread is butter'd
Ford, Lady's Trial, II 1

II. *intrans.* In *gambling slang*, to stake the previous winnings, with addition, at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester that stakes all his winning upon one cast, so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone
Addison, Freeholder

butter² (but'ér), *n.* [< *butte¹* + -er¹] One who or that which butts; an animal that butts.

butter³ (but'ér), *n.* [< *butte¹*, 1, 2, + -er¹] A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to square them and remove faulty parts.

butter⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern¹*. Compare *butterbump*.

butter⁵, *n.* [Only in ME. form *butter*, < *bit*, *bille* (see *butter⁶*), + -er¹] One who has charge of a butt or fire-bucket. See *butte¹*, *n.*, 1.

butter-ale (but'ér-ál), *n.* Same as *buttered ale* (which see, under *butter¹*, *v.* 1).

butter-and-eggs (but'ér-and-egz'), *n.* 1 The popular name in the British islands of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus garianus* and of other species of the same genus, and in the United States of the toad-flax or ramsted, *Linaria vulgaris* from the color of the flowers, which are of two shades of yellow. — 2 The act of sliding on one foot, and striking the slide with the heel and toe of the other foot at short intervals. [Eng. schoolboy slang.]

I can do *butter-and-eggs* all down the slide
Macmillan's Man

butterball (but'ér-bál), *n.* Same as *buff¹*, 2.

butter-bean (but'ér-bôn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* cultivated for the table in the United States. See *bean¹*, 2.

butter-bird (but'ér-bêrd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table. See *cut* under *bobolink*.

butter-boat (but'ér-bôt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is served; a sauce-boat.

butter-box (but'ér-boks), *n.* 1 A box or vessel for butter. — 2 A Dutchman. [Slang.]

butterbump (but'ér-bump), *n.* [Also *buttermump* (and < *buttermunk*), < *butter*, dial. form of *butter³*, *bittern¹*, *q. v.*, + *bump¹*, var. *mump*. Cf. equiv. *boqbumper*.] A name of the European bittern, *Botaurus stellaris* Tennyson [Prov. Eng.]

butter-bur, **butter-burr** (but'ér-bêr), *n.* A name of the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*. Also called *butter-dock*.

butter-color (but'ér-kul'or), *n.* 1 The color of butter, golden yellow. — 2 A substance containing a large amount of coloring matter which is mixed with butter, oleomargarin, butterin, or suime, to give it a rich yellow color, a preparation of madder or of annatto thus used.

buttercup (but'ér-kup), *n.* A name given to most of the common species of *Ranunculus* with bright-yellow cup-shaped flowers and divided leaves, such as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *butter-flower* and *crowfoot*.
butter-daisy (but'ér-dâ'zi), *n.* The white ox-eye. [Prov. Eng.]

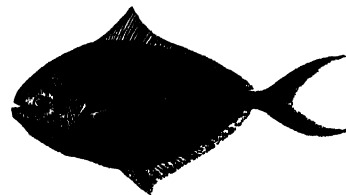
butter-dock (but'ér-dok), *n.* A name given to the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*, because their large leaves are used for wrapping butter.

butter-fingered (but'ér-fing'gêrd), *a.* Having slippery or weak fingers, clumsy in the use of the hands. [Slang.]

butter-fingers (but'ér-fing'gêrz), *n.* One who lets drop anything he ought to hold, a butter-fingered person; specifically, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, one who "muffs" a ball. [Slang.]

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of "Ah, clumsy!" "Halloo, *butter-fingers*!" were heard from various quarters of the assembly
Hook, Gilbert Durick, II 1

butter-fish (but'ér-fish), *n.* 1 A name given to various fishes and other marine animals having a smooth and unctuous surface like butter. (a) The fish *Stromateus* (or *Poromastus*) *triacanthus*. It has



Butter fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*)

an oval form, rounded in front with pores on the back in a single row above the lateral line, and the dorsal and anal fins not elevated. It is abundant along the eastern Ameri-

can coast, but not much esteemed for food. [Massachusetts and New York.] (b) A carangoid fish, *Selene setipinna*, otherwise called *humpback butter fish*. [Wood's Holl, Massachusetts.] (c) A fish of the family *Labridae*, *Coradon pullus*. It has an oblong body with small smooth scales, a naked head, and 17 dorsal spines and 17 rays. The flesh is exceedingly short in the grain, and well savored, without being rich. It inhabits the kelp beds around New Zealand. (d) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridae*, *Tapes decussata* the puri [Local, Eng. (Hampshire).] (e) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya arnaria*, the soft clam.

2 A fish of the genus *Micranoides*, especially *M. gunnollus* [Eng.] — 3 A serranoid fish, *Enneanotus punctulatus*. Also called *nigger-fish* [West Ind.]

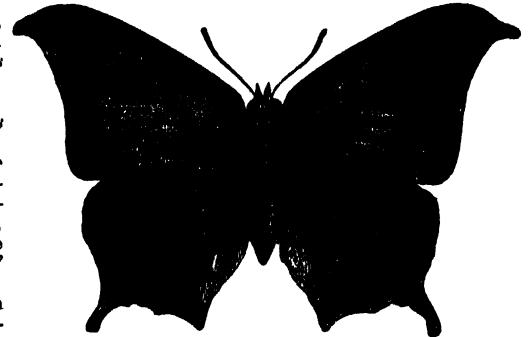
butterflip (but'ér-flip), *n.* The avoet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. Montagu [Local, British.]

butter-flower (but'ér-flou'ér), *n.* Same as *buttercup*.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flower* appear,
And moulds, instead of daisies, bloom to bear
Gay, Shop Week, Friday, I 85

butterfly (but'ér-flî), *n.*; pl. *butterflies* (-flîz). [< ME *butterflye*, *boterflye*, etc., < AS *butterfleo*, *buterfleo* (= MD *buttervlug*), 1) *boter-vlug* = G. *butterflieg*, a butterfly, a large white moth, < *butere*, *butter*, + *fleo*, a fly. Cf. MD *boter voghel*, a butterfly, = G. *buttervogel*, a large white moth (MD *voghel*, D. *vogel* = G. *vogel* = E. *bird*). The reason for the name is uncertain, it was probably at first applied to the yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkendieb* (late MHG. *molkendiepe*), 'milk-thief,' from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or elves or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter, but the legend may have arisen out of the name. Another explanation, based on another name of the butterfly, MD *boter schyte*, -*schuck*, -*schete*, refers it to the color of the excrement (*schyte*).]

1 The common English name of any diurnal lepidopterous insect, especially, one of the rhopaloceros *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the



Goatsweed Butterfly (*Papilio & Glycerium*), male, natural size

old Linnean genus *Papilio*, called distinctively the *butterflies*. See *Diana*, *Rhopalocera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Papilio*. — 2 Figuratively, a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind, one incapable of steady application, a showily dressed, vain, and giddy person. — 3 A kind of flat made up necktie. — 4 An herb otherwise called *ragwort*. *Kersey*, 1708.

Butterfly head-dress. See *head-dress*. — **Copper butterflies**, the English name of the small copper-colored species of the family *Lycaenidae*, and especially of the genus *Lycaena*. — **Goatsweed butterfly**, the popular name of *Papilio glycerium*, a rare and interesting butterfly, the larva of which feeds on the goatsweeds of the genus *Crotan*. The insect is especially interesting from the dissimilarity of the sexes, or sexual dimorphism, and from the curious habit of the larva, which lives in a cup made of the folded leaf. The larva is clear green in color, with pale white granulations and interspersed dark indistinct lines. The chrysalis is light green banded with dark gray. The male butterfly is deep coppery red, marked with dark purplish brown, while the female is much lighter colored, though also marked with dark brown. — **Sea-butterfly**, a mollusk of the subclass *Pteropoda*, so called from its extended lateral foot lobes, which simulate wings.

butterfly-cock (but'ér-flî-kok), *n.* Same as *butterfly-valve*.

butterfly-fish (but'ér-flî-fish), *n.* 1 An English name of the eyed blenny, *Blennius ocellaris*. — 2 A fish of the family *Nomeidae*, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, with large black ventral fins, inhabiting the sea about Australia and New Zealand. It attains a length of more than 3 feet, but is rare.

butterfly-gurnard (but'ér-flî-gêr nârd), *n.* A fish of the family *Triglidae*, the *Lepidotrigla tannessa* of the Tasmanian and Australian seas.

butterfly-nose (but'ér-flî nôz), *n.* A spotted nose, as of some dogs.

butterfly-orchis (but'er-flī-ōr'kīs), *n*. A British orchid, *Habenaria bifolia*, growing in woods and open heaths. The great butterfly-orchis is *H. chlorantha*.

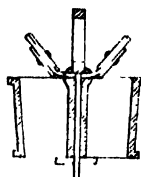
butterfly-plant (but'er-flī-plant), *n*. 1 A West Indian orchideous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *Oncidium*. — 2 A species of the East Indian *Phaleranopsis*.

butterfly-ray (but'er-flī-rā), *n*. A selachian of the family *Tygonidae*, *Pteroplatea nectusa*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pectorals.

butterfly-shaped (but'er-flī-shapt), *a*. In bot., shaped like a butterfly, papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'er-flī-shel), *n*. A shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve (but'er-flī-valv), *n*. A kind of double clack-valve used in pumps. It consists essentially of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib cast in the pump bucket and is named from its resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. It is employed in the lift buckets of large water pumps, and for the air pump buckets of condensing steam engines. Also called *butterfly cock*. See *clack valve*.



Butterfly valve

butterfly-weed (but'er-flī-wēd), *n*. 1 A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa*, the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism and dysentery.

2 The butterfly-pea, *Crotalaria Maritima*.

butterin, butterine (but'er-in), *n*. [*butter* + *-in*, *-ine*]. An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist, *n*. See *butteress*.

butter-knife (but'er-ki-f), *n*. A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'er-man), *n*, *pl* *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'er-milk), *n*. [= *D. buttermilk*] = MHG *buttermilch*, & *buttermilch*. The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

I received a small jug of thick buttermilk, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.

B. Taylor, *Fables of the Samaritan*, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'er-mōld), *n*. A mold in which parts of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'er-mungk), *n*. [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local New England name of the night-heron, *Nycticorax grisea nova*.

butternut (but'er-nut), *n*. 1 The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains, also, the tree itself. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the fruit is long pointed and viscous, the nut furrowed and sharply jagged and the wood soft but close grained and light colored turning yellow after exposure. The wood takes a fine polish and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet work. The inner bark furnishes a brown dye and is used as a mild cathartic. Also called *white walnut*.

2 The nut of *Caryocarpus nuneferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana, natural order *Triplaris*. The nuts have a pleasant taste, and are exported to some extent. They are also known as *nutmeg* or *manioc nuts*.

3 A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'er-pat), *n*. A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'er-pot), *n*. In the seventeenth century, a cylindrical vessel of coarse pottery glazed with pulverized lead or dusted upon the ware before it was fired. *Maryat*.

butter-print (but'er-print), *n*. A mold for stamping butter into blocks, prints, or pats. Also called *butter-stamp*.

butter-scotch (but'er-skoeh), *n*. A kind of oleaginous tuff.

butter-shag (but'er-shag), *n*. A slice of bread and butter. [*Local*, Eng. (Cumberland).]

butter-stamp (but'er-stamp), *n*. Same as *butter-print*.

butter-tongs (but'er-tóngz), *n* *pl*. A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

butter-tooth (but'er-tōth), *n*. [*butter* + *tooth*, perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

I'd had an eye
Popt out ere this time, or my two butter teeth
I shut down my throat
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, *Old Law*, III. 2.

butter-tree (but'er-trē), *n*. A species of *Bassia*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter, the shea-tree. See *shea*. The name is also given to various other trees from the seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter*.

butter-trier (but'er-tri'er), *n*. A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'er-tub), *n*. A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterweed (but'er-wēd), *n*. A common name of the horseweed, *Eragrostis canadense*, and of the *Senecio lobatus*.

butter-weight (but'er-wāt), *n*. More than full weight, a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or even more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either from weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

They teach you how to split a hair,
Give — and Jove an equal share,
Yet why should we be laced so strait?
I'll give my M — butter weight.

Swift, Rhapsody on Poetry

butterwife (but'er-wif), *n*. A butterwoman.

butterwoman (but'er-wum'an), *n*, *pl* *butterwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who sells butter.

I see grave learned men rail
and scold like *butter women*
Burton, *Ant of Mel*, p. 613.

butter-worker (but'er-wēr'ker), *n*. An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'er-wērt), *n*. [*butter* + *wort*]. A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy spurred flowers. The name is due to the greasy looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insect thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.

buttery (but'er-i), *a*. [*butter* + *-y*]. 1 Having the qualities (especially the consistence) or appearance of butter.

Sinking her voice into a deeper key she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, *buttery* heart.

2 Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket, butter-fingered.

buttery (but'er-i), *n*, *pl* *butteries* (-i). [*ME. botery, botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *boter*, *butter*, and to the fact that, besides liquors, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *botelerie* (mod E restored *buttery*), < OF *bouteillerie*, a place to keep bottles or liquors (ML *bucularia*, the office of a wine-taster), < *bouteille*, *boutille*, a bottle. See *butter* and *bottle*.] 1 An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept, a pantry.

Take them to the buttery,
And give them friendly welcome.

Shak, *T*, of the 8, Ind, I.

Make him drink, wench,

And if there be any cold meat in the buttery,

(Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him)

Beau and Fl, Captain, I. 3.

2 In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

In English universities the *buttery* was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.

B. Hall, *College Words*.

buttery-bar (but'er-i-bār), *n*. A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

Bring your hand to the buttery bar and let it drink
Shak, *T*, N, I. 3.

buttery-book (but'er-i-buk), *n*. An account-book kept at the buttery of a college.

This person was an assistant to the butler to put on [that is, enter] bottles in the *buttery book*.

Wood, *Fasts Oxon*, II.

If no rude mice with envious rage

The *buttery books* devour. *The Student*, I. 348.

buttery-hatch (but'er-i-hach), *n*. A hatch or half-door giving entrance to a buttery.

I know you were one could keep
The buttery hatch still locked, and save the chipping.
H. Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

butt-hinge (but'hin), *n*. Same as *butt*, 4.

butthorn (but'thōrn), *n*. [Uncertain, appar. < *but* (or else *butt*) + *thorn*, prob in ref to the spiny surface of the starfish.] A kind of starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. See *starfish*.

butt-howel (but'hou'el), *n*. A kind of howel or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n*. [Verbal *n* of *butt*, *v*, for *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.

By, *Beveridge*, *Works*, I. xx.

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n*. A joint formed by two pieces of timber or metal united endwise so that they come exactly against each other with a true joint; an abutting joint. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to *lap joint*. Also called *butt joint*.

butting-machine (but'ing-ma-shēn'), *n*. A machine for dressing and finishing the ends of boards or small timbers by means of cutters attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n*. A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inward along the axle.

butting-saw (but'ing-sā), *n*. A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the rough ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n*. Same as *butting-joint*.

buttle (but'l), *n*. A Scotch form of *bottle*.

buttle (but'l), *v*. 1, pret and pp *buttled*, ppr *buttling*. [*butler*, as *butch* < *butcher*, *burgh* < *burglar*, *peddle* < *peddler*, etc.] To act as *butler*. [*Prov Eng*.]

butt-leather (but'leth'ēr), *n*. The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ok), *n*. [*ME. buttok, bottok*, appar. < *butt*, *n*, 1 (*c*), + *dim -ock*.] 1 Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals, in the plural, the rump, the gluteal region of the body, more protuberant in man than in any other animal, the bottom.

Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.

Shak, *Alls Well*, II. 2.

2 The upper aftermost portion of the continuation of the contour of a ship's bottom. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch*. — 3 In *coal-mining*, the portion of a face of coal ready to be next taken down. [*Eng*.] — 4 A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croquette*. — **Buttock mail**, a ludicrous term for the fine formerly paid, in a case of fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Scott*, [*Scotch*.]

buttocker (but'ok-er), *n*. [*buttock*, 3, + *-er*.] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock, or breaks out the coal ready for the fillers. [*Eng*.]

buttock-line (but'ok-lin), *n*. In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plane of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as bow lines when in the fore body, and *buttock lines* when in the after body. *Thearle*, *Naval Architecture*, § 16.

button (but'n), *n*. [Early mod E also *boton*, < ME *boton*, *botoun* (also corruptly *bothun*, *bothom*, in sense of 'bud'), < OF *boton* (*F. bouton* = Pr Sp *boton* = Pg *botão* = It *botone*), a button, a bud, perhaps < *boter*, push out, butt. See *butt*.] 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body, specifically, such an object used to secure together different parts of a garment, to one portion of which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are sometimes sewed to garments for ornament. They are made of metal, horn, wood, mother of pearl, etc., and were formerly common in very rich materials, especially during the eighteenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the French court had buttons of gold and precious stones, pearl, enamel, and the like. Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the buckles of the same period.

2 *pl* (used as a singular). A page so called from the buttons, commonly gilt, which adorn his jacket.

Our present girl is a very slow coach, but we hope some day to sport a *button*.

Dean Ramsay.

3 A knob of gold, crystal, coral, ruby, or other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the tops of their hats as a badge of rank, hence, the rank itself as, a blue *button*. There are nine ranks, the first or highest being distinguished by a transparent red (or ruby).

button; the second, by opaque red (coral), the third, by transparent blue (sapphire), the fourth, by opaque blue (lapis lazuli), the fifth, by transparent white (crystal), the sixth, by opaque white, the seventh, by plain gold, the eighth, by worked gold, and the ninth or lowest, by plain gold with the character for "old age engraved on it in two places. A scholar who has passed the *shu-tai* (or *bachlor*) examination is entitled to wear the last.

4. A knob or protuberance resembling a button. Specifically—(a) The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the application of hand spikes, breechings, etc., a *casabel*. [Eng.] (b) A knob or guard secured to the end of a foil, to prevent the point from penetrating the skin or wounding. (c) The small knob or ball by pushing or pressing which the circuit of an electric bell is completed.

5. A bud of a plant. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed.
Shak, *Hamlet*, I 3

6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, used to fasten doors, windows, etc.—7. A small round mass of metal lying at the bottom of a crucible or cupel after fusion.—8. In an organ, a small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. *Stainer and Barrett*.—9. A ring of leather through which the reins of a bridle pass, and which runs along the length of the reins.—10. In *zool*. (a) The terminal segment of the crepisculum or rattle of a rattlesnake. See *crepisculum*.

In the structure of the end of the tail of harmless snakes, we see a trace of the first button of the rattle in a horny cap that covers the terminal vertebrae.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 197

(b) In *entom*, a knob-like protuberance on the posterior extremity of the larva of certain butterflies, also called the *anal button* or *cremaster*. Sometimes there is a second one, called the *preanal button*.—11. *pl*. A name given to young mushrooms, such as are used for pickling.—12. *pl*. Sheep's dung sometimes used for dung in general. [Prov. (west) Eng.]—13. A small cake. [Prov. Eng.]—14. A person who acts as a decoy. Specifically—(a) An auctioneer's accomplice who employs various devices to delude bidders so as to raise the price of articles sold, etc. (b) A thimble-rigger's accomplice. [Eng. slang.]—*Barton's* button, a polished button upon which a series of many fine lines, parallel and near together, have been impressed so as to show brilliant colors when exposed to light striking it in nearly parallel rays, by an effect of diffraction.

Blakra button. Same as *Alpyn vicer* (which see, under *vicer*).—*Corrigan's button* (named after Sir John Corrigan of Dublin (1802-80)), a button of steel used in surgery, when heated to 100° C. as a means of counter-irritation. Also called *Corrigan's cautery*.—*Elastic button*, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding spring bolt placed in the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb, intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can be easily opened.

—*Quaker buttons*, the seeds of the *Nux vomica*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 974. To hold by the button, to button hole, details in conversation, but

Not to hold you by the button too peremptorily.

Mrs. Gore

button (but'n), *v*. [*< ME. botonen, < boton, a button*] 1. *trans*. 1. To attach a button or buttons to.

His bonnet buttoned with gold.

Gassouqui, *Woodmanship*

Your rapier shall be buttoned with my head,

Before it touch my master.

Beau and Fl., *Honour Man's Fortune*, I 3

2. To fasten with a button or buttons, secure, or join the parts or edges of, with buttons often followed by *up* as, to button up a waistcoat.

One whose hard heart is buttoned up with steel.

Shak, *C. of E.*, IV 2

He was a tall, fat, long bodied man, buttoned up to the throat in a tight green coat.

Dickens

II. *intrans*. To be capable of being buttoned.

Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly button.

Carlyle, *Diderot*

buttonball, **buttonwood** (but'n-bál, -wúd), *n*. The plane-tree of the United States, *Platanus occidentalis* so called from its small, round, pendulous, syncarpous fruit. Also incorrectly called *sycamore*.

button-blank (but'n-blank), *n*. A disk of metal, bone, etc., to be formed into a button.

button-bush (but'n-búsh), *n*. A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See *Cephalanthus*.

button-ear (but'n-ér), *n*. An ear that falls over in front, concealing the inside, as in some dogs.

buttoned (but'nd), *p. a*. 1. Decorated with buttons or small bosses, as a glass vase.—2. In *her*, ornamented with small points, usually of a different tincture; studded.

buttoner (but'n-ér), *n*. 1. One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.—2. A decoy. [Eng. slang.]

button-fastener (but'n-fás'nér), *n*. A clasp for fastening buttons.

button-flower (but'n-flou'ér), *n*. A name given to species of *Gomphia*, shrubs and trees of tropical America, natural order *Ochnaceae*. Some are occasionally cultivated in hothouses.

buttonhole (but'n-hól), *n*. 1. The hole or loop in which a button is caught.—2. A name given to the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, because its fructification in the young state resembles a buttonhole in form and appearance.

buttonhole (but'n-hól), *v. t.*, *pret* and *pp. buttonholed*, *ppr. buttonholing*. [*< buttonhole, n.*] 1. To seize by the buttonhole or button and detain in conversation, interview.

He won't stand on the corner and buttonhole everybody with the news.

T. Wenthrop, *Civil Disob.*, VI

2. To make buttonholes in.

button-hook (but'n-huk), *n*. A small metal hook used for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.

button-loom (but'n-lóm), *n*. A loom for weaving coverings for buttons.

button-mold (but'n-möld), *n*. A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button. *E. H. Knight*.—*Fossil button-mold*, a name sometimes given to a section of our finite between two joints.

button-nosed (but'n-nôzd), *a*. Same as *sturnosed* applied to the condylure. See *cut under* *Condylura*.

button-piece (but'n-pés), *n*. A button-blank.

button-quail (but'n-kwál), *n*. A bird of the family *Turnicidae*, a hemipod.

button-solder (but'n-sol'dér), *n*. A white solder composed of tin, brass, and copper, used as a substitute for silver solder in making buttons.

button-tool (but'n-tól), *n*. An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or buttons of leather which serve as nuts for the screw-wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary center-bit.

button-tree (but'n-tré), *n*. Same as *button wood*.

button-weed (but'n-wéd), *n*. 1. A name given to several rubiacious plants belonging to the genera *Spermatocoe*, *Diodia*, and *Borreria*.—2. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

buttonwood (but'n-wúd), *n*. 1. A common name in the West Indies of a low combretaceous tree, *Conocarpus erecta*, with very heavy, hard, and compact wood. The white buttonwood is a small tree of the same order, *Laportea racemosa*, growing on the shores of lagoons and having a similar wood. Also called *button tree*.

2. See *buttonball*.

buttony (but'n-í), *a*. [*< button + -y*] Decorated with a profusion of buttons.

That buttony boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmys and Joss's visiting card.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, ix

buttonout, *n*. A Middle English form of *button*.

buttrass (but'res), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *buttrass*, *buttrase*, *buttrax*, *< late ME. buttrase, buttrac, buttrac*, *< OF. buttrac*, prop. *pl. of buttrac*, *buttrac*, a buttress, prop. *adj.*, thrusting, bearing a thrust (said of an arch or a pillar) (cf. *boutrac*, "an ashler or binding-stone (in building)," *boutant*, "a buttress or shore-post" (*otgrave*), *< boutre*, *bote*, push, thrust, put, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, prop. support, the source of *E. buttl*, push, etc. see *buttl*] 1. A structure built against a wall, for the purpose of giving it stability.—2. Figuratively, any prop or support.

The ground pillar and buttress of the good old cause of nonconformity.

South

3. [Also written *buttrac*, *buttrax*.] In *farriery*, an instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Winslow*, *Key*.

Flying buttress, in *medieval arch*, a support in the form of a segment of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry as the top of a side aisle buttress, and abutting against another part of the structure as the wall of a clerestory in which case it acts as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pier, so named from its passing through the air.

Hanging buttress, in *arch*, a feature in the form of a buttress, not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied in debased styles chiefly as a decoration.

buttrass (but'res), *v. t.* [*< ME. buttrassen* see *buttrass*, *n.*] To support by a buttress, hence, to prop or prop up, literally or figuratively.

To set it upright again, and to prop and buttrass it up for duration.

Burke, *Reform of Representation*

A white wall, buttrassed well, made ghille with towers and roofs where yet his kind did hide.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III 369

buttrass-tower (but'res-tou'ér), *n*. In *early fort*, a tower projecting from the face of the rampart-wall, but not rising above it. It was afterward developed into the bastion.

butt-shaft (but'sháft), *n*. A blunt or unbalanced arrow used for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft*.

The blind bow boys a butt shaft. *Shak*, *R. and J.*, II 4

Ver. I fear thou hast not arrows for the purpose.

Cop. O yes here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and butt shafts. *B. Johnson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v 3

butt-strap (but'strap), *v. t.* To weld together (two pieces of metal) so as to form a butting-joint.

Two pieces which are welded or butt strapped together.

Thackeray, *Naval Architecture*, § 288

butt-weld (but'weld), *n*. In *mech*, a weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat, a jump-weld.

buttwoman (but'wum'an), *n*, *pl. buttwomen* (-wum'en). [*< buttr², 7, a hassock + woman*] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]

butty (but'í), *n*, *pl. butties* (-íz). [*E. dial*, short for *butty-fellow*, early mod. E. *boty-fellow*, a partner (Palsgrave) (cf. *butty-collier*, *butty-gang*), *< boty*, now *booty*, plunder, property shared, + *fellow*, fellow] 1. A comrade, chum, or partner. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. Specifically, in *English coal-mining*, one who takes a contract, or is a partner in a contract, for working out a certain area of coal. The *butty collier* or *first man*, as he is called in some coal-mining districts, employs his own hollers, fillers, and boys and has general charge of the work in his own particular stall.

butty-collier (but'í-kol'íet), *n*. In *English coal-mining*, the head man of a butty-gang. See *butty*.

butty-gang (but'í-gang), *n*. A gang of men who take a contract for a part of a work, as in the construction of railroads, etc., the proceeds being equally divided between them, with something extra to the head man.

butus (bút'ús), *n*. See *abutus*.

butwards (but'wárdz), *adv*. [*< but¹, adv. + -wards*] Toward the outward apartment. [Scottish.]

butyl (bút'íl), *n*. [*< but(yu) + -yl*] A hydrocarbon alcohol radical having the composition C_4H_9 . It cannot be isolated, and occurs only in combination with other radicals. **Butyl-chloral hydrate**. Same as *chloral hydrate* (which see under *chloral*).

butylamine (bu-tíl'a-mín), *n*. [*< butyl + amine*] Same as *tetramine*.

butylene (bút'í-lén), *n*. [*< butyl + -ene*] A hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) belonging to the olefine series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

butylic (bút'íl'ík), *a*. [*< butyl + -ic*] Of or pertaining to butyl.

butyraceous (bu-tí-rá'shius), *a*. [*< L. butyrum, butter* (see *butter¹*), + *-aceous*] Having the quality of butter, resembling butter, consisting of or containing butter. Also *butyrous*.

Among all races perhaps none has shown so acute a sense of the side on which its bread is buttered (as the Saxon), and so great a repugnance for having fine phrases take the place of the butyraceous principle.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 249

butyrate (bút'í-rát), *n*. [*< L. butyrum, butter, + -ate¹*] A salt of butyric acid. **Ethyl butyrate**, $C_2H_5(C_4H_7O_2)$, a very mobile liquid having an odor somewhat like that of the pineapple. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used on account of its odor in the manufacture of perfume and also of artificial rum and other spirits. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little ether known in trade as *essence of pineapple* or *ananas oil*. **Glycerin butyrate** or **butyrin**, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, a glycerid or fat which occurs in butter.



Abbey of St. Denis, France.
a, a, buttresses; b, b, flying buttresses

butyric (bū-tī'rik), *a* [*< L. butyrum, butter, + -ic*] Pertaining to or derived from butter.—**Butyric acid**, $C_3H_7CO_2H$, a colorless mobile liquid having a strong, rancid smell and acid taste. Normal butyric acid is miscible with water and forms crystalline salts with the bases. It is prepared from butter, or by fermenting sugar with putrid chyme. It also occurs in cod liver oil and other fats, in the juice of meat, and in the perspiration, and is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. **Butyric ether**, the generic name of a class of compounds formed from butyric acid by the substitution of one atom of a basic organic radical, such as ethyl, for an atom of hydrogen.—**Butyric fermentation**, a kind of fermentation or putrefaction characterized by the production of butyric acid. It is caused by a microbe belonging to the genus *Bacillus*. See fermentation.

butyryl (bū-tī-ri), *n*. [*< L. butyrum, butter, + -yl*] The radical (C_3H_7CO) of butyric acid and its derivatives.

butyrolin, butyryne (bū-tī-rin), *n* [*< L. butyrum, butter, + -in, -ine*] A triglyceride, $C_3H_5(C_3H_7O_2)_3$, which is a constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerides. It is a neutral yellowish liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

butyrous (bū-tī-us), *a* [*< L. butyrum, butter, + -ous*] Same as *butyric*.

buxeous (buk'sū-us), *a* [*< L. buxus, pertaining to the box-tree, < buxus, the box-tree* see *Buxus*] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

buxin, buxine (buk'sin), *n* [*< NL. buxina, < L. buxus, the box-tree* see *-in, -ine*] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep brown mass, its taste is bitter. It evolves stinging. It is insoluble in water, but is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and by ether.

buxina (buk-sī-na), *n* [*NL*] Same as *buxine*.

buxine, n See *buxin*.
buxom (buk'sum), *n* [*Early mod E also buck-some, bucksom, < ME buxom, buxum, bucom, boucom, buxum, bughsom (also, by absorption of the pulatal, boucom, boucom, mod E as if *boucom), earlier buksom, obedient, submissive, < AS *buhsum (not found) (= D buigsum, flexible, submissive, = G buigsum, flexible), < bugan, bow, + -som, -some* see *bow*], *adj* 1 *yielding to pressure, flexible, unresisting*
Twice was he seen in soaring, Eagles shape,
And with wide wings to beat the buxom ayre
Spenser, F. Q. II xi 34
Wing silently the buxom air
Milton, P. L. II 842
The crew with merry shouts their anchors weigh,
Then ply their oars, and brush the buxom sea
Dryden, Cym and Iph. I 613

2 *Obedient, obsequious, submissive*
To be ever buxom and obedient
Foote
'For this, said Samuel to Saul, God hym self hath th
ho, he buxom at his bidding, his will to fulfill
Piers Plowman (B), III 203
He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set
up and countenance the Irish, thinking the rebly to make
them more tractable and buxom to the government
Spenser, State of Ireland

3 *Having health and comeliness together with a lively disposition, healthy and cheerful, brisk, jolly, lively and vigorous*
So buxom, blithe and dchonnat
Milton, L. Allegro, I 24
The buxom god [Bacchus]
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics
A parcel of buxom bonny dances
Tatler, No 273
Such buxom chief shall lead his host
From India's fires to Zembla's frost
Scott, Marmion, III 4
[In this sense the word is now always applied to girls or women, and implies abundant health as shown in plumpness, fresh color and strength.]

4 *Showing vigor or robustness, sturdy, fresh, brisk said of things as, "buxom valour," Shak, Hen V, in 6*
Buxom health of rosy hue
Gray, Ode on a Prospect of Eton College

5 *Amorous, wanton* *Bailey*
buxom, v [*ME buxomen, < buxom, a*] To be obedient, yield
To buxom to hold church, and to al the land also
St. Peter Conf (Early Eng. Locusts of Furnivall), I 446

buxomly (buk'sum-li), *adv* [*< ME buxomly, buxumli, etc., < buxom + -ly*] 1 *Obediently, humbly*
To condyte me fro Cyte to Cyte, gif it were me, and
buxomly to resceyve me and my Companye
Mandeville, Travels p 82
And grace aved of god [that to graunte it is] redy
[to hunt] that buxomliche biddeth it and ben in wille to
amenden hem
Piers Plowman (B) XII 195

2 *In a buxom manner, briskly, vigorously*
buxomness (buk'sum-nēs), *n* [*< ME buxomnes, buxumnes, buhsomnes, etc., < buxom + -ness*] 1 *Obedience, submissiveness*

Bote I Rule thus thi Reame Send out my Ribbes!
gif hit bee so that *Bowman's bee* at myn assent
Piers Plowman (A), IV 180

2 *The quality of being buxom; briskness; liveliness, healthy vigor or plumpness*

Buxus (buk'sus), *n*. [*L., the box-tree, > E. box*, *q v*] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *boxwood*, the box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. *B. sempervirens*, the common box, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is found from the Atlantic to China and Japan, sometimes attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet, though the trunk is seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The finest quality of boxwood is from the Levant and regions about the Black Sea, and is largely employed in wood engraving, for mathematical and musical instruments, and for turning. There are numerous varieties in cultivation for ornamental purposes, including the common dwarf bushy form used for garden edgings.



A branch of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*)

buy (bi), *v*, pret and pp *bought, ppr buying* [Early mod E also *buyc, by, bie, byc, < ME buyen, byen, bien, bycn, buigen, buggen, etc., < AS bycgan (pret boht, pp boht) = OS. buggean = Goth. bugan (pret bauhta), buy, not found in the other Teut. tongues, connections doubtful. Hence in comp. *aby*, and by perversion *abide*, *q v*] I. *trans* 1 To acquire the possession of, or the right or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money, obtain by paying a price to the seller, purchase opposed to *sell*
His [Emerson's] plan for the extirpation of slavery was to buy the slaves from the planters
*W. Holmes, Emerson, VIII**

Hence—2 To get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent, as, to buy favor with flattery. Full men take great pains to buy Hell—and all for worldly pleasure—
Dearest then good men buy heaven, for God is their true
Rhodes, Book of Nurture (L. & T. 8), p 89
Golden opinions from all sorts of people
Shak, Macbeth, I 7

3 To bribe, corrupt or pervert by giving a consideration, gain over by money, etc.
There is one thing which the most corrupt senators are unwilling to sell and that is the power which makes them worth buying
Macaulay, Sir William Temple

4 To be sufficient to purchase or procure, serve as an equivalent in procuring, as, gold cannot buy health—5 *To abate, suffer*
What I shall I buy it on my flesh so deere?
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I 167

Bought note, bought and sold notes See *note*—To buy a borough See *borough*—To buy again, to redeem See *agrain*
God save yow, that boughte agayn mankynde
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I 304

To buy at a bargain See *bargain*—**To buy in** (a) To purchase for one's self, especially shares or stock, opposed to *sell out*
She ordered her husband to buy in a couple of fresh coach horses
Steele, Tatler, No 109

What minor and rival companies stood in the way they bought in
W. Barrow, Oregon, p 38

(b) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered—**To buy into**, to obtain an interest or footing in by purchase, as of the shares of a joint-stock company and formerly in England of a commission in a regiment—**To buy in under the rule**, in the stock exchange, to purchase stock on behalf of a member to enable him to meet a short contract, or to return stock which had been borrowed, on notice being given to the chairman who makes the purchase—**To buy off** (a) In the English service, to obtain a release from military service by a payment. (b) To get rid of the opposition of by payment, purchase the non intervention of, bribe
What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off conscience
South

To buy off counsel, to pay counsel not to take employment from the opposite party—**To buy or sell the bear** See *bear*, 5 (a)—**To buy out** (a) To buy off, redeem
Dreading the curse that money may buy out
Shak, K. John, III 1

(b) To purchase all the share or shares of (a person) in a stock, fund, or partnership, or all his interest in a business, as, *A buys out B*—**To buy over**, to detach by a bribe or consideration of some sort from one party and attach to the opposite party—**To buy the bargain dear** See *bargain*—**To buy the refusal of**, to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time—**To buy up**, to purchase or acquire title to the whole of, or the whole accessible supply of, as shares, a crop, or a stock of goods in market
The notice of this book's suppression made it presently be bought up, and turned much to the stationer's advantage
Koelgn, Diary, Aug 19, 1874

II. intrans To be or become a purchaser
I will buy with you, sell with you
Shak, M. of V. I. 2

buyable (bi'g-bl), *a*. [*< buy + -able*] Capable of being bought, or of being obtained for money or other equivalent

The spiritual fire which is in that man is not buyable nor salable
Carlyle, French Rev., II 12

buyer (bi'er), *n* One who buys; a purchaser; a purchasing agent.—**Buyer's option**, in the stock exchange, a privilege which a purchaser has of taking a stipulated amount of stock at any time during a specified number of days usually stated as *buyer 3, 10, 30, etc.*, according to the period agreed on. Often abbreviated to *b o*

buz, buzz (buz), *interj* [See *buzz*, *n*] A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence

Pol The actors are come hither, my lord
Ham. Buz, buz!
Shak, Hamlet, II 2

Thrice, and then buz as often
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I 1

buzza (bū'zā), *n* Same as *boza*.
buzz (buz), *v*; pret and pp *buzzed*, ppr *buzzing* [First in early mod E, formed, like equiv *biss, buzz* (dial), and *hiss, hizz*, *q v*, and *It buzzcare, whisper, buzzchio, a buzzing, in imitation of the sound* Cf. *birr*, *q v*] I. *intrans* 1 To make a low humming sound, as bees, emit a sound like a prolonged utterance of *z*, as by a slow expiration of intoned or sonant breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or the upper teeth.

A swarm of drones that buzz d about your head
Pope
2 To whisper buzzingly, speak with a low humming voice, make a low sibilant sound.

II. trans 1 To make known by buzzing
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buzz lamenting doings in the air!
Shak, Tit And, III 2

2 To whisper, spread or report by whispers, spread secretly

For I will buzz abroad such prophetic
That Edward shall be fearful of his life
Shak, S. Hen VI, v 6

In the house
I hear it buzzed there are a brace of doctors,
A fool, and a physician
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II 1

3 To share equally the last of a full glass of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party [Eng]

Get some more port,
whilst I buzz this bottle here
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv

buzz (buz), *n* [*< buzz*, *v*] 1 A continuous humming sound, as of bees.

But the temple was full "inside and out,"
And a buzz kept buzzing all round about,
Like bees when the day is sunny
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg

A day was appointed for the grand migration, and on that day little Communipaw was in a buzz and a bustle like a hive in swarming time
Irmng, Knickerbocker, p 129

The constant buzz of a fly
Macaulay

2 A confused humming sound, such as that made by a number of people busily engaged in conversation or at work, the confused humming sound of bustling activity or stir, hence, a state of activity or ferment as, the buzz of conversation ceased when he appeared; my head is all in a buzz.

Of a stolen marriage
There is a buzz all around regarding the sermon
Thackeray, Newcomes, I xi

3 A rumor or report
The buzz of drugs and minerals and simples,
Bloodlettings, vomits, purges, or what else
Is conjured up by men of art, to gull
Lige people
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, IV 2
'Twas but a buzz devised by him to set your brains
a work.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, II 1

buzz (buz), *n*. [Origin obscure] Gossamer

For all your virtues
Are like the buzzes growing in the fields,
So weakly fastened 'ye by Nature's hand,
That thus much wind blows all away at once
N. Field, A Woman is a Weathercock (Doddley's Old Eng. Plays, ed Hazlitt, xi 37).

buzz (buz), *interj* See *buz*.
buzzard (buz'ard), *n*, and *a* [Early mod. E. *bussard*, < ME *bussard, bosarde, boserd, busherd* = MD *bussard, busaerd, bushard* = G. *bussard, bussard, busart*, < OF. *busart, busart*, F. *bussard* (with suffix *-ard*; cf. *It buzzago* (obs.), with diff. suffix), < buzzard, < OF. *buse, buse*, F. *buse* = It **buzza*, f (obs.), a buzzard, ML. **butia*, f, *butium*, neut (also, after Rom., *butus, bicus, busio*), for *butio, buteo*, L. *buteo*, a buzzard see *Buteo*] I. *n* 1. In ornith. (a) Any hawk of the genus *Buteo* or subfamily *Buteoninae*. (See these words.) The common buzzard of

Europe is *B. vulgaris*, a bird about 20 inches long and about 4 feet in spread of wing, of variegated dark brown and light colors, heavy and rather sluggish, stooping to small game. The rough legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*, with feathered shanks. See cut under *Archibuteo*. There are many species of *Buteo*, of nearly all countries. (b) Some other hawk, not used in falconry, with a qualifying term to indicate the species as, the moor-buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*, of Europe; the honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus*, the bald buzzard, the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*. (c) An American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*, the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes* — 24. A blockhead, a dunce.

Blind buzzard, who of late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

3† A coward — 4 A hawk that flies by night. *Hallwell* [Prov Eng.] Compare buzzard-moth — Buzzard dollar, a name applied by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the American silver dollar of 412½ grains coined in accordance with it, bearing as device upon the reverse a figure of an eagle, derisively compared to that of a buzzard.

II. † a. Senseless, stupid

Thought no better of the living God than of a buzzard idol. *Milton*, *Ilkonoklastes*, 1.

buzzard-clock (buz'ard-klok), *n* [E dial, < buzzard, for buzzer, from its buzzing noise, + clock, a beetle.] A local name in England for the dor.

Bummin away like a buzzard clock.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O 8.

buzzardet (buz'ard-det'), *n* [*<* buzzard + dim -et'] A small North American buzzard described by Pennant, but not satisfactorily identified perhaps the young red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*, more probably the broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*.

buzzard-hawk (buz'ard-hāk), *n* A hawk of the subfamily *Buteoninae*.

buzzardly (buz'ard-li), *a* [*<* buzzard + -ly'] Of or pertaining to a buzzard, like a buzzard. **buzzard-moth** (buz'ard-mōth), *n* A kind of sphinx or hawk-moth.

buzzer (buz'er), *n* 1 One who buzzes, *n* whisperer, one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak* — 2 A call or alarm making a low buzzing sound, used when it is desirable to avoid loud noise — 3 A polishing-wheel used in cutlery-work.

buzzing (buz'ing), *p a* [Ppr of buzz, *v*] 1 Resembling a buzz.

A low buzzing musical sound. *Lamb*, Quaker's Meeting.

2. Making a buzzing sound or hum as, the buzzing multitude.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv* In a buzzing manner, with a low humming sound.

buzzom (buz'um), *n* [E dial, also *bussom*, var of *besom*, *q v*] A dialectal form of *besom*. *Brockett*.

buzz-saw (buz'sā), *n* A circular saw so called from its sound when in action.

buzzy (buz'i), *a* [*<* buzz + -y'] Full of buzzing, buzzing.

by (bi), *prep* and *adv* [*<* ME. *by*, *bi*, also *be*, *<* AS *bī*, *big*, also *be* (in comp *be-*, under accent *bī-*, *big-* see *be-1*, *be-2*), = OS *bī*, *bī*, *be* = OFries *bī*, *be* = MLG *bī*, *Lī*, *bī*, *by* = D *by* = OHG *bī*, *pi*, *bi*, MHG *bī*, *G bei* = Goth *bī*, *by*, about, orig meaning 'about', whence in AS, etc., by, near, at, through, according to, concerning, etc.; related to L *ambi-* = Gr *ambi-*, and Skt. *abhi-*, about see *ambi-*, *amphi-*. Hence the prefixes *by-1* = *be-1*, *by-2* = *be-2*, *by-3*] I. *prep*. 1. Near, close to; beside, with; about as, sit by me, the house stands by a river.

Go to your rest, and I'll sit by you.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv 2.

They punish rigorously them that rob by the highway. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A good poet can no more be without a stock of similes by him, than a shoemaker without his lasts.

Swift, To a Young Poet.

He himself has not the monies by him, but is forced to sell stock at a great loss. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii 1.

2. Near, or up to and beyond, with reference to motion, past as, to move or go by a church.

Thou hast passed by the ambush of young days, Either not assailed, or victor being charged.

Shak, Sonnets, lxx.

This music crept by me upon the waters.

Shak, Tempest, i 2.

3. Along (in direction or progress); in or through (the course of); over or alongside of as, to approach a town by the highway.

We took our journey into the wilderness by the way of the Red sea. *Deut* ii 1.

By the margin, willow veild,
Slide the heavy barges.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, 1.

4 On; upon, especially, through or on as a means of conveyance as, he journeyed both by water and by rail.

I would have fought by land, where I was stronger.

Dryden, All for Love, ii 1.

5 Through. (a) Through the action or operation of, as the immediate agent or the producing or instigating cause as, the empire founded by Napoleon, a novel written by Cooper, the victories gained by Nelson; a picture painted by Rubens. [In this use especially after passive verbs or participles, the participle being often omitted as, a novel by Cooper, a picture by Rubens.]

All things were made by him.

John 1

Prompted to my revenge by heaven and hell.

Shak, Hamlet, ii 2.

(b) With the perception of, as the subject or recipient of the action or feeling as, he died regretted by all who knew him, this was felt by them to be an intentional slight. (c) Through the means or agency of, as the intermediate agent or instrument as, the city was destroyed by fire.

There perished not many by the sword, but all by the extremity of famine which they themselves had wrought.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Noble Melantius, the land by me.

Welcomes thy virtue's home to Rhodes.

Beau and Fl, Maid's Tragedy, i 1.

All our miserie and trouble hath bin either by a King or by our necessary vindication and defence against him.

Milton, *Ilkonoklastes*, 1.

Muly Abul Hassan saw by the fires blazing on the mountains that the country was rising.

Irvine, Granada, p 77.

(d) Through the use of, with the aid of, as means as, to take by force, by your leave.

He called his brothers by name, and their replies gave comfort to his heart.

Irvine, Granada, p 95.

And holding them back by their flowing locks.

Tennyson, The Merchant, ii.

(e) In consequence of, by virtue of.

I have endeavoured to show how some passages are beautiful by being sublime, others by being soft, others by being natural.

Addison, Spectator, No 309.

And how it ends it matters not,

By heat break or by rifle shot.

Whittier, Mogg McGone, 1.

6 In adjuration Before, in the presence of, with the witness of, with regard to things, in view of, in consideration of followed by the name of the being or thing appealed to as sanction as, I appeal to you by all that is sacred.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword, and by the fire.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Swear not at all neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is his footstool.

Mat v 34, 35.

By Pan I swear, beloved Perigot,

And by yon moon, I think thou lov'st me not.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii 1.

7. According to, by direction, authority, example, or evidence of as, this appears by his own account, it is ten o'clock by my watch, these are good rules to live by.

They live by your base words. *Shak*, T U of V, ii 4.

First follow Nature, and your judgment frame.

By her just standard. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i 69.

8 In the measure or quantity of, in the terms of as, to sell cloth by the yard, milk by the quart, eggs by the dozen, beef by the pound, to board by the week.

Two thousand ducats by the year.

Shak, T of the S, ii 1.

9 In comparison To the extent of nothing mensuration or the measure or ratio of excess or inferiority as, larger by a half, older by five years, to lessen by a third.

Be als mekil als the forseide lyght, to the worch p of god a holy Chirche, Iestyngeche in tyme comyng with out n help of mennys deuocion ne may not be mynted and kept.

English Gids (F & T S), p 45.

Too long by half a mile.

Shak, L L J, v 2.

10 Multiplied into: noting the relation of one dimension to another (in square or cubic measure) as, five feet by four, that is, measuring five feet in one direction and four feet in the other — 11. During the course of, within the compass or period of as, by day, by night.

David by his dates doth hide knyghts.

Piers Plowman (C), ii 102.

Old men yn prouche sayde by old tyme

"A chyld were beter to be ynhere

Than to be vntaught, and so be lore

Babes Book (E E T S), p 399.

Then rose the King and moved his host by night.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

12. At (a terminal point of time), not later than, as early as as, by this time the sun had risen, he will be here by two o'clock.

By the morwe. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Manlye's Tale, l 16.

But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great smille.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p 247.

The cholera will have killed by the end of the year about one person in every thousand.

Sidney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

13 At a time, each separately or singly as, one by one, two by two, piece by piece.

Point by point, argument by argument.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., Pref.

14 With reference to, in relation to, about, concerning, with formerly especially after say, speak, etc., now chiefly after do, act, deal, etc.

And so I say by the that seeked after the whyles, And reasoned at reason. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii 217.

I say not this by wyves that ben wise.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l 229.

Thus prophesy says by me. *Townley Mysteries*, p 212.

They secretly made enquiry where I had lived before, what my words and behaviour had been while I was there, but they could find nothing by me.

Webster, Francis, p 31.

Thou hast spoken evil words by the queen.

Pope.

To do by scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to do evil.

Milton, Civil Power.

In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly by a relation.

Fielding.

15 Besides, over and above; beyond [North Eng and Scotch].

This ship was of so great stature and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wanted all the woods in the life, which was oak wood by all timber that was gotten out of Norway. *Pitcault*, Chron. of Scotland, an 1611.

By book, by the book. See book. By north, south, east, west (naut.), next in the direction stated phrases used in designating the points of the compass as north east by north (between N and N E), see compass.

By one's self or itself. (a) Apart, separated from others, alone.

When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

As a child will long for his companions, but among them plays by himself.

Ferguson, Clubs.

(b) Without aid, by individual action exclusively as, I did it all by myself. [Colloq] — By the board. See board.

By the by. See by, n. — By the head (naut.), the state of a vessel so loaded as to draw more forward than aft, opposite to by the stern. By the lee, said of a ship when the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

Shoots him through and through with a jest, make him lye by the lee, thou Basilisk of wit.

Marrston, What You Will, ii 1.

By the stern (naut.), with greater draft aft than forward — By the way. (a) On the road in the course of a journey as, they fell out by the way. (b) Incidentally, in the course of one's remarks hence used as an interjectional phrase introducing an incidental remark as, by the way, have you received that letter yet? [Colloq].

Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of by the way.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

By the wind (naut.) as near to the proper course as the wind will permit, close hauled — By way of. (a) As an example or instance of. (b) On the point of, just about to as, when I saw him he was by way of going to Brighton. [Colloq, Eng.] (c) Through as, we came by way of Boston — To set store by. See store.

II. *adv* [The adverbial use is not found in AS, and is rare in ME.] 1 Near, in the same place with, at hand often (before the verb always) qualified by a more definite adverb as, near by, close by, hard by.

You did kneel to me,

Whilst I stood stubborn and regardless by.

Beau and Fl, King and No King, iii 1.

He now retired

Unto a neighboring castle by.

S Butler, Hudibras, i iii 301.

2 Aside, off.

Let them lay by their helmets and their spears.

Shak, Rich II, i 3.

Be no more Christians, put religion by,

I will make ye cowards.

Fletcher, The Pilgrim, ii 2.

3 Of motion Across in front or alongside and beyond as, the carriage went by.

By your leave, my masters there, pray you let a come by.

B Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v 2.

Pray you, walk by, and say nothing.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii 4.

4 Of time In the past, over.

The moon among the clouds rode high,

And all the city hum was by.

Scott, Marmion, v 20.

[For by in composition, see by-3.]

By and by. (a) A repetition of by, near, close by used especially in reference to a regular series, one after another.

Two yonge knyghtes liggynge by and by.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l 153

These were his wordis by and by

Rom. of the Rose, l 4581

In the temple, by and by with us,

These couples shall eternally be knit

Shak., M. N. D. iv 1

(bt) At once, straightway, immediately, then

After that you have dynd and suppt, labour not by and by after, but make a pause, syltyng a standynge vpyght the space of an howre or more with some pastyme

Babes Book (l. f. 1. 8), p 247

When perauention ariseth because of the word, by and by (thi eueys, immediately) he is offendid

Mat xiii 21

They do, and by and by repent them of that which they have done

Burton Anat. of Mil, p 237

(c) At some time in the future before long, presently

I'm so vexed that if I had not the prospect of a resource in being knocked on the head by and by, I should scarce have spirits to tell you the cause

Sheridan The Rivals, iv 3

By and large, in all its length and breadth, in every aspect as, taking it by and large, this is the most comprehensive theory yet broached **By and main**, by both side and main passages, on all sides

Thou' no, no I have barred thee by and main, for I have resolved not to fight for thee

Killdare, Farson's Wedding II 5

Full and by See full

by¹, bye¹ (bi), *n* [*by*, prep and adv, in older use only in the phrases by the by and on, or upon the by (see def.), due to *by¹, adv*, in comp *by²-3* In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*]

1 A thing not directly aimed at, something not the immediate object of regard as, by the by (that is, by the way, in passing) — 2 The condition of being odd, as opposed to even, the state of having no competitor in a contest where several are engaged in pairs Thus, in field trials of dogs when the number of those entered for competition in pairs is uneven, the odd contestant is said to have a *by*

3 Specifically, in golf, a hole or holes which remain to be played in order to complete the full round of the links, after the match originally agreed upon is finished W. Park, Jr. — 4 In cricket, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop — 5 In the game of hide-and-seek, the goal as, to touch the by [New England] By the by (at) Same as *on, or upon the by* (b) By the way introducing an incidental remark

By the by, I hope tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined? Sheridan, School for Scandal, I 1

In, on, or upon the by¹, in passing, indirectly, by implication

It would beget

Me such a main authority on the by,

And do youse if no discrepute at all

B. Jonson, Magnifico Lady, I 1

Speak modestly in mentioning my services,

And if might fall out in the by that must

Of mine necessity touch any act

Of my deserving praises blush when you talk on t

Beau and Fl. Laws of Candy, III 2

The Synod of Dort condemneth upon the by even the discipline of the Church of England

Quoted in Fuller's Church Hist., X v 1

To steal a by, in cricket, to make a run on a ball which has not been batted, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop

He [the batsman] is never in his ground except when his wicket is down Nothing in the whole game so trying to boys, he has stolen three *byes* in the first ten minutes

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II 8

by², n [ME *by*, *bi*, < AS *bij* = Icel *björ*, *bær*, or *bær* (gen *bajar*, *bijar*) = Norw *bo* = Sw *Dun by*, a town, village, in Icel and Norw also a farm, landed estate, akin to AS *bū* = OS *bū* = Icel *bū* = Sw *Dun bo*, a dwelling, habitation, > Sc *bow* (see *bow*), < AS *būan* = Icel *būa*, dwell see *boer*, *boon*, *biq²*, *be¹*, and cf. *by-law*] A town, habitation, dwelling now extant only in place-names, especially in the north of England, as in *Derby* (Anglo-Saxon *Drōa bij*, literally 'dwelling of deer'), *Whithy*, etc

The township, the *by* of the Northern shires

Stubbs Const. Hist., I 90

by³, n [Another and more reg form of *bee²*, < ME *bye*, *byge*, *byghe*, *bez*, *bh*, etc., < AS *beah*, *brag*, a ring see *be²*] A ring, a bracelet

A *by* of gold, adorning the right arm

Planche

by⁴, v An obsolete spelling of *buy*

by⁵, v An obsolete variant of *be¹*

by¹, 1 An obsolete variant of *bi¹*, *be¹* (unaccented) See *be¹* — 2 The modern form of *bi¹*, *be¹*, under the accent, as in *byspell*, *byword*, etc

by², 2 An obsolete variant of *bi²*, *be²*

by³, 3 The adverb *by¹* used as a prefix This use first appears in the sixteenth century, *by* being a quasi

adjective, meaning side, secondary, as in *by-path*, *by street*, *byway*, *by play*, *by stroke*, etc

by-aim¹ (bi'ām), *n*. A side aim, a subordinate aim, a by-end

by-altar (bi'Altär), *n* 1 A minor or secondary altar, in distinction from the high altar, any other altar than the chief one in a church now commonly called *side altar* — 2 A name given by some writers on Christian archaeology to a table standing beside the altar, for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, etc.; a credence

byart, n See *byre*

byard (bi'ard), *n* [Appar a variant form and use of *bayard²*, q v.] A band of leather crossing the breast, used by men for dragging wagons in coal-mines.

byast. See *bas*

byats (bi'ats), *n pl*. Same as *huntens*.

by-ball (bi'bäl), *n* In cricket, same as *by¹*, 3

by-bidder (bi'bid'er), *n* A person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order that the seller may obtain higher prices

by-blow (bi'blö), *n* 1 A side or accidental blow.

Now and then a *by blow* from the pulpit

Milton, Colasterion

How finely, like a fencer,

My father fetches his *by blows* to hit me!

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, I 1

2 An illegitimate child [Colloq or vulgar]

The natural brother of the king — a *by blow*

Mansinger, Maid of Honour, I 1

by-book (bi'bük), *n* A note- or memorandum-book, a subordinate book containing notes or jottings to be afterward extended in due form

(Lord's day) To my office, and there fell on entering out of a *by book*, part of my second journal book, which hath lay these two years and more unentered

Peggs, Diary, II 87

by-business (bi'biz'nos), *n* Business aside from the main business, something quite secondary or subordinate

Barrow

by-by (bi'bi'), *interj* [Also written *bye-bye*, a childish or humorous variation of *good-by*, q v.] Good-by (a childish form of farewell, sometimes used humorously by grown people)

Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall only interrupt you — so, *bye bye*

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III 1

bycause¹, cony An obsolete form of *because*

by-cause (bi'käu), *n* [*by²* + *cause*] A secondary cause

I was one cause (a *by cause*) why the purse was lost

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III 1

bycet, n An obsolete form of *bee*

byckornet, n An obsolete form of *buckern*

bycocket¹ (bi'kok-et), *n* [Also variously written *abcock*, *abcocked*, *abcocket*, *abcocked*, *abcocket*, and *abcock*, corrupted

forms due to misreading or misprinting of *bycocket*, < late ME *bycocket* (Halliwell), < OF *biocoquet*, a bycocket, a kind

of cap (cf. "*biquoquet*, the beak of a ladies mourning hood" — Cotgrave), prob < bi- (L *bis*), double, + *coque* (> E *cock*), a shell, a boat The allusion is to the shape]

A kind of hat worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, probably by noble and wealthy persons only It was of the form called by heralds *cap of maintenance*, that is, with the brim turned up either before or behind, and with a long point or beak, or two such points, opposite

Modern representations generally give it with the point or points behind, but the more common form in the middle ages seems to have had the point in front, as in the illustration

by-common (bi-kom'on), *a* [*by¹*, prep, beyond, + *common* Cf *by-ordinary*] More than common, uncommon [Scotch]

by-concernment (bi'kon-sern'ment), *n* A subordinate or subsidiary affair

Dryden

bycornet, n An obsolete form of *buckern*

Set rakes, crookes, adzes, and *bycornes*, And double bited axes for these thornes

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p 42

by-corner (bi'kör'nér), *n*. A private or out-of-the-way corner

Massinger, Fuller

by-course (bi'kôrs), *n*. An irregular or improper course of action

If thou forsake not these unprofitable *by-courses*

B. Jonson, Poetaster, I 1

byddet, v and *n* An obsolete spelling of *bid*.

bydet, v An obsolete form of *bide*

by-dependency¹ (bi'dē-pen'den-si), *n* Something depending on something else, an accessory circumstance

Shak., Cymbeline, v 5.

by-design (bi'dē-zin'), *n* An incidental or subordinate design or purpose

They'll serve for other *by designs*

S. Butler, Hudibras

by-doing (bi'dō-ing), *n* Subordinate or collateral action, private doing

by-drinking¹ (bi'dring'king), *n* A drinking between meals

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by drinkings*

Shak., I Hen IV, III 3

by-dweller (bi'dwel'er), *n* One who dwells near, a neighbor

bye¹, prep and adv See *by¹*.

bye², n See *by¹*

bye³, n See *by²*

bye⁴, n See *by³*

bye⁵, v An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

bye-ball (bi'bäl), *n* In cricket, same as *by¹*, 3

by-election (bi'ē-lek'shon), *n* In Great Britain, an election held to fill a vacancy in Parliament

by-end (bi'end), *n* 1 A private end, a secret purpose or design

To have other *by ends* in good actions sours laudable performances

Sir T. Browne, Christ Mor., I 10

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by end*, fall within the intendment of this table

Sir R. L. E. Strange

2 An incidental or subsidiary aim or object

Pamphleteer or journalist reading for an argument for a party or reading to write, or, at all events, for some *by end* imposed on them, must read meanly and fragmentally

Kimerson, Universities

byert, n An obsolete form of *byre*

by-fellow (bi'fel'ō), *n* In English universities, a name given to one who has been elected to a by-fellowship, a fellow out of the regular course In some colleges a by fellow, even when over age, can be elected to a regular fellowship when a vacancy occurs

by-fellowship (bi'fel'ō-ship), *n* In English universities, a secondary or nominal fellowship

There are some *Bye Fellowships*, however, in the small colleges whose value is merely nominal — some £5 or £6 a year

C. A. Brasted, English University, p 131, note

bygg¹, bygg², etc See *big¹*, *big²*, etc

bygirdlet, n [ME, also *bygirdle*, *bygyrdyle*, *bygirdle*, *bygirdel*, < AS *bygyrdel*, *bygirdel*, *bygyrdel* (= MHG *bygirdel*), < bi, bi, by, + *gyrdel*, girdle see *by¹* and *girdle*, and cf. *bygyrd*] A purse hanging from the girdle or belt

The *byggas* and the *bygirdles*, he hath to broken hem alle, That the Erl avarous held

Piers Plowman (B), viii 88

bygone (bi'gōn), *a.* and *n* [*by¹*, adv, + *gone*, pp of *go*] 1. *a.* Past, gone by, hence, out of date, antiquated as, "thy *bygone* fooleries,"

Shak., W. T., III 2

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone* world a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes of thinking

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple

It is the test of excellence in any department of art, that it can never be *bygone*

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p 178

II. *n* What is gone by and past as, that is a *bygone*, let *bygones* be *bygones*, "let old *bygones* be," Tennyson, Princess, iv.

by-hour (bi'our), *n* A leisure hour

by-interest (bi'in'tér-est), *n* Self-interest; private advantage

Atterbury

by-intimation (bi'in-ti-mā'shon), *n* An intimation, whether by speech, look, gesture, or other means, so conveyed as to be unobserved by those for whom it is not intended; an aside.

There were no *by intimations* to make the audience fancy their own discernment so much greater than that of the Moor

Lamb, Old Actors.

byke, n See *byke*

bykert, v. and *n*. An obsolete form of *buckern*.

byland¹, n [*by¹* + *land*] A peninsula Also spelled *inland*

If I find various devices resorted to by writers at the beginning of that same century to express a tract of land almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ "*bi-land*," "*demi isle*," "*demi island*," I am able, without much hesitation, to affirm that "*peninsula*" was not yet acknowledged to be English

Abp. Trenchard, Deficiencies in Eng. Dicta. p 40.

bylander, n. See *bilander*.



Bycocket of the 14th century (From Viollet le Duc's Dictionnaire du Mobilier français)

by-lane (bi'lán), *n.* A private lane, or one forming a byway. *Burton.*

by-law (bi'lá), *n.* [Formerly explained and now generally accepted as made up of *by*¹ (*by*²) and *law*, as if 'a subordinate or secondary law,' but in fact the elements are *by*², a town, + *law*¹, after Dan. *bylor*, municipal law (cf. Dan. *bylor*, an amendment to a law, developed from *bylor*, but now regarded as simply < *bi* (= G *bei* = E *by*²) + *lov* = E *law*¹), = Sw *bylag*, the commonality of a village, the older form being *Se* and North E *byrlaw*, also written *burlaw*, *birlaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, < late ME *byre law*, "agraria, plebsciturum" (Cath. Angl.) (ML *byrelegia*, *byrelegia*, *by-lage*, *bylagines*, *bellagines*, pl., hence prob. *by-lage*¹, *q. v.*), prop. town-law (see *byrlaw*), < Icel. *bajarr-log*, town-law (cf. *bajarr-logmadhr*, a town-justice, 'byrlaw-man'), < *bajarr*, *bajar*, gen. of *bjarr*, *bær*, or *bær* (= Norw. *bå* = Sw. Dan. *by* = AS *bý* see *by*²), a town, + *log* = Norw. *lag* = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, law see *by*², *n.*, and *law*¹] 1† A local law, a law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority, an ordinance.

In the shires where the Danes acquired a firm foothold the township was often called a "by," and it had the power of enacting its own "by laws" or town laws, as New England townships have to day.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 46

Hence—2 A standing rule of a legislative body, a corporation, or a society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct, and distinguished from a provision of its constitution in being more particular and more readily altered.

by-lead (bi'léd), *n.* Same as *by-wash*.

by-legislation (bi'lej-iz-lá'shon), *n.* Legislation on subordinate or secondary matters, by-laws, or the making of by-laws.

The Friendly Societies Act gives power of *by legislation*, on specified matters, such as terms of admission, administration, enforcement of rules, &c., all which has only to be certified by a Crown registrar.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 231

bylevel, *v.* Same as *belevel*. *Chaucer.*

by-matter (bi'mat'tér), *n.* Something beside the principal matter, something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.

Bacon, Learning

by-motive (bi'mô'tiv), *n.* 1 A private, hidden, or selfish motive.

The certainty of rousing an unanimous impulse, if not always of counterworking sinister *by-motives* among their audience.

Grote, Hist. Greece, I, 320

2 A secondary motive.

by-name (bi'nám), *n.* [ME *byname* (= OHG *binamo*, MHG *biname*, G *beiname*, a cognomen, surname), < *by*¹ + *name*] 1† A secondary name, an epithet.

Sufficiency, power, noblesse, reverence and gladness when only diverse *bynames*, but his substance hath no diversite.

Chaucer, Boethius, III, prose 9

2 A nickname.

A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature.

Sp. Louth, Life of Wykeham

3 A pseudonym, a nom-de-plume [Obsolete and Scotch].

by-namet (bi'nám), *v. t.* [by-*name*, *n.*] To give a nickname to.

Sir Henry Percy, *by-named* Hotspur, who had the leading of the English.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 803

bynet, *n.* [G. *bynet*, malt] Malt.

bynni (bin'i), *n.* [Prob. native.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidae*, *Barbus bynni*, related to the barbel of Europe. It is a highly esteemed fish of the Nile.

by-ordinary, **by-ordinar** (bi'ór'di-ná-rí, -uar), *a.* [by¹, *prep.*, beyond, + *ordinary*, *ordinar*, ordinary. Cf. *by-common*.] More than ordinary [Scotch].

byou, *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure] A quinsy [North. Eng.].

byous (bi'ús), *a.* [Also written, improp., *huas*, appar. < *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, over and above, + *ous*.] Extraordinary; remarkable as, *by-ous* weather [Scotch].

byous (bi'ús), *adv.* [byous, *a.*] Extraordinarily; uncommonly; very as, *byous* hungry [Scotch].

byously (bi'ús-lí), *adv.* [byous, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Same as *byous*.

by-pass (bi'pás), *n.* An extra gas-pipe passing around a valve or gas-chamber, used to prevent a complete stoppage of the flow of gas when the valve or chamber is closed. It is used with pilot lights. The pilot light supplied by the by-pass pipe lights the main burners when the supply is turned on.

by-pass (bi'pás), *v. t.* [by-pass, *n.*] To furnish with a by-pass.

I next *by-passed* the outlet valve with a one inch pipe.

Scri. Amer. Supp., XXII, 9090

by-passage (bi'pás'áj), *n.* A private or retired passage, a byway.

by-passer (bi'pás'ér), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham*

by-past (bi'pást), *a.* Past, gone by as, "by-past perils," *Shak.*, Lover's 'Complaint, l. 158.

by-path (bi'páth), *n.* A byway, a private path, an indirect course or means.

By paths and indirect crook d ways

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv, 4

by-people (bi'pép), *v. t.* To look or glance aside.

by-place (bi'plás), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

by-play (bi'plá), *n.* 1 In a play, action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

"Will you allow me to ask you, sir," he said addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play*, "whether that person belongs to your party?"

Dickens, Pickwick, I, iii

2 A diversion, something apart from the main purpose.

In using the alternative as a *by-play* in argument, without any consideration of its merit or possibility.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 42

by-plot (bi'plot), *n.* A subsidiary plot in a play or novel.

The minor characters and *by-plot*, too, giving the story of a religious scepticism. *The Spectator*, No. 3095, p. 118.

by-product (bi'prod'ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product, something produced, as in the course of a process or manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-meggar or wood-spirit.

It is constantly the case that the *by-products* of a complex industry are found to be the sole source of business profits.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 736

by-purpose (bi'pér'pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byramt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Bartram*.

byre (bí), *n.* [Sc. one of the many different applications of the Scand. form of E. *bouci*¹, orig. a dwelling, AS *bur*, a dwelling, = Icel. *bú*, a pantry, = Sw. *bur*, a cage, Sw. dial. *bur*, a house, cottage, pantry, granary, = Dan. *bur*, a cage see *bower*¹, and cf. *bouw*⁵] A cow-house.

Adjoining the house [of a Mennonite] are the stable and *byre*, which would not disgrace a model farm in Germany or England.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 672

Field and garner, barn and *byre*,
Are blazing through the night.

Whittier, At Port Royal

by-report (bi'rā-pōrt'), *n.* A side report or statement.

But when the cause itself must be detected,
Himself in person, in his proper Court,
To grave and solemn hearing doth proceed,
Of every proof and every *by-report*.

Sir J. Davies, Noct. Teipsum (1509)

by-respect (bi'rē-spekt'), *n.* A consideration or thought aside from the main one, hence, a private end or purpose.

Augustus had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law.

Dryden

byrl, *v.* See *buyl*.

byrlady, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Usually written *by'r lady*. Compare *marry*².

Byrlady, no misery surmounts a woman's
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, I, 2

byrlakin, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady-kin*, a diminutive of *byrlady*.

Mus W. Cam. Married! To whom?
Kna. To a French hood, *byrlakin*, as I understand
Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, iv, 2

byrlaw (bir'lá), *n.* [Also written *burlaw*, *bi-law*, *birelaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, etc. see *by-law*.] 1 A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in northern England and Scotland. It is described by Sir John M. K. in writing in 1597, when the system was in force, as follows: "Laws of *Byrlaw* are made and determined by consent of neighbors, elected and chosen by common consent, in the courts called the *Burlaw courts* in the shire. The shire men are chosen as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid are commonly called *Byrlawmen*."

2 A district within which the system prevails [North. Eng.].

The existence in any district or parish of the *byrlaw* is an incontestable proof of Danish occupation. The parishes of M. field, C. lesfield, Bradfield, and Rotherham were and are divided into *byrlaws*, but it is to be remarked that these divisions are not to be found on the Derbyshire side of the Shire.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 382

3. A parish meeting [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire)]

byrlaw-court (bir'lá-kört), *n.* [Also written *birley*, *barley-court*, < *byrlaw* + *court*.] The court in which the byrlaw was administered [Scotch].

byrlaw-man (bi'r'lá-man), *n.* [Also written *birlaw*, *birley*, *barley-man*, < *byrlaw* + *man*, cf. Icel. *bajarr-logmadhr*, a town justice.] 1 A judge or arbitrator in the byrlaw-court [Scotch].—2 An arbiter, an oversman, an umpire, a thirdman [The modern use of the word].

byrnet, *n.* See *byrnie*.

byrnet, *n.* [ME, also *brunet*, *byrny*, *brni*, etc., earlier *byrnet*, < AS *byrnet*, a corselet, a coat of mail, = OHG *brunna*, *brunja*, MHG *G brunne* = Icel. *brynja* = Sw. *brynja* = Dan. *brynje* = Goth. *brunja*, hence ML *brunna*, *bronia*, Pt. *bronha*, OF *brunne*, *broune*, etc. see *brunet*. Of uncertain origin, cf. OBulg. *bronya*, corselet, OFr. *brunne*, breast.] Same as *broune*.

byrnedi, *p. a.* [ME *brunet*, *brenyd*, etc., < *byrnet* + *-di*.] Armed with a corselet or coat of mail.

I will to battle the brynge, of brynge de knyghtes
Thyrty thousand he tale, thyrtyc in armis
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I, 310

by-road (bi'rōd), *n.* 1 A side-road; a cross-road, a road different from the usual or main highway.—2 A private or secret way, a private means to an end as, "shippery *by-roads*,"

Swift

Byronic (bi-ron'ik), *a.* Possessing the characteristics of Byron, the poet, or of his poetry as, a *Byronic* poem.

La Compe et les La vres (by Alfred de Musset), a *Byronic* poem in dramatic form.

N. A. Rev., CXXXVII, 293

Byronism (bi'ron-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron's thought, temper, poetic style, etc.

by-room (bi'rōm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment, a side room.

Stand in some *by-room*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II, 4

byrrhid (bi'r'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrrhidae*.

Byrrhidæ (bir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Byrrhus* + *-idæ*.] A family of elaterid beetle, typical of the genus *Byrrhus*.

Byrrhus (bi'r'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Byrrhidae*, called *pull-bettles* from their rounded bodies, and from the way in which they pack their legs out of sight when they are alarmed, simulating death and presenting the appearance of a pill. *B. pilula* is a typical example. See cut under *pull-bettle*.

byrsopid (ber'sō-pid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrsopidae*.

Byrsopidæ (ber-sop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Byrsops* + *-idæ*.] A family of thymeliphorous (*Coloptera*), or beetles, with the elytra provided with a strong fold on the inner face, pygidium of male divided, tarsal setose, gular margin elevated, and prothoracic elevated.

Byrsops (ber'sops), *n.* [G. *Byrsopa*, a skin, hide (see *puir*), + *ops* (opt-), face, eye.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Byrrhopidae*.

byst, **byset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *beside*.

byset, **bysidet**. Obsolete forms of *beside*, *bysides*.

by-sitter (bi'sit'tér), *n.* One sitting near.

The blind *by-sitter* guesseth not
What shadow haunts that vacant spot.

Whittier, The Meeting

by-speech (bi'spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point at issue, "to quote *by-speeches*," *Hooker*.

by-spell (bi'spel), *n.* [ME *bispeil*, a proverb, a parable, < AS *bispell*, *bispell*, a proverb, parable, example, story (= MD *byspel* = MHG *bispeil*, *bispil*, a proverb, parable, G *bispel*, an example), < *bi*, by, + *spell*, a story see *spell*, and cf. *gospel*.] A proverb [Coler., 1717. Also spelled *byspel*.]

byss, *v. i.* [See *buzz*.] To buzz, hum.

byssaceous (bi-sā'shius), *a.* [L. as if **byssaceus*, < *byssus* see *byssus*.] Resembling a byssus, consisting of fine silky filaments, resembling cobwebs.

byssal (bi'sál), *a.* [byssus + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk as, *byssal* threads, *byssal* attachment.

bysser, *n.* [byssus] A kind of fine cloth. See *byssus*, I.

byssi, *n* Plural of *byssus*

byssifer (bis-'fēr), *n* One of the *Byssifera*.

Byssifera (bi-sif-'rā), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *byssifer* see *byssiferous*] A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the secretion of a byssus, by means of which they attach themselves to foreign substances. It was instituted by Lamarck (f. *byssifera*) in 1809 for the genera *Pydim*, *Lima*, *Perna*, *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Crenatula*, *Perna*, *Malaea* and *Arcula*, now distributed among different families, but it was later pronounced and its generic name referred by him to the family *Mytilacea*, *Malacea* and *Pectenodes*. It was restricted by Goldfuss (1820) to *Malaea*, *Busella*, and *Perna* and is now synonymous with *Malacea*.

byssiferous (bi-sif-'e-rus), *a* [*< NL byssifer*, *< L byssus* (see *byssus*) + *ferre* = *F bear*'] Producing or bearing a byssus.

byssin, **byssine** (bis-'in), *a* [*< L byssinus*, *< Gr βύσσινος*, *< βύσσος*, byssus] Made of byssus, having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles*, 1717.

byssogenous (bi-soj-'o-nus), *a* [*< byssus* + *-gēnos*] Secreting or producing the byssus as, the *byssogenous* gland.

Lamellibranchs generally exhibit more or less well marked traces of this *byssogenous* apparatus. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 777.

byssoid (bis-'oid), *a* [*< Gr βύσσος*, byssus, + *-oidēs*, form] Having the appearance of byssi, in *bot*, byssaceous.

byssolite (bis-'o-lit), *n* [*< Gr βύσσος*, byssus, + *-lithos*, stone] An olive-green variety of actinolite, in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gotthard, Tyrol, and from Dauphiné. Also called *amiantus*.

byssus (bis-'us), *n*, *pl byssi* (-i) [*L*, *< Gr βύσσος* (see def. 1)] Of Oriental origin, cf. Heb. *but*.] 1 Among the ancients, originally, a fine yellowish flax, especially Indian and Egyptian, and the linen made from it, such as the Egyptian mummy-cloth, afterward, also, cotton and silk (the latter, before its origin was known, being taken for a kind of cotton). — 2 One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants. — 3 In *conch*, a long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and serving as a means of attachment to other objects. It is developed in various dissimilar bivalve mollusks, especially by species of the families *Mytilidae*, *Pinnidae*, *Arculidae*, *Limidae*, *Arcidae*, *Tridacnidae*, etc. That of the *Pinna* is capable of being woven. See *Pinna*, and also cuts under *Dreissena* and *Tridacna*.



Pinna stabellum
a Byssus

bystander (bi-'stān-'dēr), *n* 1 One who stands near, a spectator, a chance looker-on, hence, one who has no concern with the business being transacted. — 2 One of the highest order of penitents in the discipline of the early church. See *consistentes*.

by-street (bi-'strēt), *n* A separate, private, or obscure street, a lane or byway.

To avoid reproach,
He seeks by streets, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay, *Trivia*, II 280.
They roam together now, and wind among
Its by streets, knocking at the dusty inns.
D. G. Rossetti, *Sonnets* xliii.

by-stroke (bi-'strōk), *n* An incidental or sly stroke, a side-blow, a ruse.

by-talk (bi-'tak), *n* 1 Gossip, scandal. — 2 A subject of gossiping conversation, a byword.

Thou suddenly beam'st at the by talk of neighbours
Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, Ind., p. 8.

by-term (bi-'tēr-m), *n* An irregular term or time, a term, as of a school, in which something is done out of its regular course. Thus, in Cambridge University, England, to go out in a *by-term* is to take a B. A. degree at a time other than January.

Bythites (bi-'thi-tēz), *n* [NL, *< Gr βυθίτις*, a deep-sea animal, *< βυθος*, the deep] A genus of brotuloid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Bythitinae*.

Bythitinae (bi-thi-'ti-ne), *n pl* [NL, *< Bythites* + *-inae*] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes,

typified by the genus *Bythites*. The head is large and wide, the vertical fins are united, and the ventrals reduced to simple filaments composed of two rays each.

by-time (bi-'tim), *n*. Odd time, an interval of leisure. [Scotch.]

bytime, *prep phr* as *adv*. See *betime*.

bytownite (bi-'toun-it), *n*. [*< Bytown* (see def.) + *-ite*'] A kind of foldspar from Bytown.

(now Ottawa), Canada, intermediate between anorthite and labradorite.

Byttneriaceae (bit-'nē-rī-ā-'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL, *< Byttneria*, a genus named from the German botanist D. S. A. Butner (1724-68), + *-aceae*] A natural order of plants, properly included in the order *Nerculaceae* (which see). The typical genus, *Byttneria*, consists of about 20 species of tropical or subtropical herbs or climbing shrubs.

by-turning (bi-'tār-'ning), *n* A byway, a road leading off the main road.

The many by turnings that may divert you from your way.
Sir P. Sidney, *Defence of Poesy*.

by-view (bi-'vū), *n* Private view, self-interested purpose.

No by views of his own shall mislead him
Atterbury, *Sermons*, II 111.

by-walk (bi-'wāk), *n* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden*.

by-walker (bi-'wāk-'kēr), *n* One who walks by or aside, one who is not straightforward, a deceitful person.

I have ript the matter now to the pill, and have told you of plain walkers, and of by walkers.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

by-wash (bi-'wōsh), *n* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or an aqueduct, and prevent overflow. Also called *by-lead*.

bywater (bi-'wa-'tēr), *a* Among diamond-dealers, showing a tinge of yellow, off color applied to diamonds.

byway (bi-'wa), *n* A by-road, a secluded, private, or obscure way, an out-of-the-way path or course as, highways and byways.

Next he showed them the two by ways, that were at the foot of the hill, where formality and hypocrisy lost their selves.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 264.

A vast and tangled maze, the byways of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, II.

by-west (bi-'west'), *prep* [*< ME bi weste*, *< AS be westan*, an adverbial phrase, at or in the west, *be*, *prep*, by, *westan*, *adv*, west, from the west. Cf. *by-north*, *by-south*, etc.] Westward from, to the west of. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Whereupon grew that by word used by the Irish, that they dwell by west the law which dwell beyond the river of the Barrow.
Sir J. Davies, *State of Ireland*.

by-wipe (bi-'wip), *n* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore should you begin with the Devil's name decanting upon the number of your opponents? wherefore that conceit of Legion with a by wipe?
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, Pref.

byword (bi-'wērd), *n* [*< ME byworde*, *< AS biword* (= OS *biwurt* = OHG *biwort*, also *bi-wurt*, MHG *biwort*), a proverb, *< bi-*, *hy*, + *word*, *word*. Cf. *by-spell*.] 1 A word or phrase used proverbially, especially, a saying used in mockery or disparagement, a satirical or contemptuous proverb.

A wise man that had it for a by word.
Bacon.

I agree with him fully in the last, and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse byword, that the same power which furnished all their restaurateurs sent also their present cooks.
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

[See also extract under *by-west*.]

Hence—2 An object of general reproach or condemnation; a common subject of derision or opprobrium.

I will make it [this house] to be a proverb and a byword among all peoples.
2 Chron. VII 20.

And baahful Henry, whose cowardice
Hath made us bywords to our enemies
Shak, 3 Hen. VI, I 1.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? he must cast behind him their admiration, and become a byword and a hissing.
Emerson, *Compensation*.

= *Syn* 1. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

byzant (biz-'ant or bi-zant'), *n*. Same as *bezant*, 1.

In Anglo-Saxon times gold byzants from Byzantium were used in England.
Jevons, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 97.

Byzantian (bi-zan-'shian), *a*. [*< Byzanti-um* + *-an*.] Same as *Byzantine*.

Byzantine (biz-'an-tin or bi-zan-'tin), *a* and *n*. [*< LL Byzantinus* (also *Byzantiacus*, *L. Byzantius*, *Gr βυζαντινός*, *βυζαντινός*, *< Byzantium*, *< Gr βυζάντιον*, said to have been named after *Βυζας* (*Byzav-*), its reputed founder.] 1. A Pertaining to Byzantium, or Constantinople, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus, which became the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, or to the empire itself. Byzantium was founded by a Greek colony in the seventh century B. C., but was of no great importance until A. D. 330, when the emperor Constantine the Great made it his capital, and changed its name to Constantinople, after himself. **Byzantine architecture**, a style of architecture developed from the classical under the Byzantine empire during the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., and under various modifications, used till the final conquest of



Byzantine Architecture — Church of St. Theodore, Athens.

that empire by the Turks in A. D. 1453. It spread so widely that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century, and it may be considered as surviving still in Russian architecture, and in a less marked degree in other eastern lands. An almost universal feature of the style, in buildings of any pretension, is the incrustation of brick or rough stonework with more precious materials, large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered in



Byzantine Capital
Church of San Vitale, Ravenna.

to rest merely by surface ornament of polished marbles presenting natural beauty of hue, or of sculpture in very low relief, and confined in the main to vegetable or geometrical designs of clearly cut outline. The style depends much on color for its effect, and mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive color are profusely introduced. The leading forms which characterize the Byzantine style are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome supported upon pendentives. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. While some are plainly founded on the Greek Corinthian, many resemble those of early round arched western architecture, and so varied is their decoration that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. The ancient basilica of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are classical examples of Byzantine architecture. — **Byzantine historians**, a series of historians and chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine empire, scattered through the whole period of its existence. They are our only source of knowledge of Byzantine history. Their works have been several times printed complete in the original Greek, the latest edition being by Niebuhr and others, in 48 volumes.

II. *n* 1 A native or an inhabitant of Byzantium. See I—2 [l. c.] Same as *bezant*, 1. **Byzantinism** (biz-'an- or bi-zan-'tin-izm), *n*. [*< Byzantine* + *-ism*] The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, especially with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.

Byzantinism regulated all forms of art by strictly conventional rules.
C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. 1.



C 1 The third letter and second consonant in the English, as in general in the other alphabets derived from the Phœnician. The value of the sign, however, in Phœnician as in Greek, was that of a hard *g* (in *go, gum*), and so also originally in Latin beside the sign *k* which had the proper *k* sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k* sound from the *g* sound writing both with the same character, *C*, and when later they re-adopted the distinction, instead of reducing *C* to its original value, and restoring *k*, they retained the *k* value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g* sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows

𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃
Phœnician	Phœnician	Phœnician	Phœnician
𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃
𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃

Great as is the apparent difference between Greek *C* and our *C*, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k* sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it also in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k* sound as being a guttural or back palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward along the tongue and to be changed into front palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e* or *y* which favor the front palatal position. Hence it comes that *c* still so written is pronounced as *s* in English before *e* or *y*, and elsewhere as *k*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language, the Anglo-Saxon when softened, gets the sound usually represented in English by *ch* and is so written for example in *church, chess, chicken, bare, teach* (See *ch* and *ambulation*). No word containing the phonetic *c* is of Anglo-Saxon origin except a few mispelled, as *under* and *over*, *truce*, *etc.*, *penet*, *meat*, etc., having *c* for original *ch*, *s* for *ch* for the sounds of *ch*, *s* or *ch*.

2 As a numeral, in the Roman system, *C* stands for 100, and is repeated up to *CCCC*, 400 (followed by *D*, 500). This symbol, originally *C*, that is the Greek theta (Θ), was afterward reduced to *C* and understood to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol (*a*) In music (1) Used in English and German to designate the key note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of common time, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates all breve time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte the white key or digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The middle *C* of the keyboard is a usual starting point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes, it is also known as *alto C* or *c*, the next *C* below is called *tenor C* or *c*, the second *C* below, *bass c*, or *C*, and the next *C* above, *treble C*, or *c*, etc. The present pitch of middle *C* is from 230 to 265 vibrations per second. It is often theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 251. About 1700 it was actually about 240, and in recent times as high as 275. The major scale of *C*, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (b) In the mnemonic names of moods of syllogism, the symbol of reduction *per impossibile*. (c) In *math*, *C* is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, *2* (*r*), (*d*), (*e*). (d) In *chem*, the symbol for carbon.

4 As an abbreviation, *c* or *C*, stands, in dental formulas of zoology (*c*), for *canine tooth*, in United States money (*c*), for *cent*, in thermometer-readings (*°C*), for *centigrade*, in French money (*c*), for *centime*, in references (*c*), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*), in dates, before the number (*c*), for Latin *circa*, about, in metrology (*c*), for *cirrus*, in a ship's log-book (*c*), for *cloudy*, and in measures of volume (*c*), for *cubic*. — **Middle C**, in music, the note on the first ledger line above the bass or below the treble staff (See above).

ca¹, **ca**¹ (*kā*), *v* *t*. [See *= F call*, so *a'*, *fa'*, *fou*, *oo*, etc., for *E. all*, *full*, *wool*, etc.] *A* Scotch contraction of *call*.

ca², **ca**², **caa** (*kā*), *v* *t*. [Prob < Gael. *calo* = *Ir. calom*, drive with a hammer, calk see *calk*¹] To drive, impel; push, knock as, to *ca'* a man over (over). [Scotch.]

But *ca'* them out to park or hill,
And let them wander at their will

Burns, Death of Mallic

Ca' cannie See *canny*

ca³, **ka** (*kā*), *v* *t*. [Appar a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*² or *ca*¹ see *def*] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me, ca thee* (now also *claw me, claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you

Ca me ca thee conceal this from my wife
And I'll keep all thy knavery from thine vixen
T. Heywood, If you know not me

ca⁴, *n*. See *cool*

ca⁵ (*kā*), *n*. A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah

Ca, In *chem*, the symbol for *calcium*

ca, In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about us, *ca* 1300, about 1300

O. A. An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of controller of accounts, and in Great Britain of chartered accountant

Caaba, *n*. See *Kaaba*

caaling-whale (*kā'ing-hwāl*), *n*. [See < *caaling* (< *ca*², *ca*, drive) + *whale*, because these whales can be driven like cattle] A large round-headed cetacean, *Globicephalus senegal*, of the family *Delphinidae*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faeroe islands, Iceland, etc., appearing in flocks of from 100 to 1,000 individuals. Though closely related to the killer whale of the genus *Orcinus*, caaling whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish mollusks, and especially cephalopods. Also *caing whale*

caama (*ka'mā*), *n*. 1 A name of a small South African fox, *Lupulus caama* — 2. A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Alecephus caama*, the hartbeest

caast, *n*. A Middle English form of *case*¹

cab¹ (*kab*), *n*. [Short for *cabriolet*, *q* *v* *t*.] 1 A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, a cabriolet

A cab came clattering up

Thackeray

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licenses for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels.

Pratt, *C*

2 The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather [U S]

cab¹ (*kab*), *v* *t*, pret and pp *cabbed*, ppr *cabbing* [*< cab*¹, *n*] To pass over in a cab as, to *cab* the distance. Often used with an indefinite *it* as, I'll *cab* it to Whitehall [Colloq., Eng.]

cab² (*kab*), *n*. Any sticky substance [Prov. Eng.]

cab³ (*kab*), *n*. [Appar abbr of *cabal*¹] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Hallucell* [Prov. Eng.]

cab⁴, **kab** (*kab*), *n*. [= Gr *καβος*, L.L. *cabus*, < Heb and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabab*, hollow out] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2.021 liters, or 44 United States pints. Other statements appear to be due to confusion of different measures by Greek metrologists, but a *great cab*, of $\frac{1}{2}$ the ordinary size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of doves a dung for five pieces of silver. 2 Ki vi 25

cab⁵ (*kab*), *n*. See *capit*²

caba (*kab'ā*), *n*. Same as *cabas*, 2 and 3

caback, *n*. [Russ *кабак*] A tavern; pot-house; dram-shop [Russian]

cabaged (*ka-bājd*), *a*. Same as *caboshed*

cabal¹ (*ka-bal'*), *n*. [= D *kabāl* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw *kabal*, a cabal (Heb 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp *cabala* = Pg *lt cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala see *cabala*] 1† The cabala (which see) — 2†. A secret. [Rare.]

The measuring of the temple a cabal found out but lately

B. Jonson

3 Conjoint intrigue, secret artifices of a few persons united in some design as, "cur'd cabals of women," *Dryden*

Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of cabals at court

Brougham

4 A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue, a *junta*. The name of the *Cabal* was given to an unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word

These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*, and it has never since that time been used except as a term of reproach

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II

-Syn. 4. Combination, Party, Faction, Cabal, Camarilla, Junta. Combination is the most general of these words, but it expresses least of permanence in organization, it often denotes the union for special ends of individuals or parties otherwise antagonistic as, the Democrats and Greenbackers entered into a combination to secure the election. A party is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance as the Low Church party, the Republican party, but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting, as the Free trade party. Combination and party may express that which is entirely reputable, the other words are chiefly unfavorable in the signification. A faction is commonly a section of a party, it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, whose principles and objects are often of a capricious, frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with so little regard to the general interest as sometimes to be dangerous. Cabal and junta express a union less comprehensive than party or even faction. The intrigues of a cabal or junta are usually conducted mainly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. Junta has almost entirely given place to cabal in modern use. A camarilla is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers, and constituting a "power behind the throne."

After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful combinations in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident that the union of Newcastle and Pitt was absolutely necessary

Lacey, Fox in 18th Cent., viii

If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Therefore I protest to you I am not of the party of fatalists

Jefferson, Correspondence, II 439

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community

Madison, Federalist, No. 10

In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their friends from their enemies, secret cabals undermine their influence and blast their reputation

Adams, Works, IV 280

cabal¹ (*ka-bal'*), *v* *t*, pret and pp *caballed*, ppr *caballing* [*< cabal*¹, *n*] To form a cabal; intrigue conjointly, unite in secret artifices to effect some design

Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,
Caballing still against it with the great.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv 972

It [pride] may prevent the nobles from caballing with the people

Adams, Works, IV 306

cabal², *n*. [Also written *caball*, = F *cheval* = Fr *cheval* = Cat *caball* = Sp *caballo* = Pg *lt cavallo*, a horse, < L. *caballus* (> Gr *καβάλλος*), an inferior horse, a pack-horse, nag, later, in general sense (superseding L. *equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capell*, *cheval*, *chival*, *caball*, *chevalier*, *cavalry*, *chivalry*, etc.] A horse

cabala, *kabala* (*kab'a-lā*), *n*. [ML *cabala* (It Pg *cabala* = Sp *cabala* = F *cabale* = G Dan Sw *kabala*), a transcription of Heb *qabbālāh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *qabal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbel*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*¹] 1 The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala employed itself first in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the

letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.
2 Any secret science, esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine, occultism, mysticism.

If I wholly mistake not the cabala of this sect
Bentley, Philothesaurus Lipsiensis, § 9
Lager he read what he will
Of magic, cabala, and spells
Scott, L. of the I. III 6

Also spelled *cabbala*, *kabbala*

cabalassou, *n* See *kabalassou*

cabaletta (kab-a-lét'ä), *n*. [It (> F *cabalette*), cf *cavalletto* (= Sp *caballito*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *caballo*, a horse. See *cabal*, *capit*.] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

cabalism¹ (kab'a-lizm), *n* [*< cabala + -ism*] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare]

Allgories, parabolas, cabalisms

J. Spencer, Prodiges, p. 287

cabalism² (ka-bal'izm), *n* [*< cabal + -ism*] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare]

cabalist (kab'a-list), *n* [*< ML cabalista* (It Sp *Pg cabalista* = F *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, *cabala*.] 1 One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews.

The cardinal doctrines of the cabalists embrace the nature of the Supreme Being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, the cosmogony, the creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to identify all such sciences as demonology, astrology, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic mysticism, weaving the whole into a secret universal wisdom or esoteric philosophy of the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity so that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and as a means of converting the Jews.

The *Cabalists* had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ed., p. 158

2 In general, an occultist, a mystic

cabalistic (kab-a-lis'tik), *a* and *n* [*< cabalist + -ic*] 1 *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. 2 In general, occult, mystic, esoteric, symbolical, having an interior or hidden meaning. —Syn. *Mystic*, etc. See *mystical*.

II. One of the mysteries of the cabala

L. Addison

cabalistical (kab-a-lis'ti-kal), *a* Same as *cabalistic*

cabalistically (kab-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv* In the manner of the cabalists

cabalize (kab'a-liz), *v* *t*, pret and pp *cabalized*, ppr *cabalizing* [*< cabala + -ize*, = F *cabaliser*] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare]

caballaria (kab-a-lä'r-ä), *n* [*ML*, < *L caballus*, a horse. See *cabal*.] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

caballer (ka-bal'ér), *n* [*< cabal + -er*] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue, one who cabals.

A close caballer and tongue valiant lord
Dryden, Amiel, xl 514

caballeria (ka-bä-lyä-rö'n), *n* [Sp, cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc. < *caballo*, a horse. See *cabal*.] In Spain *Amor law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. It comprised a building lot of 100 by 200 feet, 500 fanegas of land for a garden, and 40 for planting trees growing in drier or more barren land and pasture for 50 breeding sows, 100 cows, 20 or 25 horses, 500 sheep, and 100 goats. It was equal to 5 *peñas*.

caballero (kä-bä-lyä-rö), *n* [Sp, formerly *caballero*, a horseman. See *cabal*.] 1 A Spanish knight or gentleman. 2 A grave and stately Spanish dance.

caballine (kab'a-lin), *a* [*< L caballinus*, < *caballus*, a horse. See *cabal*.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse. —*Caballine aloes*. See *aloes*. —*Caballine spring*, the fountain Hippocrene. —*Caballine* (ka-bän'), *n* [Name in Philippine Islands.] A grain measure equal to 3.47 cubic feet, used in the Philippine Islands. Also *cavan*.

cabaret, *n* An obsolete form of *caban*.
cabaret (kab'a-rét, F pron ka-bä-rä'), *n* [= D *cabaret*, < F *cabaret*, a pot-house, tavern, "an ale-house, a tipping and victualling house, tent or booth [cf F dial (Norm.) *cabaret*, eaves], also the herb hewwort or foolfoot" (Cotgrave), < OF *cabaret*, a place inclosed with lattice-

work, the entrance of a cellar, also a racket in tennis.] 1 A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed as, "some cabaret or tennis-court," *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes. 2 A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like, for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a small table or stand of the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.
Sèvres porcelaine — a cabaret, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. S. K. Inventory (1860), p. 58

3† A certain plant. See etymology.

cabas (kab'ä), *n* [Also in E form *caba*, = D *labas*, a hand-basket, < F *cabas*, OF *cabas*, *cabache*, *cabat* = Pr *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a frail, a panier, = Pg *cabaz*, a hand-basket, = Sp *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket, also Pg *capacho*, a mat, = Sp *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), *m*, *capucha*, *f*, a frail, a hamper, ML (after OF or Pr) *cabassus*, *cabatus*, *cabasso* (*n*), *cabactus*, (*abacus*). Origin uncertain. (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp Pg *capaz*, capacious (cf ML *capaz*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L *capax*, capacious, < *capere*, hold (see *capacious*), but prob. (2) with aug suffix *-as*, *-az*, *-aco*, *-acho* (= It *-accio*, cf It *capaccio*, a large head), < F *cape* = Pr Sp Pg *capa* = It *cappa*, < ML *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., which it was orig. used to contain. Hence ult *cabbage*³, purlion.] 1 In France, a kind of basket, panier, or frail, made of woven rush- or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes. 2. A similar basket used as a traveling-bag, a hand-bag. 3. A lady's work-basket or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *caba*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas* to take out her books. Charlotte Brontë, Professor, xli

cabasset (kab-a-sét', F pron ka-bä-sä'), *n* [F *cabasset*, a slight helmet or cascot, dim of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, or with a ridge running from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

cabassou, *n* See *kabalassou*

cabaya (ka-bä'yä), *n* [Prob < Ar. *kabä*, a venture.] 1 A light cotton surcoat worn by Europeans in Java and neighboring countries. 2 In the Barbary states, a similar garment, the same as the caftan of the Levant.

cabbage¹ (kab'ä), *n* [Early mod E also *cabage*, *cabige*, *cabidge*, *cabudig*, with term accom from the earlier type *cabish*, *cabysse* < OF *cabus*, dial *caboch* (= It *cabuccio* (Florio), *capuccio*, *capuccio*, ML reflex *gabusa*), prop *chou cabus* (= Pr *caulet cabus*, cf MD *kabyskoole*, D *kabuskool* = MG *kabusköl*), *cabbage*, lit headed *cole chou*, F *chou*, *cole*, *cabbage* (see *cole*), *cabus*, fem *cabusse*, *cabuce*, headed, large-headed (cf OF *caboc*, F *caboc*, head; It *capuccio*, a little head (cf *capouch*, *capuchin*); It *lattuga capucina* = F *lactuca cabucis*, pl (Cotgrave), *cabbage-lettuce*, OHG *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG *kappus*, *kappiz*, *kabaz*, G *kappes*, *kappus*, *kappis* (also in comp *kappes-lohl*, *kappes-kraut*), *cabbage*), < L *caput*, head. See *caput*. Cf *cabbage*².] 1 A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the thick, rounded, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a large compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many kinds are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable and in salads, pickles, etc. The tree or cow cabbage is a coarse form raised for cattle, very tall and branching when in flower. From the prominence of this species, the whole order of *Cruciferae* is sometimes called the cabbage family.

2 The large terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm. Dog's cabbage, a succulent urticaceous herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, of the south of Europe, sometimes used as a pot herb. — *Sea-cabbage*, or *sea-kale*, a perennial cruciferous herb, *Crambe maritima*, of the shores of Europe cultivated as a pot herb, especially in England. The young shoots are used. — *Skunk-cabbage*, a perennial aromatic plant of the United States, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, found in moist grounds, and giving out a very fetid odor, especially when bruised. The hooded, shell-shaped, purplish spathe appears in early spring, followed by a tuft of large smooth leaves. The seeds and root are said to be antispasmodic.

St. Patrick's cabbage, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London pride or some so pretty of English gardens.

cabbage² (kab'ä), *v* *t*, pret and pp *cabbaged*, ppr *cabbaging* [Cf. F *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave), from the noun. Cf *cabbage*³, *v*.]

To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing. — *as*, a plant *cabbages*.

cabbage^{2†} (kab'ä), *n* [An accom. form of *caboch*, < F *caboch*, the head. See *caboch*, and cf *cabbage*¹.] 1. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. *Colles*, 1717. — 2 A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. *Wright*.

cabbage^{2†} (kab'ä), *v* *t* [*< cabbage*², *n*. Cf *caboshed*.] To grow to a head said of the horns of a deer. *Skellton*.

cabbage³ (kab'ä), *v*, *t* or *s*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial, *cabbish* = D *kabassen*, < OF *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabus*, a basket. See *cabas*. The verbs *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purlion,' are of similar origin.] To purlion, specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

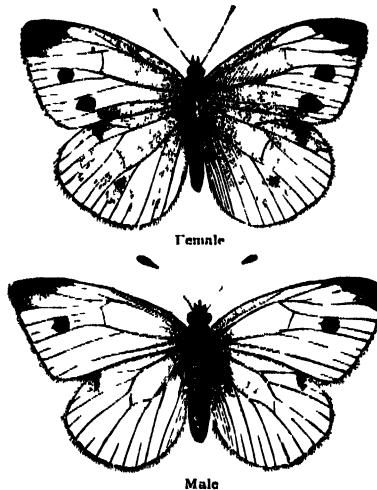
Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. *Arbutnot*.

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cab baging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some cope or altar gown. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xix

cabbage³ (kab'ä), *n* [*< cabbage*³, *v*.] Anything filched, specifically, cloth purlioned by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

cabbage-bug (kab'ä-bug), *n* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.

cabbage-butterfly (kab'ä-but'ér-flī), *n* A butterfly of the family *Papilionida* and genus *Pieris*, whose larvae or caterpillars are injurious



European Cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) natural size

to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapae*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.

cabbage-flea (kab'ä-flē), *n* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, of the family *Halticidae*, the larvae of which infest cabbages.

cabbage-fly (kab'ä-flī), *n* The *Anthomyia brassicae*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidae*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvae or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

cabbage-maggot (kab'ä-mag'ot), *n* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicae*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

cabbage-moth (kab'ä-móth), *n* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicae*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1½ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown colored with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is greenish black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown pupa.

cabbage-oil (kab'ä-oil), *n*. Same as *rape-oil*.

cabbage-palm (kab'ä-pām), *n* Same as *cabbage-tree*.

cabbage-rose (kab'ä-rōz), *n* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, round, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially suited from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, by error for *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine et Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.

cabbage-tree (kab'áj-tré), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as a vegetable. The cabbage tree, or cabbage palmetto, of the southern United States, *Sabal Palmetto*, is a fan leaved palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage palm*, is a species of *Oreodoxa* (formerly included in the genus *Areca*), a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes 150 or 200 feet high, bearing a head of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage tree is a fan leaved palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Andira*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacists. Jamaica cabbage tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *A. tomentosa*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *A. retusa*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *A. theibenthica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborecent liliaceous plant, *Cordylone indivisa*. **Black cabbage-tree**, an arboreous composite of St Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.

cabbage-wood (kab'áj-wúd), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, and to that of species of *Andira*. See *cabbage-tree*.

cabbage-worm (kab'áj-wérn), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

cabbala, *n.* See *cabala*.

cabbidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*.

cabbish¹ (kab'ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*.

cabbish² (kab'ish), *r. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*.

cabble (kab'l), *r. t. or i.*; pret and pp *cabbled*, *pp. cabbled*. [Origin unknown, cf. *accable*, < *F. accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metal*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of fagoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

cabbler (kab'lér), *n.* In *metal*, one who cabbles.

cabby¹ (kab'í), *n.*, pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [*< cabl*, a kind of dim of *cabman*] A cab-driver or cabman. [Colloq., Eng.]

cabby² (kab'í), *a*. [*< cabl* + *-y*] Sticky, clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

cabeça (ka-bá'sh), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = *Sp. cabeza*, < *L. caput*, head] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *banga*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabece*. — 2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

Cabeirian, *Cabeiric*, *a*. See *Cabirian*.

Cabeiritic, *a*. See *Cabiritic*.

caber (ká'hér), *n.* [See also written *cabu*, *kabar*, < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = *Ir. cabar*, a coupling, of *Corn. keber*, *W. ceibren*, a rafter, *D. keper*, a rafter] A pole, a rafter, a beam, a large stick. Specifically—(a) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (b) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the balks, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (c) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. *Jamieson*.

Caberea (ka-bé-ré-á), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cabereidae*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

Cabereidae (kab-e-ré-á-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idae*] A family of infundibulate chlostromatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolomatata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Cellulariidae*. Less correctly written *Cabereade*.

cabesse (ka-bes'), *n.* [*F.*, < *Pg. cabeça* see *cabeça*] Same as *cabeça*.

cabezón (kab'e-zón), *Sp. pron. ká-beth-ón'*, *n.* [*Sp.*, < *cabeza*, head, see *cabeça*, *cavezon*] Same as *bighead*.

cabiai (ka-bé-í), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian name of the capibara. [Little used.]

A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic *cabai*, or a dwarf elephant." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI 428.

cabidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*.

cablin (kab'in), *n.* [*< ME. caban, cabane*, also assimilated *chabane*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < *OF. cabane*, *f.* (*Mf.* also *cabun*, *m.*), *F. cabane* (also *cabun* after *F. cabin*) = *Pr. cabana* = *Sp. cabana* = *Pg. cabana* = *It. capanna*, < *ML. capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin. *W. caban* = *Ir. Gael. caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (*W.*) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut, a cottage, a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

Some of green boughs thick slender *cabins* frame. *Fourfax*

By the post fires of a hundred thousand *cabins* had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the delirious of the oppressed race. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xlii

2. A small room, an inclosed place. *So long in secret cabin there he held Her captive to his sensual desire.* *Spenser*, *f. Q.*, I vi 23

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger steamers the cabins are divided into state rooms, or the private rooms of the passengers, and an apartment (sometimes more than one) for the use of all, called the *saloon*, generally used as a dining room. In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a man of war it is the apartment used by the commanding officer or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the other officers being called the *ward room* and (of the petty officers) the *steward's*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is synonymous with *state room* as used in the United States.

4. Same as *cabinet*, 4. They would not stay perhaps the Spanish denouncing and putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic *Cabin* at Whitehall had no mind to. *Milton*, *Ilkonoklastes*, iv

Jealous haughtiness of Prelates and *cabinet* councillors. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 1

After-cabin, the best or stern cabin of a vessel. — **Cabin car**. See *car*. — **Cabin passenger**, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords. — **Second cabin**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

cablin (kab'in), *v.* [*< cabin*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To confine as in a cabin. But now I am *cabined*, d, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To sunny doubts and fears. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii 4

II. intrans. To live in a cabin, lodge. I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat And *cablin* in a cave. *Shak.*, *Tit And iv 2*

cabin-boy (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

cabined (kab'ind), *a*. [*< cabin* + *-ed*] Confined, narrow. [Rare] Let the blabbing eastern scout, The nice moon, on the Indian steep, From her *cabined* loop hole peep. *Milton*, *Comus*, l 140

cabinet (kab'i-net), *n.* and *a*. [*< F. cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc., cf. *OF. cabanette*, a little cabin (= *It. cabinito* — *Florio*), dim. of *cabani*, *cabine*, a cabin. See *cabin*.] *I. n.* 1. A little cabin, a small habitation or retreat.

Hearken awhile, from thy green *cabinet*, The rural song of careful Colinet. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, December

Lo here the gentle lark, weary of rest, From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l 854

2. A small room, a retired apartment, a closet. — 3. A private room in which consultations are held, specifically, the closet or private apartment in which a sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiced in the camp. *Dryden*

Those more refined arts of the *cabinet*, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another were of no avail against these rude invaders. *Prescott*, *Ferd and Isa*, ii 14

Though bred in the cloister, he distinguished himself both in the *cabinet* and the camp. *Prescott*, *Ferd and Isa*, ii 25

Hence—4. An executive council, the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called the *cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States the *cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the eight executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State the Treasury,

War, the Navy, the Interior, and Agriculture, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal functions, but by custom meet the President at stated times for consultation. The term *cabinet* is also sometimes applied to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration between the *cabinet* and the *cabinet* that many of the constitutional quarrels of the century are owing. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 247

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council. *Cabinet after Cabinet* passed over, and no mention was ever made of the affairs of the last, the one day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston in the most easy, nonchalant way imaginable said that he thought it right to mention that he had been a long time engaged in negotiation upon the principles agreed upon at the *Cabinet* at Windsor, and that he had drawn up a treaty with which it was fit that the *Cabinet* should be acquainted. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII 74

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboard-like inclosed with doors, especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliques. I look Within, in my blue *cabinet*, for the pearl I had sent me last. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, ii 1

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc., hence, by metonymy, the collection itself as, a mineral *cabinet*. — 8. In *printing*, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type. — **Cabinet of arms**, a display of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spear, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease. In certain parts of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the funeral. — **Kitchen Cabinet**, in *U. S. hist.*, a collection of intimate friends of President Jackson generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829-37) than his official advisers, so called in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House through the kitchen.

From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the national conventions, which are customary even to the present day, the exponents of the "will of the people." *Ham. Holst.*, *Const. Hist.*, II 38.

II. a 1. Confidential, secret, private. Others still gaze & anticipate The *cabinet* designs of Fate. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II iii 24

2. Relating to a cabinet, belonging to or constituting a body of ministers of state as, a *cabinet minister*, a *cabinet council*. — 3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality as, *cabinet wines*. Hence—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber as, a *cabinet* edition of a book, a *cabinet organ*, a *cabinet* pianoforte, a *cabinet* picture, a *cabinet* photograph. — **Cabinet council**. (a) Private council, secret advice.

Those are *cabinet* councils, And not to be communicated. *Mansueto*, *Duke of Milan*, II 1.

(b) (1) A council held with privacy, the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate, a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council, a select number of confidential counselors, specifically, same as *cabinet* 1, 4. — **Cabinet file**. See *file*. — **Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed organ or harmonium.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *v. t.* [*< cabinet*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare] This is the frame of most men's afflicts, to adore the casket and condemn the jewel that is *cabined* in it. *Hewitt*, *Sermons*, p. 87

cabinet-maker (kab'i-net-má'kér), *n.* [*< cabinet*, 6, + *maker*] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

cabin-mate (kab'in-mát), *n.* [*< cabin* + *mate*] One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau and Fl.*

cabir, *n.* See *caber*.

Cabirian (kab-i-ré-an), *n.* [*< Cabiri* + *-ean*] One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri (ka-bí-ri), *n. pl.* [*Less prop. Cabiri*, *L. Cabiri*, < *Gr. Κάβηροι*] In *Gr. antiqu.*, divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshipped in mysterious rites especially in the islands of Etna, Imbros, and Samothrace, whence their cult was introduced into other places.

Cabirian, *Cabiric*, *Cabir* (ka-bí-ri-an, -ik), *a*. [*< Cabiri* + *-an*, *-a*] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship, hence, strange and mysterious, occult. Also spelled *Cabirian*, *Cabiric*.

Cabiritic (kab-i-rít'ik), *a* Same as *Cabirian*. Also spelled *Cabovitic*.
cablé (ká'bl), *n* [*< ME. cable, cabell, cabylle = MD D. MLG L.G. MHG G. Sw. Dan. kabel = Icel. kadhall, < OF. cabile, F. câble = Sp. cable = Pg. cabri = It. cappio, < ML. capulum, caplum, a cable, a rope, < L. capere, take, hold see capacious, captive, etc.*] 1. *A rope*

Though jealous he hanged bi a cablé
 Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 33

Specifically—2 (a) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used in former times, but have now, except in small vessels and fishing craft, been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each fastened together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Swivels are inserted in the different lengths to prevent twisting. Cables are also for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (b) See *submarine cable*, below. (c) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad—3 In *arch*. (a) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (b) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it—*Endless cable* See *endless*—*Nippering the cable* See *nipper*, *r* *submarine* or *electric-telegraph cable*, a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substance and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. (See *telegraph*) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*, and is insulated by layers of gutta percha or India rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power, but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others—*To bitt the cable* (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts—*To bring a chain cable to the buoy*—*To buoy a cable*, to support it by floats to keep it clear from a rocky bottom, or to indicate by means of buoy and buoy rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship—*To heave a cable short*. See *heave*—*To nip the cable* See *nip*, *v*—*To serve a cable*, to wind rope about it as a protection against chafing—*To slip the cable*, to disconnect it from the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor—*Wire cables*, cables formed by wires, some thick twisted about each other, but, when used for suspension bridges, more commonly laid parallel bound together wrapped with canvas and then served or wound with wire and painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

cable (ká'bl), *v*, pret and pp *cabled*, ppr *cabling* [*< cable, n*] I. *trans* 1 To fasten with a cable.

Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand
 J. Dyer, *Fleece*, ll

2 In *arch*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces—3 [*Of equiv. wire, v*] To transmit by a telegraph-cable

II. *intrans* To send a message by a telegraph-cable

cable-bend (ká'bl-bend), *n* *Naut.* (a) A small rope formerly used to fasten the ends of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (b) The knot or clench by which a cable is attached to an anchor

cable-car (ká'bl-kár), *n* A car used in a cable-railroad

cable-carrier (ká'bl-kar'í-ér), *n* A tub or bucket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or heavy materials on a wire ropeway. See *ropeway*

cabled (ká'bl-d), *a* [*< cable, n, + -ed*] 1 Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables—2 In *arch*, having the ornament called a cable—*Cabled flute*, in *arch*, a flute of a column containing a cable molding. See *cable, n*, 3

cable-drilling (ká'bl-dríl'ing), *n* Same as *rope-drilling*

cablegram (ká'bl-gram), *n* [*Improp. < cable + -gram, as in telegram*] A message sent by a telegraph-cable, a cable-despatch. [*Colloq.*]

cable-gripper (ká'bl-grip'ér), *n* *Naut.* a device placed over a cable-wool to prevent the cable from running out

cable-hatband (ká'bl-hat'band), *n* A kind of hatband consisting of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in some modern uniforms

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat.
 R. Johnson, *Every Man out of his Humour*

cable-hook (ká'bl-húk), *n* A gripping device for handling a ship's cable

cable-laid (ká'bl-lád), *a* 1 *Naut.* formed of three strands of plain-laid or ordinary rope. Rope for cables is made in this way so as to be more in-

pervious to water, but cable laid rope is about 90 per cent weaker than plain laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 25 inches in circumference.

2 Twisted after the manner of a cable as, a cable-laid gold chain

cable-molding (ká'bl-mól'ing), *n* Same as *cable*, 3

cable-nipper (ká'bl-níp'ér), *n* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled

cable-railroad (ká'bl-rál'-í-í-í), *n* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman

cable-road (ká'bl-ród), *n* See *cable-railroad*
cable-screw (ká'bl-skro), *n* A small screw resembling a twisted cord, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes

cable's-length (ká'blz-length), *n* An approximate measure of length, regarded, in maneuvering, as 100 fathoms (600 feet = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile) and in ordinary use as 120 fathoms (720 feet = the length of a chain or rope cable)

cable-stopper (ká'bl-stop'ér), *n* *Naut.* a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of stout rope, with a hook in one end and a knot of toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper*

cablet (ká'bl-et), *n* [*Din. of cable* (Y F *cáblot* and *cibleau*, cablet)] A little cable, specifically, any cable-laid rope under 9 inches in circumference

cable-tier (ká'bl-tí-ér), *n* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed

cable-tire (ká'bl-tír), *n* A large rope for raising weights

cable-tools (ká'bl-tólz), *n* pl Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 62 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope socket, sinker bar, jars, auger stem and bit

cableway (ká'bl-wá), *n* A taut wire or other cable over which a car carrying a hanging load rolls, propelled by a hauling-rope or other power

cabling (ká'bling), *n* [*< cable, n, 3 (b), + -ing*] 1 The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—2 The cable-moldings themselves

cablish (kab'lish), *n* [*< OF. *cablis, chablis, F. chablis, wind-fallen wood (ML. ablicia) (cf. equiv. OF. cabler, cable, pl. caables, equiv. to chablis), < *cabler, chabler, in comp. accabler, cast down. see accable*] In old forest law, wind-fall wood; wood thrown down by tempestuous weather also sometimes applied to brushwood

cabman (kab'man), *n*, pl *cabmen* (-men) [*< cab + man*] The driver of a cab

cabob, kabob (ká-bob'), *n* [*Anglo-Ind. < Pers. kabab, kabab, roast meat, < kab, an ox*] 1 An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

Cabobs, or meat roasted in small pieces that may be eaten without dividing. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 57

2 An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. *Yule and Burnell*—3 A log of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright*

Also spelled *kabab, cobob*

cabob, kabob (ká-bob'), *v* *t*, pret and pp *cabobbed, kabobbed*, ppr *cabobbing, kabobbing*. [*< cabob, n*] To make cabob of, roast, as a leg of mutton, with savory herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert*. Also spelled *kabab, cobob*

caboceer (kab-ó-sēr'), *n* [*Prob. < Pg. caboceira, the head, chief, < cabega, the head see cabega*] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts

Rómer once peeped in at an open door, and found an old negro caboceer sitting among twenty thousand fetishes in his private fetish museum, performing his devotions.
 E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 145



Cable laid Rope

cabochet, *n*. [*< OF. caboché, the head, < It. capocchia, knob of a stick, etc., < capo, < L. caput, head*. As a fish-name, cf. *cabos*, eel-pout, MD. *kabys-hoof*, the bullhead, from the same ult. source, OF. *cabat*, "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb", *cabote*, "as cabot, or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave) see *caboshed, cabbage*, *cabbage*, and cf. the E. name *bull-head*] 1 A head. See *cabbage*—2 A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead—3 A tadpole. *E. D.*

caboched, *a*. See *caboshed*.

cabochon (ka-bó-shón'), *n* [*F. (= Sp. cabuyon = Pg. cabuchão), < caboché, head, pate. see caboché*] A polished but uncut precious stone.—*In cabochon*, in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Garnets, turquoise moonstone, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form

cabocle (ka-bók'le), *n* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxide of iron, and water

Cabomba (ka-bóm'bá), *n* [*Native Guiana name.*] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields*, of the natural order *Nymphaeaceae*, with small shield-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimerous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *Caroliniana*, is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly classed in a separate family *Cabombaceae* with the single other genus *Hydroptilus* or *Braueria*, the North American water shield. See *Hydroptilus*

caboodle (ka-bó'dl), *n* [*A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of kit and boodle see boodle*] Crowd, pack, lot, company used only with *whole* as, the whole caboodle (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [*Slang*]

It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the whole caboodle had been sold out.
New York Times, Sept. 2, 1887

The whole caboodle came out and fell upon me
Puayuan (New Orleans), Feb. 23, 1858

cabook (ka-bók'), *n* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and easily quarried, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon

caboodleat (ka-bó'lé-at), *n* [*< Hind. kabuliyat, a written agreement, < kabul, consent*] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue

caboose (ka-bús'), *n* [*Also caboose, < D. kabuss = MLG. kabuse, Iat. kabuse, kabuse (> G. kabuse) = Dan. kabys = Sw. kabusa, also E. caboose, < F. cabuse, < D. kombus, a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room, perhaps from same root as cabin, q. v.*] 1 The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard, a galley; specifically, the enclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels

The lawn is studded with cabooses, over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve pound salmon.
The Century, XXVI. 550.

2 A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [*U. S.*]

cabos (ka-bos'), *n*. [*See caboché.*] A name of the eel-pout.

caboshed, caboched (ka-bosh't'), *a* [*< caboché + -ed, after F. caboché, < caboché, a head see caboché, cabbage*] In *her*, represented alone and affronted said of the head of a stag or roebuck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabossed, cabaged*. **cabossed** (ka-bost'), *a*. Same as *caboshed*.

cabot (ka-bó'), *n*. [*F. dial.*] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The small cabot, used for wheat, is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an English bushel. The large cabot, for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the bulkiness of the material

cabotage (kab-ó-táj), *n*. [*F. (= It. cabottaggio), < caboter, coast, lit. go from cape to cape, < Sp. cabo, cape see cape*] *Naut.* navigation along a coast, coasting-trade.

cabré (ka-bré'), *a*. [*F., pp. of cabrer, rear, < OF. cabre (F. chèvre), < Sp. cabra, < L. capra, a*



Stag's Head Caboshed

she-goat, fem. of *caprer*, a. he-goat: see *caprer*. Cf. *cabriole*.] In *her*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

cabrerite (ka-bré'rit), *n*. [*Cabrera* (see def) + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

cabrilla (ka-bril'á; Sp pron. ka-bré'lyá), *n*. [*Sp*, a fish (see def (a)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim of *cabra*, a goat see *caprer*.] A name of certain serranoid fishes (a) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (b) *Spinophelus cabrilla*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black ones at the base of the spinous dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body, and all the fins spotted. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food fish. (c) *Parula brax clathrata*, a grayish green fish with obscure broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

cabriolet (kab'ri-ól), *n*. Same as *capriole*.

cabriolet (kab'ri-ól), *n*. [= *G. kabriolet* = Bohem *kabrioletka*, etc., < *F. cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriole*, a leap see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab* see *cabl*.] Properly, a covered one-horse carriage with two wheels now often made with four wheels and a crash top. See *cabl*.

cabrit (kab'rit), *n*. [*Sp. cabrito*, a kid, = *OF. cabrit*, *F. cabri*, a kid, = *Pr. cabrit*, < *ML. capritus*, a goat, < *L. caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

cabrite (kab'rit), *n*. [*NL. cabrita*, appar. < *Sp. cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cabra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*, *Cabrita lechnouli*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

cabrouet (kab'rou'et), *n*. [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

cab-stand (kab'stand), *n*. A place where a cab stands for hire.

caburet, *n*. A small Brazilian owl, the chohiba of Azara, the *Nyops brasiliensis* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

caburnt (kab'urn), *n*. [Origin unknown, said to be connected with *cabl*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

cacagoguet (kak'a-gog), *n*. [*Gr. kakagē*, excrement, + *agogos*, drawing, leading, < *ágō*, drive, lead.] An ointment made of alum and honey, applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

cacain (ka-ká'in), *n*. [*Cacao* + *-in*.] In *chem.*, the essential principle of cacao.

Cacalia (ka-ká'li-á), *n*. [*L.*, < *Gr. kakalia*, a plant not identified, perhaps colts-foot.] A genus of *Compositae*, nearly related to *Senecio*, with which it is sometimes united, but mostly of different habit. The species are white flowered perennials, natives of North America and Asia, nine are found in the eastern United States. Commonly known as *Indian plantain*.

cacam (kak'am), *n*. [*Ar. Heb. khakham*.] A wise man an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *rabbim*. *Coles*, 1717.

They have it [the Law] stuck in the jambs of their dories, and covered with glass, written by their *cacams* and signed with the names of God.

Sandys, Travels (1652), p. 114.
The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*.
Howell, Letters, II 8.

cacao (ka-ká'ō), *n*. [= *D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ.*, etc., *kakao* = *F. cacao* = *It. cacao*, < *Sp. cacao* = *Pg. cacao*, *cacau*, < *Mex. cacauatl*, cacao (according to Señor Jesus Sanchez, orig. a Nahuatl word). Cf. *Sp. cacahual*, *cacaotal* = *Pg. cacauatl*, a plantation of chocolate-trees, *Pg. cacaoeiro* = *F. cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*.] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma cacao*, natural order *Sterculiaceae*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America, and much cultivated there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a somewhat pear-shaped pointed pod, 10 furrowed, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are very nutritive, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa nuts*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and flavoring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) *Cocoa* consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. *Broun* consists of the dry powder of the seeds after a thorough expression of the oil. A decoction is also made from the husks alone, under the name of *cocoa shells*. These substances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous

to thein and caffeine, are very extensively used as substitutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cocoa butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and chocolate like taste. It is used for suppositories, and for making soap, pomatums, etc.

cacao - butter (ka-ká'ō-but-ér), *n*. The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacao-nut (ka-ká'ō-nut), *n*. The fruit of the *Theobroma cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacated, *a*. [*L. cacatus*, pp. of *caare* see *cachl*.] Doiled with excitement.

If your grace please to be *cacated*, say no.
Middleton, Massinger, and *Rowley*, *The Old Law*, v. 1.

cacatory (kak'a-tō-ri), *a*. [*NL. cacatorius*, < *L.* as if **cacator*, < *caare*, pp. *caatus* see *cachl*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the discharge of excrement from the bowels — **Cacatory fever**, a kind of intermittent fever accompanied by copious alvine discharges.

Cacatua (kak-a-tū'ā), *n*. [*NL. (Vieillot, 1818)*, < *Malay. kakatua* see *cackaloo*.] A genus of parrots, of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Cacatuidae*, containing the typical cockatoos. The species are of rather large size for this family, with short square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest, white is the usual color, the crest being tinged with yellow or rose. There are upward of 14 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or Australian. *C. galbata* is the large sulphur crested cockatoo, *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur crested cockatoo, *C. ducorps*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. In *Cacatua* proper the bird is only one colored artery, an anomaly in this group of birds. Also later called *Psittolophus*. See *cut* under *cockatoo*.

Cacatuidae (kak-a-tū'ā-dē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cacatua* + *-idae*.] The cockatoos as a separate family of birds. See *Cacatua*.

Cacatuinae (kak'a-tū'ā-nē), *n* pl. [*NL.*, < *Cacatua* + *-inae*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of *Psittacidae*, represented by *Cacatua*. They have the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and no amblycus muscle. They are birds of medium and large size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its subdivisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group includes *Catoptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Micropodops*, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues. All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacatua*. The subfamily is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name *Cacatidae*. Also called *Psittolophinae*.

Caccabine (kak-a-bi'nē), *n* pl. [*NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855)*, < *Caccabis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gallinaceae, of the family *Tetraonidae* or *Perdidae*, typified by the genus *Caccabis*, the rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several species of *Caccabis*, this group includes *Lerwa nimrod* of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*. The term is not much used, the species being generally associated with the *Perdinae*.

Caccabis (kak'a-bis), *n*. [*NL. (Kaup, 1829)*, < *Gr. kakabais*, another form of *kakabais* (usually called *περδική*), a partridge. Cf. *cackl*.] A genus of old-world partridges, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Caccabinae*, the typical rock-partridges (*C. maculosa*, *C. rufa*, and *C. petraea* are European species which inhabit north and Asia. *C. rufa* is the common red-legged partridge, *C. petraea* is the Barbary partridge.

cachet, *v*. A Middle English form of *catchl*.

cachemia, *cachemic*. See *cachemia*, *cachemic*.

cachalot (kach'- or kash'-a-lot), *n*. [Also *cacholot*, *F. cachalot*, *Sp. cachalote*, *Russ. kashalot*, *G. kaschalot*, *Kaschelot*, *Sw. kaschelot*, *Dan.*



Fruiting Branch of *Cacao*, *Theobroma cacao*.



Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*).

kaschelot, *D. kaslot*, of unknown origin, perhaps Eskimo cf. "Greenland *kigutuk*" (Webster's Diet.) French etymologists derive the *F.* word from the *E.*, and that from Catalan *quichal*, tooth, "because the animal is armed with teeth." 1 A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large, toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridae* or *Catodontidae*, having teeth in the lower jaw, and an enormous blunt head, in a cavity of which spermaceti is contained, and sometimes attaining a length of 80 feet. The cachalot is gregarious, going in herds sometimes of several hundred individuals, and feeds chiefly on cephalopods. The mouth contains no whalebone. The blubber yields the fine oil known as sperm oil, and ambergris, a kind of incense is found in the alimentary canal. See *cut* under *Physeter*.

2 *pl* The sperm-whales as a family of cetaceans; the *Physeteridae*. [In this sense the word is chiefly a book-name.]

cache (kash), *n*. [*F.*, < *cacher*, hide, < *L. coactare*, press together, constrain, form a, freq. of *cogere*, constrain, force see *cognit*.] The term was adopted into *E.* from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country. 1 A place of concealment, especially in the ground or under a cairn. 2 A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

After breakfast I started across the floor for Cape Riley, to bring on board my cache of Monday last.
R. M. Curmeck, Arctic and Antarctic Voyages, I 90.

Greater care should be taken in the caching of provisions, for frequently in the uttermost of a book mention is made of a cache found, either partially devoured by bears, wolves, or foxes, or rendered uneatable by mould.
Westminster Rev., CXXV 485.

cache (kash), *v* *t*; pret. and pp. *cached*, ppr. *caching*. [*Cache*, *n*.] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

We left Irving Bay on the 9th of June caching all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible.
W. H. Gilder, Schwatka's Arctic, p. 131.

Spent and arrow heads have been found cached.
Smithsonian Report, 1891, p. 601.

cache, *v*. A Middle English form of *catchl*.

cachectic (ka-kek'tik), *a*. [*L.* *cachecticus*, < *Gr. καχεκτικός*, < *καχεξία*, cachexy see *cachexy*.] Pertaining to or characterized by a cachexy.

Miss Betty was altogether too wholesome a young girl to be a model, according to that chested and cachectic pattern.
W. H. Holmes, Ibsen's Vennet, xvii.

cachectical (ka-kek'ti-kal), *a*. Same as *cachectic*.

Young and florid blood rather than rapid and cachectical.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

cachelcoma (kak-el-kō'mā), *n*, *pl. cachelcomata* (-ma-th). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *ἐλκος*, sore, ulcer, < *καλόν*, ulcerate, < *καλός* = *L. ulcus*, ulcer see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

cachemia (ka-kē'mi-n), *n*. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachæmia*.

cachemic (ka-kē'mik), *a*. [*Cachemia* + *-ic*.] Afflicted with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

cachemire (kash'mēr), *n*. A French spelling of *cachemere*.

cache-pot (kash'pot), *n*. [*F. cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing plants kept in an apartment.

cachet (ka-shū'), *n*. [*F.*, < *cacher*, hide see *cache*, *n*.] A seal — *Lettre de cachet*, in French law, a letter or order under seal, a private letter of state, a name given especially to a written order proceeding from and signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, and used at first as an official means of delaying the course of justice but later, in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, often for life or for a long period, and on frivolous pretenses. *Lettres de cachet* were abolished at the Revolution.

cachexia (ka-kek'si-ā), *n*. [*NL.* see *cachexy*.] Same as *cachexy*.

cachexy (ka-kek'si), *n*. [*NL. cachexia*, < *Gr. καχεξία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔξις*, habit, < *ἐχέω*, have.] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic cachexy) or from a local disease — *Negro cachexy*, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

cachibou (kash'i-bō), *n*. [Native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Bursaria quumifera*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles caruana, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shon), *n* [*< L. cachinnatio(n)-, < cachinnare, pp cachinnatus, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like Gr. καχεῖν, καχάειν, and καχάειν, and AS cackhutan, of same sense Cf E cackle, gaggle, giggle, chuckle, and cough*] Loud or immoderate laughter

Hideous grimaces attended this unusual cachinnation
Scott, Guy Mannering

A sharp, dry cachinnation appealed to his memory
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales

cachinnatory (ka-kin'a-lō-rī), *a* [*< L. cachinnare see cachinnation*] Of or pertaining to cachinnation, relating to or consisting in loud laughter

To which, of course, I replied to the best of my cachinnatory powers
Baker, Polham, xxxvi

cacholong (kash'ō-long), *n* [Said to be *< Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara, & Kalmuck *cholong*, stone.] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually, milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony, the two minerals being united by in sensible shades

cacholot, *n* See *cachalot*

cachou (ka-shō'), *n* [*F see cashou*] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew nut, gum, etc., used by tobacco-smokers and others to sweeten the breath

cachucha (ka-cho'chū), *n* [*Sp (> Pg cachucha), a dance, also a kind of cap, also (in America) a small boat*] 1 A Spanish dance similar to the bolero — 2 A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero

cachunde (ka-cho'n-de), *n* [*Sp, = Pg cachonde*] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber, catechu, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic

Cacicus (kas'i-kus), *n* [*NL (Cuvier, 1799-1800), < caciqua, q v Cf cassicus*] 1 A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridae*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Linnéus) and *C. hamorrhous* (Linnéus). Now usually spelled *Cassicus* — 2 A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Meloidae*

cacique (ka-sēk'), *n* [= *F cacique < Sp Pg cacique*, of Haytian origin] 1 The title of native princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. Also applied to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times — 2 In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1669, a dignitary of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each county — 3 A bird of the genus *Cacicus* (which see)

Also written *cassique, cazique, cazic*
cack¹ (kak), *v i* [Also *cacky, cackie, < ME cacken = D kacken = LG kacken = G kacken = Dan kakke, prob, like It caccare = Sp cagar = Bohem kakati = Pol kakac = L caccare = Gr kakav, of same sense*] To cause the body by stool *Pope*

cack² (kak), *n* [Also *cacky, cackie, < cackl, v Cf OF caca, excrement*] Human excrement usually in the plural [Scotch]

cack³ (kak), *n* [Origin obscure] A shoemakers' name for an infant's shoe

cackerel (kak'(-el), *n* [*< OF caquerel, cagarel, said to be from same root as cackl (OF caca, n)*] A fish which was said to void excrements when pursued, according to some, a fish which when eaten produces laxness of the bowels *Skinner, Johnson*

cackle (kak'(-l), *v* and *n* Same as *cackl*

cackle (kak'(-l), *v i*, pret. and pp *cackled*, ppr *cackling* [*< ME cackelen, cacklen = D kackelen = MLG kackelen, LG kackeln = G kackeln = Sw kackla = Dan kagle, cackle, gaggle, closely related to E gaggle = D gaggelen = G gackeln, quackern, also gacksen, cackle, cry like a goose or hen, cf Sp caccarear = Pg caccarejar, cackle, as a hen, or crow, as a cock*] All imitative, cf *cachinnation*, and words there mentioned, esp *gaggle* and *giggle* See also *cackl*¹] 1 To utter a noisy succession of thin, shrill, broken notes, specifically used of the cry made by a hen after

laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed

Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards cackle, like to lay their plans noiselessly, like a hen in a barn
G W Cable, Old (reole) Days, p 94

When every goose is cackling *Shak, M of V, v i*

2 To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose, giggle

Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed till he was like to kill himself
Arbutnot, John Bull

3. To prate, prattle; tattle, talk in a silly manner *Johnson*

cackle (kak'(-l), *n* [*< cackle, v*] 1 The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her cackle saved the state
Dryden, Aeneid, viii 872

2 Idle talk; silly prattle

There is a buzz and cackle all round regarding the sermon
Thackeray, Newcomes, I xi

cackler (kak'ler), *n* 1 A fowl that cackles

— 2. One who giggles — 3 A tattler, a tatter *Johnson*

cackling-cheat, *n* A cheater [Old slang]

cacky (kak'(-l), *v* and *n* Same as *cackl*

caco (ka-ko'), *n* A Brazilian mining term for the sugary quartz found in some gold-veins

caco- [*cf etc caco-, < Gt kakós, bad*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad

cacocholia (kak-ō-kō'li-ā), *n* [*NL, < Gr kakós, bad, + cholē, bile*] A morbid state of the bile

cacocholy (ka-kōk'ō-li), *n* Same as *cacocholia*

cacochylia (kak-ō-kil'ī-ā), *n* [*NL, < Gt kakós, bad, + chylē, juice see chyle*] Indigestion or depraved chylification

cacochylia (ka-kōk'ī-ā), *n* Same as *cacochylia*

cacochymia (kak-ō-kim'ī-ā), *n* [*NL, also in E form cacochymy, < Gt kakochymia, < kakós, bad, + chymos, juice see chyme*] A morbid state of the fluids of the body, "abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourishment, or by ill digestion" (*E Phillips, 1706*)

cacochymic (kak-ō-kim'ik), *a* and *n* [*< cacochymia + -ic*] 1 A Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood

2 A dyspeptic, one suffering from cacochymia

cacodemon, **cacodemon** (kak-ō-dē'mon), *n* [*ML, cacodaemon, in evil spirit, < Gr kakodaimon, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, < kakos, bad, evil, + daimon, spirit, demon*] 1 An evil spirit, a devil

Hit thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou cacodaemon! *Shak, Rich III, i 3*

2 In *med*, the nightmare — 3 In *astrology*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens so called from its signifying dreadful things, such as secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E Phillips, 1706*

cacodemonial (kak'ō-dē-mō'nī-āl), *a* [*< cacodemon + -ial*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit

cacodemonize (kak-ō-dē'mon-īz), *v t*, pret. and pp *cacodemonized*, ppr *cacodemonizing* [*< cacodemon + -ize*] To turn into a cacodemon *Southey*

cacodoxical (kak-ō-dok'sī-kal), *a* [*< cacodoxy + -ical*] Erroneous, heretical

cacodoxy (kak'ō-dok-sī), *n*, pl *cacodoxes* (-sīz). [*< Gr kakodoxia, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, < kakódoxos, heterodox, < kakos, bad, + doxa, opinion, doctrine*] A false or wrong opinion or opinions, erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion, heresy

cacodyl, **cacodyle** (kak'ō-dil, -dīl), *n* [*< Gr kakódyllos, having a bad smell (< kakós, bad, + odyon, smell), + dyon, matter*] Dimethyl arsine, As(CH₃)₂, a metalloidal radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state as *dicacodyl*, As₂(CH₃)₄, by Bunsen in 1857, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapor is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsin is the protoxide of cacodyl. Also written *kakodil, kakodyle*. See *alkarsin*

cacodylic (kak'ō-dīl'ik), *a* [*< cacodyl + -ic*] Containing the basic radical cacodyl — **Cacodylic acid**, (CH₃)₂AsOOH, a crystalline arsenic compound soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison although it contains 54 per cent of metallic arsenic (equivalent to 71.4 per cent of arsenious oxide)

cacoeconomy (kak-ē-kōn'ō-mī), *n* [*< Gr kakós, bad, + oikonomia, economy (cf kakokoinómia, a bad steward)*] Bad management, maladministration [Rare]

Marvellous *cacoeconomy* of their government
Sydney Smith

cacoeepy (kak'ō-ep-i), *n*. [*< Gr. κακοεπεία, faulty language, < kakós, bad, + epos, word*] Incorrect pronunciation, mispronunciation: opposed to *orthoeepy*.

Orthoeepy is entirely independent of phonology, and phonology finds in orthoeepy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in *cacoeepy*
R G White, Every-day English, p 40

cacoethes (kak-ō-ē'thēz), *n* [*L, < Gr kakóthēs, an ill habit, neut of kakóthēs, ill-disposed, malignant, < kakos, bad, ill, + thos, habit, custom see ethos*] A bad custom or habit, a bad disposition — **Cacoethes loquendi**, a mania for talking, morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking — **Cacoethes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing, an itch for authorship. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (*Satires*, vii 52)

cacogalactia (kak'ō-ga-lak'tī-ā), *n*. [*NL, < Gr kakós, bad, + gála (γάλακ-), milk*] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk

cacogalia (kak-ō-gā'li-ā), *n* [*NL*] Same as *cacogalactia*

cacogastric (kak-ō-gas'trik), *a* [*< Gr kakós, bad, + gastrīn, the stomach, + -ic*] See *gastric*

Pertaining to a disordered stomach, characterized by dyspepsia, dyspeptic.

The words that checker this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence
Carlyle, Misc, III 221

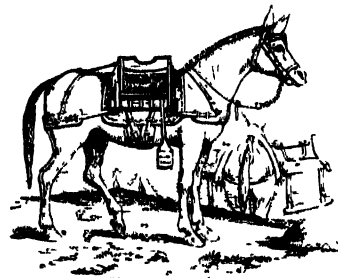
cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen'e-sis), *n*. [*NL, < Gr kakos, bad, + genesis, generation. see genesis*] In *med*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later development, as a tumor

cacographic (kak-ō-graf'ik), *a* [*< cacography + -ic*] 1 Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing, ill-written — 2 Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling, wrongly spelled

cacographical (kak-ō-graf'ī-kal), *a* Same as *cacographic*

cacography (ka-kog'ra-fī), *n* [= *F cacographie*, bad spelling, a collection of ill-spelled words for correction, < Gr kakos, bad, + -γραφία, < γραφω, write, formed in antithesis to *orthography*] Bad writing or spelling

cacoret (kak'ō-lā), *n* [*F*, used orig in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin] A kind of pannier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints,



Cacoret or Mule chair

united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the bands affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacorets are of two kinds: one in the form of two arm chairs, suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded, the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacorets during the Crimean war (1854-5)

cacology (ka-kol'ō-jī), *n* [= *F cacologie, < Gr kakologia, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, < kakolōgos, speaking evil, slanderous, < kakós, bad, + logos, speak*] The rhetorical sense is modern] 1 An evil speaking *Bailey, 1727* — 2 A bad choice of words in writing or speaking, also, vicious pronunciation.

Debated with his customers, and pretended to correct their *cacology* provincialisms, and other defects
Footnote, in Jon Bee's Mamel Foote

cacomixl (kak'ō-mīk-sī), *n* [*Mex*] See *Bassaris*, 1

caconym (kak'ō-nīm), *n* [*< Gr kakós, bad, + onoma, όνομα, a name*] A bad name for anything, a name which is in any way undesirable or objectionable *Cowes*

caconymic (kak-ō-nīm'ik), *a* Pertaining to caconyms or to caconymy *Cowes*

caconymy (ka-kon'ī-mī), *n* [*< caconym + -y Cf synonymy*] The use of caconyms; bad nomenclature or terminology *Cowes*

cacoon (ka-kōn'), *n*. [Also *kakuna*, an African name] A commercial name for the large beans of the *Entada scandens*, natural order *Leguminosae*, used for making scent-bottles,

purse, etc.—**Antidote cacoon**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel, *Rhus toxicodendron*. See *Feuillea*.

cacophonía (kak-ō-fō-ni-ā), *n* [NL] Same as **cacophony**.

cacophonical, cacophonous (kak-ō-fō-ni-kal, -fō-ni-us), *a* Same as **cacophonous**.

cacophonous (ka-kōf'ō-nus), *a* [*<* Gr *κακὸφωνος*, harsh-sounding. See **cacophony**] Sounding harshly, ill-sounding, discordant. opposed to **euphonic**.

cacophony (ka-kōf'ō-ni), *n*, *pl* **cacophonies** (-niz) [*<* NL *cacophonia*, *<* Gr *κακοφωνία*, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *φωνή*, sound, voice, in antithesis to **euphony**] 1 A combination of discordant sounds, specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear, also, the uncouth or disagreeable sound so produced the opposite of **euphony**.

The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together thus, I woudid n, or I woudyedd, is a **cacophony** which stands for I wish you would! I *DIsraeli*, *Amen* of Lit, I 171

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice, an altered state of the voice.

cacoplastic (kak-ō-plas'tik), *a* [*<* Gr *κακός*, bad, + *πλαστικός*, *<* *πλαστός*, verbal adj of *πλάσσειν*, form see **plastic** Cf Gr *κακοπλαστός*, ill-conceived] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocarrilago, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison*

cacopragia (kak-ō-prā-jī-ā), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *κακοπραγία*, ill-doing, *<* *κακοπραγής*, adj, ill-doing, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *πράσσειν* (*>* **πράγ*), do] Dismembering of those viscera which minister to nutrition, depraved condition of the organic functions.

cacopragy (ka-kōp'rā-jī), *n* Same as **cacopragia**.

cacosomium (kak-ō-sō-mi-um), *n*, *pl* **cacosomina** (-a) [NL, *<* Gr *κακός*, bad, + *σῶμα*, body] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

cacosyntheton (kak-ō-sin'the-ton), *n* [L, *<* Gr *κακός*, bad, + *σύνθετος*, a compound, neut of *σύνθεσις*, put together see **synthetic**] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minsheu*, 1617 [Rare]

cacotechny (kak'ō-tek-nī), *n* [*<* Gr *κακοτεχνία*, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *τεχνή*, art] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare]

cacothymia (kak-ō-thim'i-ā), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *καλοθυμία*, malevolence, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *θυμός*, mind] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

cacothymy (ka-kōth'i-mī), *n* Same as **cacothymia**.

cacotrophy (ka-kōt'rō-fī), *n* [*<* Gr *κακός*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

cacoxene (kak'ok-sēn), *n* [*<* Gr *κακός*, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *ξένος*, a stranger, a guest] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene*, *kakoxene*.

cacoxenite (ka-kōk'sen-it), *n* [*<* *cacoxene* + *-ite*] Same as **cacoxene**.

cacosyme (kak'ō-sim), *n* [*<* Gr *κακός*, bad, + *ζυμή*, leaven] A microscopic organism, such as the bacteria, capable of producing disease.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*)

Cactaceæ (kak-tā'sē-ā), *n* *pl* [NL, *<* *cactus* + *-aceæ*] A very peculiar order of American polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. The y are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globose or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently large and edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a prominent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnean genus *Cactus*) are *Mammillaria*, *Melocactus*, and *Rehno*.

cactus, which are globose or oval plants, sometimes gigantic, *Cereus*, often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 50 feet high, *Opuntia*, jointed and with the joints often flattened, and *Phyllocactus*, which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia* the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States. The order is of little economic value.

cactaceous (kak-tā'shūs), *a* [*<* NL **cactaceus* See **cactaceæ**] Pertaining to or resembling the **cactaceæ**.

cactal (kak'tal), *a*. [*<* *cactus* + *-al*] In bot., of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants, as, the **cactal** alliance.

cacti, *n* Plural of **cactus**.

cactin, cactine (kak'tin), *n*. [*<* *cactus* + *-in*, *-ine*] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

cactus (kak'tus), *n*, *pl* **cacti** or **cactuses** (-tī, -tūses) [L, *<* Gr *κακτός*, a prickly plant] The old and Linnean name for the group of plants, considered a single genus, which now form the order **Cactacea**. In popular use the name (with its plural **cacti**) is still applied to members of this order without distinction. The cochineal cactus is the *Opuntia* *Tuna*, *Nopal*, *Cylindropuntia*, and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect, the hedgehog cactus, species of *Helminthocactus*, the milk or melon thistle cactus species of *Melocactus*, the nipple cactus, species of *Mammillaria*, the night blooming cactus (or night blooming cereus) *Cereus grandiflorus*, and other species, the old man cactus *Cylindropuntia*, etc.

cactus-wren (kak'tus-ren), *n* The name given by Coues to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The brown headed cactus wren is *C. brown* *capillus* the St. Lucas cactus wren is *C. affinis*. There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under **Campylorhynchus**.

cacumen (ka-kū'men), *n*, *pl* **cacumina** (-mī-nā) [L, the top, peak, summit, point] The top of anything. (a) In the pharmacopoeia, the top of a plant. (b) In *anat.*, the culmen of the beak superior of the cerebellum. — **Folium cacuminis** See **folium**.

cacuminal (ka-kū'mi-nal), *a* [*<* L *cacumen* (*cacumina*), top, peak, summit, + *-al*] Pertaining to a top or summit.

cacuminate (ka-kū'mi-nāt), *r* *t* [*<* L *cacuminatus*, pp of *cacumare*, make pointed, *<* *cacumen* (*cacumina*), point] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

cad (kad), *n* [Prob short for *Sc cadu*, *caddy*, *caddy*, an errand-boy, etc. see **caddy**] 1 A boy, a fellow a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (a) An errand boy, a messenger. (b) A bricklayer's assistant. (c) A thimble rigger's confederate.

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the cads of the thimble rig knows of the pen holder. *F. Hook* (d) A loafer, a hanger on about him yards. (e) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage coach driver for his own perquisite. (f) The conductor of an omnibus.

The conductor, who is vulgarly known as the cad. *Waggon*

2 A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank. a term of great contempt.

There's a set of cads in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray*

cadacet, *n* An old spelling of **caddis**.
cadamba (ka-dam'bā), *n* [Hind *kadam*] A rubaceous tree of India, *Vaukea* or *Anthocephalus* *Cadamba*, often mentioned by the poets of that country. It bears numerous small yellowish brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep yellow wood of this and other species, also called **cadamba**, is

used for furniture, flooring, packing boxes, etc. Also written *kudumba*.

cadan (kad'an), *n* [E dial, another form of **cadden**, *q* *v*] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. Also called **cadden**.

cadast, *n* An old spelling of **caddis**.

cadaster, cadastre (ka-das'ter), *n* [*<* F *cadastre*, OF *capistrac* = Sp *catastro* = Pg *cadastro* = It *catastro*, *catastro* (ML reflex *catastum*, *catastum*), *<* ML as if **capitavtrum*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf ML *capitularium*, a cadaster, *<* *capitulum*, a chapter see **capitulary**). *<* L *caput* (*capit-*), head see **caput**, **capit**, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation, a kind of Doomsday Book.

It is certain that the great **cadastre** or Doomsday Book, the terror of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the exchequer. *Encyc Brit*, IX 174.

cadastral (ka-das'tral), *a* [*<* **cadaster** + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a cadaster, according to or for the purposes of a cadaster, having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes, as, a **cadastral** survey.

cadastration (ka-das-trā'shōn), *n* The act of making a cadaster, detailed official surveying.

What is required is a public and compulsory system of land registration, based upon careful **cadastration**. *Fairbairn Rev*, CLAV 23

cadastre, *n* See **cadaster**.

cadaver (ka-dav'ē), *n* [= F *cadavre* = Sp *Pg cadaver* = It *cadavere*, *cadavero*, *<* L *cadaver*, a corpse, *<* *cadere*, fall (*<* Gr *κατάρω*, a corpse, *<* *κατάρω*, fall)] A dead body, a corpse as, "a mere **cadaver**," *Boyle*, especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

Not one of these writers would have treated a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for procuring **cadavers**. *S. Lamer*, *The English Novel*, p 38

cadaveric (ka-dav'er-ik), *a* [*<* **cadaver** + *-ic*]

1 Relating to a dead body, pertaining to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction, as, **cadaveric** phenomena.

The researchers that have brought the **cadaveric** alkalis to light. *Pop Sci Mo*, XX 422

2 Resembling a cadaver or dead body, **cadaverous** — **Cadaveric rigidity** Same as **rigor mortis** (which see, under **rigor**).

cadaverine (ka-dav'er-in), *a* [*<* L *cadaverinus*, *<* *cadaver*, a corpse see **cadaver**] Same as **cadaveric**.

cadaverous (ka-dav'er-us), *a* [*<* L *cadaverosus*, corpse-like, *<* *cadaver*, a corpse see **cadaver**] Pertaining to a dead body, especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person, pale, wan, ghostly.

A **cadaverous** man, composed of diseases and com- *Beltham*, *Revolves*, II 31

A pale **cadaverous** face. *Maryat*, *Snarkyow*, I 1

cadaverously (ka-dav'er-us-lī), *adv* In a **cadaverous** manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav'er-i-us-nēs), *n* The quality of being cadaverous.

cadaw, *n* See **caddow**.

cad-bait (kad'bat), *n* [Less correctly *cad-bale*, *<* *cad* for *caddis* + *bait*, *n*] Same as **caddis-worm**.

caddast, *n* See **caddis**.

caddaw, *n* See **caddow**.

caddet, *n* See **kadi**.

caddew, *n* See **caddis**.

caddice, *n* See **caddis**.

caddice, *n* See **caddis**.

caddice-fly, *n* See **caddis-fly**.

caddie (kad'ī), *n* [Se, also written **caddy**, *cady* (and abbr, with extended use, *cad*, *q* *v*); prob, with accent shifted from second to first syllable, *<* earlier *cadec*, *<* F *cadet*, a younger brother] 1 A cadet — 2 A boy, especially as employed in running errands, hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages, also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch]

caddis, **caddice** (kad'is), *n* [Formerly *cad-das* **caddis**, ME *caddis* (*>* AF *cadaz*, mod F *cadaz*, *<* E), prob of Celtic origin cf Ir Gael *cadán*, cotton, W *cadaz*, a kind of cloth. Hence F *cadis*, a coarse woollen serge.] 1 Flock or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bombasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

Cadas, bombicinium. *Prompt Parv*, p 57

2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson*—3† Wool used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel

Caddas or crule, sayette

Palgrave

4† A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

The country dame girdeth hir self as straight in the waist with a course *caddis*, as the Madame of the court with a silk ribband *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 220

Caddisness, cambrics, lawns

Shak, *W T*, iv 3

5† A kind of coarse woolen or worsted stuff (a) The variegated stuff used by the Highlanders of Scotland *Johnson* (b) A coarse serge

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *caddis*

Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, iii 5

caddis², **caddice²** (kad'is), *n* [Called by various similar names, as *caddy*, *caddis*, *cadow*, *cad-bait*, *cad-bait*, origin obscure] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*

caddis-fly, **caddice-fly** (kad'is-flī), *n* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidae*. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May fly* from the usual time of its appearance, but in the United States the May fly is one of the *Ephemeroidea*. See *caddis-worm*

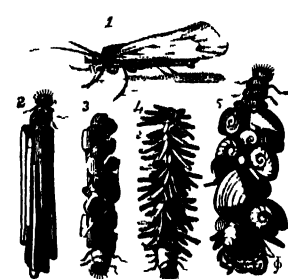
caddis-garter (kad'is-gar'ter), *n* [*Caddis* + *garter*] A garter made of caddis *Shak*

See *caddis*, 1

caddish (kad'ish), *a* [*Cad* + *-ish*] Like a cad, ungentlemanly

caddis-shrimp (kad'is-shrimp), *n* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidae*. The species are so named because they live in tubes formed of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them thus resembling caddis worms

caddis-worm (kad'is-worm), *n* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadow*, *caddis-worm*, and *caddis-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various for



Caddis fly and Worms

1. Caddis fly. 2. Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass sticks. 3. In case formed of small stones. 4. In case formed of roots. 5. In case formed of shells

caddle (kad'),

n [*Cad*, pret. and

pp *caddled*, *ppr*

caddling] [*E*

dial, var. of *coddle*] 1 To coax, spoil—2. To attend officiously—3 To tease, scold, annoy [*Prov Eng*]

caddy (kad'), *n* [*E* dial, < *caddle*, *n*] A dispute, contention, confusion, noise

caddow (kad'ō), *n* [Early mod *E* *caddan*, < ME *cadow*, *cadow*, *cadow*, appar. < *ca*, *ka*, *kaa*, *co*, a enough, + *daw* see *gor*, *chough*, and *daw* 2] A chough, a jackdaw *Ray* [*Prov Eng*]

caddy¹, *n* Same as *caddis*

caddy² (kad'i), *n* Same as *caddis*²

caddy³ (kad'i), *n*, pl *caddies* (-iz) [*E* dial]

A ghost, a bugbear [*Prov Eng*]

caddy⁴ (kad'i), *n*, pl *caddies* (-iz) [A corruption of *caddy*, *q v*] 1 Originally, a box containing a caddy of tea for exportation, hence, any small package of tea less than a chest or half-chest—2 A box for keeping tea when in use. Tea-caddies contain commonly one, two, or more canisters made of metal. Hence—3 Any jar or canister for holding tea

cade¹ (kad), *n* [*ME* *cadt*, *cad*, a lamb; cf *E* dial *cad*, a young pig, Icel *kād* (Haldorsen), a new-born child] 1† A domesticated animal, a pot. See *cade-lamb*—2 A sheep-tick

cade² (kād), *r t*, pret. and *pp* *caded*, *ppr* *cading* [*C* *cade¹*, *n*] To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness *Johnson*

cade³ (kād), *n* [*ME* *cad*, < *F* *cade* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *cado* (cf *OBulg* *kadi* = *Ser* *kada* = *Russ* *kadi* = *Lith* *kodis* = *Hung* *kād*), < *L* *cadus*, a jar, a liquid measure, < *Gr* *kados*, a jar, a liquid measure] 1 A barrel or cask—2 A measure containing 600 herrings or 1,000 sprats

Cad We John Cade so termed of our supposed father—*Dick* Or rather, of stealing a cado of herrings

Shak, 2 *Hen VI*, iv 2

I took and weighed [an Epistle] in an Ironmonger's scales, and it counterpoysed a Cade of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses *Nash*, *Haut* with you to Saffronwalden

cade⁴ (kād), *n*. [*F*. see *cade-out*.] Juniper.

cade¹, *n*. Same as *cadet*¹, 2.

cade², *n*. See *kadi*.

cade-lamb (kād'lamb), *n*. [*ME* **cade-lamb*, **cadlamb*, *kod-lomb*, < *cade¹* + *lamb*.] 1. A domesticated lamb, a pet lamb.

He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass

Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 224

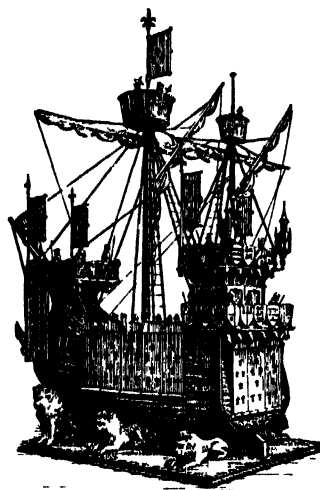
2. A pet child [*Prov Eng*]

cadelle (ka-del'), *n*. [*F*, appar. < *L* *catellus*, fem *catella*, a little dog, dim of *catulus*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf *L* *catulus*, a cat see *cat*]

A French name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogostidae*, the *Trogostis mauritanica*. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often imported with grain into countries where it is not indigenous

cadenas (kad'e-nas, *F* pron ka-de-nā'), *n*

[*F*, < *OF*. *cadenas*, *cadena*, *cadenu*, a padlock, < *It* *catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < *L* *catena*, a chain see *catena*, *chain*] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire du Moyen Âge*.)

called *nef* [*E* *nef*, a ship, a nave see *nave*]) those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases divided into compartments. The cadenas was placed on the table, beside the person who was to use it

cadence (kā'dens), *n* [*ME* *cadence* (= *It* *cadenza*, < *F* *cadence*), < *ML* *cadentia*, lit. a falling, < *L* *cadere* (-t-), *ppr* of *cadere*, fall see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *cadence*, *q v*] 1† A fall, a decline, a state of falling or sinking

The sun in western *cadence* low *Milton*, *P L*, x 92

2 A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence, also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting—3 A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements, rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds

To make jokes, songs, ditties,

In rhyme, or like in *cadence*

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l 623

Blustering winds, which all night long

Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull

Sea-faring men *Milton*, *P L*, ii 287

Another sound mingled its solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of my childhood

O W Holmes, *Autocrat*, ix

The preacher's *cadence* flow'd,

Softening thro' all the gentle attributes

Of his lost child *Tennyson*, *Asylums Field*

Specifically—4 In music (a) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enunciation of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below (b) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall* (c) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*—5 Measure or beat of any rhythmic movement, such as dancing or marching

—6 In the *manège*, an equal measure or pro-

portion observed by a horse in all his motions. —7. In *her*, descent; a device upon the escutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical]

A body slight and round, and like a pear

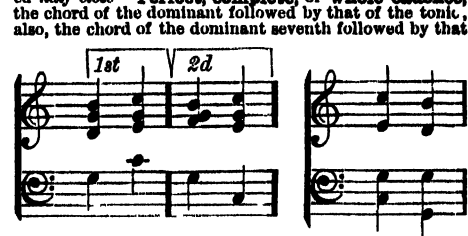
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot

Lessening in perfect *cadence*

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mall*

Broken cadence, in music, an interrupted cadence—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant—**Half cadence**. Same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*—**Perfect, complete, or whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic, also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that

of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant, it rarely occurs as a final close—**Interrupted or deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *suspended cadence*—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the mediant was the most important note—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and this by a tonic chord, so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which con-



Perfect Cadence

Imperfect Cadence

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Interrupted Cadence

Plagal Cadence

sists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic, frequently used at the close of chants or hymns with the word "amen" and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*. **Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence

cadence (kā'dens), *r t*, pret. and *pp* *cadenced*, *ppr* *cadencing* [*C* *cadence*, *n*] To regulate by musical measure as, well-cadenced music

Thine parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief

Philips, *To Lord Carteret*

Certain *cadenced* sounds (usually heard

Pop Sci Mo, XXII 231

cadency (kā'den-sī), *n* [Extended form of *cadence* see *-ency*] 1 Regularity of movement, rhythmic accord

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it (repartee) to mingle with it, and this, joined with the *cadency* and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the heart to desire

Dryden, *Essay on Dram Poesy*

2 In *her*, the relative status of younger sons

Also *brisure*—**Marks of cadency**, in *her*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes effected by a bearing differing only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark their respective order. It is also effected by means of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been ordained that the eldest son should wear a label during the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without marks of cadency, the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger son acquires estates of his own and builds up a family of consequence, thus the bordure, which is originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears now marks of cadency when borne by the sons of its possessor

cadene (ka-dēn'), *n*. [*F*. *cadene*, < *Pr* *cadena*, a chain, = *Sp* *cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < *L* *catena*, a chain see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. II Knight*.

cadenette (ka-de-net'), *n*. [*F*. so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadenet*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others

cadent (kă'dent), *a.* [*L. cadent(-t)-s*, *ppr of cadere* in late popular *L. cadere*, > *It cadere* = *Sp caer* = *Pg cair* = *Pr. caer* = *OF. cheoir*, mod. *F. choir*, fall, = *Skt √ cad*, fall. Hence, from *L. cadere*, ult. *E. cadence*, *chance*, *case*, *casual*, *cadaver*, *accident*, *incident*, *occident*, etc., *decay*, *decadence*, etc.] 1. Falling, sinking [*Rare*]

With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks
Shak., *Lear*, 1 4

2. In *astrology*, falling from an angle applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon — 3. Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Hamilton group of the New York survey

cadenza (ka-den'zā), *n.* [*It see cadence*] In music, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence*

cade-oil (kād'oil), *n.* [*After F. huile de cade* (*ML oleum de cada*, oil of juniper, *G. kaddiq-öl*, *huile*, oil (see *oil*), *de* (< *L. de*), of, *cade* (= *Pr. cade* = *Sp. cada* = *ML. cada*, juniper, prob. like *G. kaddiq*, *kaddik*, < *Bohem. kadik*, juniper.) An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade*

cadet (kă'det), *n.* [*E. dial*, in def. 2 also spelled *cadur*] 1. A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line — 2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathes [*Hallw. dial*] [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses]

cadette, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow* [*Marlowe*]

cadet (ka-det'), *n.* [*In 17th century cadet*, later *Se. cadet*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadet*, *caddie*, etc. see *caddie* and *cad*), < *F. cadet*, a younger son, < *OF. dial capet*, < *ML. capitellum*, a little head, dim. of *L. caput* (*capit-*), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The former practice of providing for the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] 1. The younger or youngest son

He [the abbate] was the cadet of a patrician family, with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the State
Hovells, *Venetian Life*, xxi

Hence — 2. One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution — 3. One who carried arms in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer — 4. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school. Specifically — (a) One who is under training for a commission in the army or in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President or a member of Congress. (b) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst in England, the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc. — *Corps of cadets* [*See corps*]

cadet (ka-det'), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Ethopyga miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectarinidae*

Cadet's fuming liquid. See *alkarsin*

cadetship (ka-det'ship), *n.* [*< cadet* + *-ship*.] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet

cadew, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*

cade-worm (kād'werm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*

cadge (kaj), *v.* [*< ME. caggen, cagen*, of obscure origin.] 1. *trans* 1. To bind; tie.

Forth they [workers in the vineyard] got
Wrythen & wurchen & don gret pyne,
Keruen & caggen & man [maken] hit los
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 611

To cadge, a term in making bone lace
Thoresby, *Letter to Ray* (1708)

2. To bind the edge of

I cadge a garment, I set lyes in the lynnyng to kepe the
plyghtes in order
Palsgrave

3. To stuff or fill. *as*, to cadge the belly

II. intrans. To stuff one's self at another's expense, sponge or live upon another

cadge (kaj), *v.* pret and pp *cadged*, ppr *cadging* [*E. dial*, prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take* in the sense of 'carry') (*catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning)] 1. *trans* 1. To carry, especially to carry for sale, hawk — 2. To obtain by begging

II. intrans 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise — 2. To go about begging

cadger (kaj), *n.* [*Perhaps a var. of cage*] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale [*E. Phillips*, 1706]

cadger (kaj'er), *n.* [*< cadge* + *-er*] 1. Originally, a carrier; a packman.

A cadger to a mill, a carrier, or loader

Ray, *Collection of Eng. Words*

A cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load
Kennett, p. 96 (*Hallw. dial*)

2. One who carries butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to market from the country, an itinerant huckster or hawk — 3. A person who gets a living by begging, as, "the gentleman cadger," [*Dickens*] [*Prov. or colloq.*]

cadger (kaj'er), *n.* [*< cadge* + *-er*, but cf. *F. cager*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination, the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged came down
Miss Edgeworth, *Helen*, xvii

cadgy (kaj'i), *a.* [*E. dial* and *Se.* also *caddy*, *caggy*, *cady*, *cadgy*, prob. < *Dan. kaad* = *Sw. kät*, wanton, = *Icel. kättr*, merry, cheerful] 1. Lively, frolicsome. — 2. Wanton

cadil, *n.* See *kadi*

cadil, *n.* Plural of *cadus*

cadilaker, *n.* See *kadlesker*

cadillac (kad-i-lak' or -lyak'), *n.* [*F.*, named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France] A sort of pear

cadist, *n.* See *caddis*

Cadiz lace. See *lure*

Cadmean (kad-mē'an), *a.* [*< L. Cadmēus, Cadmeus*, < *Gr. Kadmeios*, relating to *Kadmos*, *L. Cadmus*] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Boeotia, who is said to have introduced into Greece, from Phoenicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, which are therefore called *Cadmean letters* — *Cadmean victory*, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished (perhaps from the myth of the Boeotian dragon slain by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from its teeth, which he averted by inducing them to kill one another, excepting five, who aided him in founding Thebes, or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmean city) between the brothers Eteocles and Polyneices, who killed each other in duel, while the partisans of the former were victorious but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later)

cadmia (kad-mi-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. kadmeia, kadmea* (sc. γῆ, earth), *calamin*, fem. of *Kadmeios*, 'Cadmean, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban" see *Cadmean*. Cf. *calamin*, < *ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. cadmia*] A name used by old writers (a) for the native silicate and carbonate of zinc, and (b) for the oxid of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed

cadmiferous (kad-mif'e-rus), *a.* ('containing cadmium)

cadmium (kad-mi-um), *n.* [*NL*, < *L. cadmia* see *cadmia*.] Atomic weight, 112.3, chemical symbol, Cd. A metal discovered by Stromeyer in 1817, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and, like that metal, having a "cry" when bent. The specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.62, of the rolled, 8.69. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as tin, 467° F., and communicates to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal*.) If 8 to 10 per cent of cadmium be added to Rose's metal, its fusing point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common accompaniment of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these

that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as furnishing a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soap and to some extent in call coloring. It is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of porcelain. The total produce of cadmium is supposed to be about two tons a year — *Cadmium blende*, the mineral greenockite

cadmium-yellow (kad'mi-um-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphureted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a light yellow to a deep orange, and all its tones are very clear and bright. It possesses good body and is permanent to light and air

cadrans (kad'ranz), *n.* [*Prop. pl. of F. cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant, see *quadrant*] In gem-cutting, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut

cadre (kad'r), *n.* [*F.*, a frame, < *L. quadrum*, a square] 1. A skeleton or framework, specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice

To fill the cadres of the army a well trained and organized militia stands always ready
J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 10

A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remains of the first battalions of regiments, while the cadres of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg Erfurt to be reformed there
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV 213

caducary (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [*< L. caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *caducum* (or *caduca bona*), property without a master, neut. of *caducus*, falling, fallen see *caducous*] In old law, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation

caducean (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* [*< caducous* + *-an*] Belonging to or of the nature of the caduceus or wand of Mercury

caduceus (ka-dū'sē-us), *n.* [*L.*, prob. (*d* for *r*) < *Gr. κερκεύων*, Doric *κερκεύων*, -κων, a herald's staff, neut. of *κερκεύς*, of a herald, < *κέρπς*, Doric *κέρπς*, a herald, < *κέρπαιον*, proclaim, announce, tell] In classical myth, the rod or wand borne by Hermes, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the Greek herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with fillets of wool. Later the fillets were changed to serpents, and in the conventional representations familiar at the present day the caduceus is often winged. The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times figures as a symbol of commerce. Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power, the serpents represent wisdom, and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having two serpents enfolded about it, mutually respectful, and joined at the tails. It is a rare bearing



Caduceus

In his hand
He took Caduceus, his snake wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth
And furles rules and Tartar tempereth
Spenser, *Mocho Rulo Tale*, l. 1292

caduciary (ka-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [*A var. of caducary*] 1. In old Roman law, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat, as, *caduciary laws*

The purpose of the caduciary law was to discourage celibacy and encourage fruitful marriage
Encyc. Brit., XX 710

2. In Scots law, not acquired by succession applied to certain rights

caducibranch (ka-dū'si-brang), *a* and *n.* [*< L. caducus*, caducous, + *branchia*, gills] Same as *caducibranchiate*

Caducibranchia (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-a), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata*

Caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang-ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus* see *caducibranchiate*] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are caducous (that is, those which lose the gills on attaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is usually ranked as an order or a suborder, and contains all the salamanders (contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachymenista*)

caducibranchiate (ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt), *a* and *n.* [*< NL caducibranchiatus*, < *L. caducus*, caducous, + *branchia*, gills] 1. *a* Having caducous branchiae or gills, losing the gills on attaining maturity. applied to amphibians such

as the newts, as distinguished from *perennibranchiate* amphibians

II. n One of the *Caducibranchiata*

Also *caducobranch*

caducicorn (ka-dū'si-kōrn), a [*L caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E horn] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), n. [= *F caducit*, < *ML caducita* (t)-s, lapse, forfeiture, lit a falling, < *L caducus*, falling, see *caducous*] 1 A tendency to fall or decay, hence, the period of declining life, senility, feebleness, weakness

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity

Chadwick, Letters, p 390

In a miracle play, the whole life of a saint from the cradle to martyrdom, was displayed in the same piece, the youth, the middle age and the caducity of the eminent personage required to be enacted by three different actors

J D Israeli, *Amn of Lit*, 1 393

2 In *Louisiana law*, lapse, failure to take effect as, the caducity of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date, the caducity of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator

caducous (ka-dū'kus), a [*L caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall, see *cadent*] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically,

(a) In *zool*, falling off, dropping away or shedding, deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc. synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off (b) In bot, dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *deciduous*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower

caduke (ka-dū'k'), a [ME, < *L caducus*, see *caducous*] Caducous, perishing, perishable

The fruit caduke is goodly thus to cure

Fullardus, *Ilustondric* (F 1 8), p 212

cadus (kā'dus), n, pl *cadu* (-di) [*L see cadu*] In *classical antiqu*, a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an arched handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

cadu (kad'v), n See *caddie*

cæca, n Plural of *cæcum*

cæcal, **cecal** (sē'kal), a [*L cæcum* + *-al*] 1 Of or pertaining to the cæcum, of the nature of or resembling a cæcum as, a *cæcal* appendage — 2 Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum, ending blindly, like a cæcum as, the *cæcal* end of a duct

cæcally, **cecally** (sē'kal-i), adv In a cæcal manner, blindly, as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac

In the formula [the *Articulata*] the intestine ends

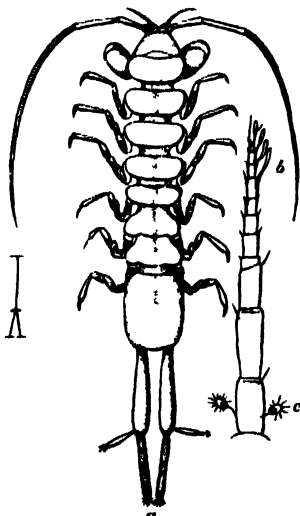
cæcally H A *Nicholson*

cæcid (sē'sid), n A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ*

Cæcidæ (sē'si-dē), n pl [NL, < *Cæcum* + *-ida*] A family of tunicoglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum*. The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes and a short narrow foot. The shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multiapical. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts. It is generally placed near the *Turritidae*. The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected on account of their small size

Cæcidotea (sē'si-dō-tē'ā), n. [NL, < *L cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, q v] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *Cæcidotea stygia* is a species abundant in the Mammoth and other caves in Kentucky. It resembles a depauperate specimen of *Aeoltea*, with longer and slenderer body and limbs, and is referred to the family *Aeolidae*

Cæcigenæ (sē'si-jē-nē), n pl [NL, < *L cæcigenus*, born blind, < *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus*, -born, < *gignere*, bear.] A subdivision of hemipterous insects. Also *Cæcigenia*.



Cæcidotea stygia
a the animal magnified, hair line showing natural size b, inner short antenna, highly magnified, c, pedicellate organisms attached to antenna.

Cæcilia (sē-sil'i-ā), n. [L, a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf *Cæcilus*, the name of a Roman gens, fem *Cæcilia*] 1 The typical genus of the family *Cæciliidae*. *C. lumbricoides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Cæcilia*. — 2

[c] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*, a cæcilian — 3 [NL] In *entom*, same as *Cæcilius*

Cæciliadæ (sē-si-l'i-ā-dē), n. pl. Same as *Cæciliidæ*

Cæciliæ (sē-sil'i-ē), n pl [NL, pl of *Cæcilia*] A group constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ*

cæcilian (sē-sil'i-an), a. and n I. a Of or pertaining to the *Cæciliidæ*

II. n A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæciliidæ*

cæciliid (sē-sil'i-id), n. Same as *cæcilian*

Cæciliidæ (sē-si-l'i-dē), n pl [NL, < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ*] A family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvic or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring like folds of the skin or are naked, their eyes are generally rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebrae are amphicoelous and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum, the ribs are short and very numerous, the tongue is short and fleshy, and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Ophiomorphia*, *Gymnophiona*, *Pseudophidia*, *Apoda*, etc. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America. 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 1 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæciliidæ* attain a length of several feet, they burrow in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter, according to others, upon worms and insect larvae. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cæcididæ* also *Cæciliadæ*, *Cæcididæ*

cæcilioid (sē-sil'i-oid), a and n I. a Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ*

II. n A cæcilian, a cæciliid

Cæcilius (sē-sil'i-us), n [NL (cf *L Cæcilius*, a Roman gens), < *L cæcus*, blind] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidae*. The species are small pale yellowish-green insects, found in gardens. Also *Cæcilia*

cæcitis (sē-sil'is), n [NL, < *cæcum* + *-itis*] In *pathol*, inflammation of the cæcum, typhilitis

cæcity (sē'si-ti), n [*L cæcitas* (t)-s, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind] See *cecity*.

cæcum, **cecum** (sē'kum), n, pl *cæca*, *ceca* (-kā) [*L (see intestinum)*, lit the blind (gut), neut of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind] 1 In *human anat*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the colon, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See cut under *intestine*

2 In *zool*, any cecal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See cuts under *Asterodonta* and *uk bag*. In mammals there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants and herbivorous species generally. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In birds there are usually two cæca, sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous geese, sometimes none. There being no obvious distinction between the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In fishes cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood sucking bats of the genus *Desmodus*

3 [cap.] [NL] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ* — *Cardiac cæcum*. See *cardiac*

cælometer (sē-lom'ō-tēr), n [*L cælum*, cælum, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cæ-lometer*

cænation, n. See *cenation*

Cænogæa (sē-nō-jē'ā), n [NL, < Gr *καίος*, recent, + *γαια*, land] In *zoogeog*, a great division of the earth's land-surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa* so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cænogaa*

Cænogæan (sē-nō-jē'an), a [*Cænogæa* + *-an*] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa*. Also spelled *Cænogæan*

Cænozoic, **Cenozoic** (sē-nō-zō'ik), a [Also written *kaino-*, after the Greek, < Gr *καίος*, new, recent, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol*, containing recent forms of life applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cenozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Neozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, an

cient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Also written *Cainozoic*, *Kainozoic*

The local continental era which began with the Old Red Sandstone and closed with the New Red Marl is later than the New Red Marl and all the *Cenozoic* or Tertiary formations J Croll, *Climate and Time*, p 343.

Caen stone. See *stone*

caer-, car- [W *caer*, wall, fort, castle, city] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England. as, *Caerleon*, *Cardiff*, *Carnarvon*, *Castile*

Cæreba, n See *Cæreba*

Cærebinæ, n pl See *Cærebinæ*

cærimoniarius (sē-rī-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), n; pl *cærimoniarii* (-ī) [NL, < *L cærimonia*, ceremony, see *ceremony*] A master of ceremonies, in the Rom Cath Ch, an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies

cærulet, **cærulean**, etc. See *cerule*, etc

cæruleus morbus (sē-rō'lē-us mōr'bus) [NL.] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis*

Cæsalpinia (sēs-al-pīn'i-ā), n [NL, after Andreus *Cæsalpinus* (1519-1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. They yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the Brazil wood of tropical America (from *C. echinata*, etc.) the sappan wood of India (from *C. Sappan*), and the divi-divi pods and algarovilla of South America (from *C. tinctoria* and *C. beryllifera*). *C. pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges, and the seeds of *C. bonducella* are well known as nicker nuts. The genus is now made to include several old genera, as *Gulandrina*, etc.

Cæsar (sē'zar), n [L *Cæsar*, later written *Caesar*, orig a proper name, afterward equiv to 'emperor', whence Gr *καίσαρ* = Goth *kaisar* = OHG *kaisar*, MHG *kaiser*, G *kaiser* = AS *cæser*, ME *caiser*, *kaiser*, *kaiser* = OS *kæsar*, *kæsar* = OFries. *kaiser*, *kaiser*, NFries *kæsar* = D *kaiser* = Icel *kæsar* = Sw *kejsare* = Dan *kejser* = Turk *kayser* = OPol *czar*, now *car* (pron. tsar) = Russ *царь* (> E *tsar*, *czar*, *czar*, q v), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king'. The origin of *L Cæsar* is uncertain, cf *casius*, bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name, see *casious*] 1 A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne. Hence — 2 A dictator; a conqueror, an emperor; an absolute monarch

And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar Shak., *Rich III*, iv 4

Cæsar (sē'zar), v [*Cæsar*, n] I *intrans* To imitate Cæsar, assume dictatorial or imperial power [Rare]

II. *trans* To make like Cæsar, raise to imperial power [Rare]

Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whilst he hath greater neighbours, he must be Cæsared to a universal monarch Rev T Adams, *Works*, 1 491

Cæsarean, **Cæsarian** (sē-zā-rē-an, -rī-an), a [*L Cæsarianus*, relating to Cæsar, but the obstetric use is prob to be referred to *L cæsus*, pp of *cadere*, cut Cf *cesura*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cæsarean*, *Cæsarian*

Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a Cæsarean faith in himself and his fortunes M C Tyler, *Hist Amer Lit*, 1 196

Cæsarean section or **operation**, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no alternative said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way

Cæsarianism (sē-zā-rī-izm), n [*Cæsar* + *-ism*] Government resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will, imperialism in general

His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial Cæsarianism Lowe, *Bismarck*, II 566

Their charter had introduced the true Napoleonic idea of Cæsarianism into the conduct of municipal affairs; the essential condition to Cæsarianism was the success of the Cæsar. N A Rev., OXX, 174.

Cassarize (sə'sā-rī-zə), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *Cassarized*, ppr. *Cassarizing* [*< Caesar + -ize.*] To rule as a Caesar; tyrannize; play the Caesar

Cassaropapism (sə'sā-rī-pā-pī-zəm), *n.* [*< L. Caesar, Caesar, emperor, + ML. papa, pope, + -ism.*] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters

Luther never acknowledged *Cassaropapism* or Erastianism as a principle and as a right *Encyc. Brit.*, XV 80

caesious (sə'si-uz), *a.* [*< L. caesus, bluish-gray*] Lavender-colored, pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray

caesium (sə'si-um), *n.* [NL, neut. of *L. caesus, bluish-gray*.] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.9 A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. It has never been isolated, and is only known in combination. It is a strong base belonging, with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Caesium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite of Hebronn, Maine. The oxalate and nitrate of caesium are used in medicine

caespitose, caespitously. See *caespitose, caespitously*.

caespitous (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *caespitose*

caestus, n. See *caestus*².

cesura, cesural, etc. See *cesura, cesural, etc.*

cafasi, n. [*F. cafas* (Cotgrave)] A kind of coarse taffeta

café (ka-fā'), *n.* [*F. coffee, a coffee-house, = E. coffee, q v*] 1 Coffee.—2 A coffee-house, a restaurant

I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee houses *Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith*

Café chantant (ka-fā-shān'tōn), *n.* In France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with music, singing, etc., and served with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert*

Café noir (ka-fā-nwōr), *n.* Black coffee, a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal

cafecillo (kā-fā-sē'l-yō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a species of *Citharexylum*, a verbenaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate

caffeine (kaf'ē-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffein*] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee *De Colange*

cafetal, cafetale (kaf'ē-tal, kaf-ē-tā'le), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *cafetal*), *< cafe = E. coffee.*] A coffee-plantation [Tropical America]

caff (kaf), *n.* A Scotch form of *chaff*

caffat (kaf'ā), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century

caffic (ka-fē'ik or kaf'ē-ik), *a.* [*< caffea + -ic*] Of or pertaining to coffee **Caffic acid**, a vegetable acid (C₉H₈O₄) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetanum acid* and *chlorogenic acid*

caffin, caffeine (ka-fē'in or kaf'ē-in), *n.* [= *F. caffeine*, *< NL. caffeine, coffee, + -in*, *-ine*²] An alkaloid, C₈H₁₀N₄O₂, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. (Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.2 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffin and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and the stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is similar to but not identical with the thein found in tea, the guaranin of *Paulina sorbitu*, and the alkaloid of *Ilex Paraguariensis*. Also written *caffein*, *caffine*

caffenic (kaf'ē-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffin as, a *caffenic* headache

caffinism (ka-fē'in-izm), *n.* [*< caffin + -ism*] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffeine. It is marked by dyspnea, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits

caffism (ka-fē'izm), *n.* Same as *caffinism*

caffone (ka-fē'ōn or kaf'ē-ōn), *n.* [*< NL. caffoa, coffee, + -one*] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water

Caffer, n. See *Kafir*

Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn. See *Kafir-bread, -corn*

caffetannic (kaf-ē-tan'ik), *a.* [*< NL. caffea + E. tannic.*] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid.** Same as *caffeo acid* (which see, under *caffeo*)

caffia, n. See *caffia*

Caffarian, a. and n. See *Kaffarian*

Caffre, n. and a. See *Kafir*

cafflah, n. See *caffia*

caffiso (ka-fis'ō), *n.* [It. *caffiso* = Sp. Pg. *cahis* (ML. *caffium, caffia*), a measure (see def.), *< Ar. qafis.*] A unit of capacity in use in the

Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *caffa* (which see). As a dry measure it contains in Morocco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 528.6 liters. There is also a *caffiso* in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 495.9 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9½ bushels (326.7 liters). In Valencia there is a *caffiso* of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 6½ United States (old wine) gallons, or 4½ imperial gallons. In Messina it is 2½ United States gallons, in other parts of Sicily, 3 gallons. In Palermo, by a *caffiso* of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms

caffz, n. See *caffz* and *caffz*

caffoyt, n. [*Cf. caffz.*] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings *Fauholt*

caffs, n. See *caffs*

caffan, kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* [A1 *qaf-tān, qaf-tān*, *< Turk. qaf-tān*] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it

cag (kag), *n. A dialectal variant of *kag**

cage (kā), *n.* [*< ME. cage, < OF. cage (F. cage), also cave, cave, = Sp. Pg. gavia = It. gabbia, gabbia, dial. cabbia, = OHG. cherna, MHG. kery, G. kafe, kafeh, kaffg, a cage, < ML. "cava, L. cavea, a hollow place, den, cave, cage" see cave, n., which is a doublet of cage*] 1 A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of osiers, wires, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength

It happens with it [wedlock] as with *cage* the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out *Florio*

2 A prison or place of confinement for malefactors, a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind (a) In *carp*, an outer work of timber enclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a windmill or of a shaft case. (b) In *mach*, a framework to confine a ball valve within a certain range of motion. (c) A wire guard placed in front of an education opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (d) In *mining*, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron on which men are lowered and raised to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (e) *Navit*, an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the time during which it burns

4 A cup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5 The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6 A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating

cage (kā), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging* [*< cage, n.*] 1. To confine in a cage, shut up or confine as, "*caged* nightingales," *Shak*, T. of the S., Ind., II, 1.—2 To make like a cage or place of confinement as, "*the caged* cloister," *Shak*, Lover's Complaint, l. 249

cage-bird (kā'j-bērd), *n.* A cageling

cage-guides (kā'j-gīdz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides*

cageling (kā'j-līng), *n.* [*< cage + -ling*¹] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird

And as the *cageling* newly flown returns,
The seeming injured, simple hearted thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*

cage-seat (kā'j-sēt), *n.* In *mining*, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon its coming to rest

cage-shuts (kā'j-shuts), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "*caging*" [*Scotch*]

caging (kā'j-ŋg), *n.* [*< cage, n., 3 (d), + -ing*¹] In *coal-mining*, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage *Gresley* [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

cagmag (kag'mag), *n.* [E dial., origin obscure.] 1. A tough old goose.—2 Unwholesome or loathsome meat, offal.—3 An inferior kind of sheep. *Hallwell* [Vulgar]

Cagot (ka-gō'), *n.* [*F. = Pr. Cagot, ML. Cagotus*; origin uncertain.] One of an outcast

race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long proscribed, and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved

cahier (ka-iā'), *n.* [*F. earlier cayer, quayer* (Cotgrave), *< OF. quayer, > E. quire*², q v] 1. In *bookbinding*, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. The word is practically obsolete except among law copyists, section being the term in use among printers and binders in America, and *gatherings* in Great Britain. 2 A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial

cahinca-root (ka-hing'kū-rūt), *n.* The root of *Chiococca uremosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species. It has been used as a diuretic. Also *caimca-root*

cahincic (ka-hin'sik), *a.* [*< cahinca (-root) + -ic*] Pertaining to or derived from *cahinca-root*. Also *cavenc*—**Cahincic acid**, C₄₀H₄₀O₁₈, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from *cahinca-root*

cahiz (Sp. pron. kā-ēth'), *n.* [Sp., also *cahiz*; see *cahizo*] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *cahiz*. *Quelco* states its capacity to be exactly 600 liters (18½ United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marcellis in 1880 made it 657.6 liters, or 18½ United States bushels. This refers to the *cahiz* of Castile, also employed in the *cahiz* of Lima (18½ U.S. bushels formerly in use in Madrid) contains 18.9 bushels (660 liters). Different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.8 bushels (241.2 liters). The *cahiz* of Bogotá contains 7.4 bushels (259.2 liters), that of Valencia 6.8 bushels (240.1 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180.4 liters).

cahizada (Sp. pron. kā-ē-thū'da), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre

cahoot (ka-hūt'), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of *F. cohorte*, a company, gang; see *cohort*] Company or partnership as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett*. [Southern and western U. S.]

caic, n. See *caique*¹

caill (kā), *n.* [E dial., also written *kaile* (and *keel*, after equiv. *F. quille*), *< D. kegel = OHG. chiqui, kegi, MHG. G. kegel = Sw. kagla = Dan. kegle, nnepin, skittle, cone*] A ninepin, in the plural, the game of ninepins

Exchange all way on the company,
Cauter, carding and has rdy,
And alle unthirfty play's *Rel. Ant.*, II 224

call², *v.* See *cales*²

calcedra (kāl-sēd'rā), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambian, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joiners' work and inlaying, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic

caillette (kā-lēt'), *F. pron. ka-yot'*, *n.* [*F. < caillet, curdle*] The abomasum, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants

caillach (kāl'yach), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman, cf. *caile*, a vulgar girl, a hussy] An old woman [Highland Scotch]

Give something to the Highland *caillach* that shall cry
the coronach loudest *Scott, Waverley*, xiii

caillon (ka-yō'), *n.*, pl. *cailloux* (-yōz') [*F.*] In *her*, a flint

cailloutage (ka-yō-tāzh'), *n.* [*F. < caillon, a flint*] Fine pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay

calmac, calmacam, calmacan, n. See *kama-kam*

Calman (kā'man), *n.* [NL. see *cayman*] 1 A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridae*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trigonatus*, the caymans.—2 [*l c*] A cayman

Cain-and-Abel (kā'n-and-ā'bēl), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers

cainca-root (ka-ing'kū-rūt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root*

caincic (kā-in'sik), *a.* Same as *cahincic*

cain-colored (kā'n-kul'ord), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair, which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Varee*). A word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

No, forsooth, he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard, a *cain* coloured beard

Shak, M. W. of W., I. 4.

caingel, *n.* [E dial Cf *caingy*] A crabbed fellow [North Eng]

caing-whale, *n.* See *caing-whale*

caingy, *a* [E dial, also *cangy*] Crabbed; peevish [North Eng]

Cainite (kän'it), *n* and *a* [Cf *Cain* + *-ite*²] *I n* 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the first-born of Adam, according to the account in Genesis — 2 A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demurge of the Gnostic system, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demurge.

II. *a* Of the race of Cain

The principal seat of the *Cainite* or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Dawson Orig. of World*, p. 256

cainito (ki-nō'tō), *n* The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple*

Cainozoic (ki-nō-zō'ik), *a* See *Cainozoic*

calique (kū-ék'), *n* [= Sp *calique* = Pg *calique* = It *calico*, < F *calique*, < Turk *qayik*] 1 A



Calique

long narrow boat used on the Bosphorus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

The prow of the *calique* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus and into the Golden Horn.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 322

2 A Levantine vessel of larger size

Also spelled *caic*

calique (kī'ka), *n* [S Amer] A South American parrot of the genus *Calica* or *Desopticus* (which see) *P. L. Selater*

cairt, *r* [ME *cairen*, *cairen*, *lairen*, *kayren*, *go*, appar < Icel *keyra* (= Sw *kora* = Dan. *kjore*), drive, urge. A diff word from the equiv *char*, *go*] *I. intrans* To go

I am come hither a venturous Knight,

And kayred thurrow countrie farr

Percy Folio MS., Mors Plowman, Notes, p. 5

Cal as! Cal as! car yow not home,

No turne neur to Troy, for tene that may falle

Destruction of Troy (L. E. T. S.), I 4501

We may *kayre* til hys counte, the kyngdome of hevne,

Whene our saules schalle parte and sundry fra the body

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I 6

Better wol he spyng and higher *caire*

Wel rare yf he be plantid forth growe

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143

II. *trans* To carry

The candlestick bi a cost watz *caired* thider sone

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II 1478

Ca ira (sä 6-ä') [F, 'it [the Revolution] will go on' *ca*, contr. of *cela*, that (< *ce*, this, + *là*, there), *ira*, 3d pers sing fut (associated with *aller*, go see *alley*), < L *ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! *ca ira*, *ca ira*, *ca ira*," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of this phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original words (afterward much changed) were by Ladré, a street singer, and the music was a popular dance tune of the time composed by Bécourt, a drummer of the Grand Opéra.

caird (kärd), *n* [Cf Gael *Ir ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker, a tramp; a vagrant, a gipsy. [Scotch]

Cairene (ki-rēn'), *a* and *n* [Cf *Carro*, < Ar *El-Kähira*, the Victorious, + *-ene*] *I. a* Of or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Cairo

The people of Suex are a finer and a fairer race than the *Cairenes*

R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 118

Cairina (kä-rī'nä), *n* [NL (Fleming, 1822), supposed to be from *Carro* in Egypt, though (like *turkey*, similarly misnamed) the bird is a native of America. It is also called, by another error, *muscovy*.] A genus of ducks, containing the muscovy or musk-duck, *Cairina moschata*, a native of Central and South America, now found everywhere in domestication

cairn (kärn), *n* [Esp *Se*, < Gael *cairn* (gen *cairn*) = Ir W Manx *Coru Bret cairn*, a pile, esp. of stones. Cf Gael *cairn*, Ir *carraig*, W. *carnu*, pile up, heap.] A heap of stones, espe-

cially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow*.

Cairns for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. *Kane, See Grinn Exp*, II 277

cairned (kärd), *a* [Cf *cairn* + *-ed*²] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns

In the noon of mist and driving rain,
When the lake whiten d and the pine wood roar d,
And the *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow

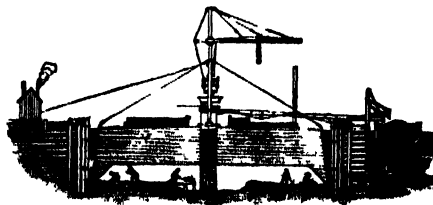
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivion

cairn-gorm (kärn'gōrm), *n* [So called from the *Cairngorm* mountain in Scotland, < (Gael *cairn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairn-gorm stone* and *smoky quartz*

cairn-tangle, *cairn-tangle* (kärn'-, kärn'tang'-gl), *n* A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. See *Laminaria* [Scotch]

cairny (kärn'), *a* [Cf *cairn* + *-y*¹] Abounding with cairns

caisson (kä'son), *n* [F, aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case see *caix*²] 1 *Milit* (a) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which he has gained possession. (b) An ammunition-wagon; also, an ammunition-chest — 2. In *arch*, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of Roman or Renaissance architecture, etc., a coffer, a lacunar. See *cut* under *coffer* — 3. In *civil engin* (a) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (b) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated, especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock*.) (c) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc. The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and anchored directly over the bed, which has been leveled or piled to receive it. The masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built hollow, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson,



Caisson of the East River Suspension bridge, New York

driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the caisson may be removed. The latter gradually sinks under the weight of the superstructure and the removal of the loose soil below, until a firm foundation is reached, when the whole interior of it is filled with concrete. The caissons beneath the towers of the East River suspension bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, are of this description. The *pneumatic caisson* is an inverted air tight box, into which air is forced under a pressure sufficient to expel the water, thus leaving a space in which men can work to loosen the soil as the caisson descends. The principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers or land shafts. Sometimes written *caisson*

caisson-disease (kä'son-dī-zēz'), *n* A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

caisson (kä'son'), *n*. Same as *caisson*, more especially in sense 3.

Caithness flags. See *flag*⁴.

cattiff (kä'tif), *a*, and *n*. [Cf ME *cattif*, *cattif*, a captive, a miserable wretch, < OF *cattif*, also *chattif*, a captive, a wretched man, F. *chattif*, mean, vile, = Pr *cattus*, *cattus* = OCat. *cattus* = OSp *cattivo*, Sp. *cattivo*, a captive, = Pg. *cattivo*, a captive, = It. *cattivo*, < L. *cattivus*, captive: see *captive*.] *I. a* 1. Captive.

Myn name is looth, a *cattif* kynge of Oroanye, and of leonoys, to whom nothings doth falle but mychel ne not hath don longe tyme

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III 477

2. Wretched; miserable.

I am so *cattif* and so thral

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 604

3. Servile, base; ignoble; cowardly.

He keuered hym with his counsaill of *cattif* wyrdes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II 1006

With that he crauld out of his nest,

Forth creeping on his *cattif* hands and thies

Spenser, F. Q. II III 35.

Wherein were handit earls and *cattif* knyghts.

Tennyson, Geraint

II. *n*. 1. A captive, a prisoner, a slave

Stokked in prison,

Cattif to cruel kynge Agamemnon

Chaucer, Troilus, III 382.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *cattif* and slave

Holland

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean

Like *cattif* vill that for misdeed

Rides with his face to rump of steed

S. Butler, Hudibras, I III 349

Striking great blows

At *cattifs* and at wrongers of the world

Tennyson, Geraint

cattiffy, *adv* Knavishly, servilely; basely

cattiffesee, *n* [ME, also *cattiffe*, *cattiffesee*, < OF. *cattiffesee*, < L. *cattiffesee* (t-s), captivity see *captive*]

The state of being a captive, captivity

He that hadeth into *cattiffesee*, schall go into *cattiffesee*

Wychy, Rev XIII 10

cattivet, *a* and *n* An obsolete form of *cattif*.

cattiveness, *n* [ME, also *cattiffesee*, < *cattif*, *cattive*, + *-ness*] 1 Captivity, slavery, misery

— 2 Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct

It is a strange *cattiveness* and baseness of disposition

men, so furiously and unsatiably to run after perishing and uncertain int'rests.

Jer Taylor, Works (4d 1836), I 77

Cajanus (ka-jä'nus), *n* [NL, < *cajang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, one species of which, *C. Indicus*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub from 8 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *cajan*, *puceon pea*, *Angola pea*, *Congo pea*, etc.

cajoput (ka-jō'pūt), *n*. [Cf Malay *kayū*, tree, + *putih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands, *Melaleuca cajuput* or *minor*, a variety of *M. Leucadendron* or a distinct species, with lanceolate aromatic leaves and odorless flowers in spikes. Also written *cajuput* — Oil of *cajoput*, or *cajuput-oil*, an oil distilled from the leaves of the *cajoput*, of a green color and a penetrating odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic

cajole (ka-jōl'), *v t*, pret. and pp *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling* [Cf F *cajoler*, coax, wheedle, < OF *cajoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, < *cage*, a cage see *cage*] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle, coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments

By Burnet, Hist. Ref, an 1522

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance

Macaulay

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajoled* out of their faith.

Tucknor, Span Lit, II 228.

cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), *n* [Cf *cajole* + *-ment*] Cajolery. *Coleridge* [Rare.]

cajoler (ka-jō'lér), *n*. One who cajoles, a wheedler

cajolery (ka-jō'lér-i), *n*; pl *cajoleries* (-iz) [Cf F. *cajolerie*, < *cajoler*, *cajole*] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed

Burke, To R. Burke

cajon (Sp pron kä-hōn'), *n*. [Sp., prop a large chest, aug. of *caya*, chest. Cf. *caisson*, *caisson*.] A Chilean weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois

cajote (kä-hō'tä), *n*. Same as *coyote*.

cajuput (kaj'ù-pùt), *n*. See *cajuput*.
cajuputene (kaj'ù-pù-tén'), *n*. The chief constituent of cajuput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *caputene*.
cake¹ (kāk), *n*. [*< ME cake, < Icel kaka = Sw. kaka = Dan. kage, a cake, akin to D. koeke, a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. koeke (> E. cooky, q. v.), = LG. koke = OHG. chuochu, MHG. kuoche, G. kuchen, a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. coquere, E. cook¹.*] 1 A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough, a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex xii. 39

Specifically—2 A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a flat or thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A cake that seemed mosaic work in spices.

T. B. Aldrich, *The Lunch*

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' Cakes, and brither Scots.

Burns, *Captain Grose*

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle, a pancake or griddle-cake as, buckwheat cakes—5 Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much cake or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Ansted, Channel Islands, p. 467*

6. Something made or concreted in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended as, a cake of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.

Dryden

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in cakes, often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying clay into which water had sunk.

R. F. Burton, *El Medinah, p. 354*

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed, one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough. But I'll in among the rest,

Out of hope of all—but my share of the feast.

Shak., *T. of the 4, v. 1*

Steward 'your cake is dough as well as mine.

B. Jonson, *Com. in Altered, v. 4*

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*.
cake¹ (kāk), *v*, pret and pp *caked*, ppr *caking* [*< cake¹, n*] 1. *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass—**Caking gunpowder**, the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To congregate or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that caked within.

Addison

cake² (kāk), *v* *t*, pret and pp *caked*, ppr *caking* [*E dial. see cackle.*] To cackle, as geese. [North Eng.]

cake-alum (kāk'al-um), *n*. Sulphate of alumina containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum*.

cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n*. [*< ME. cakebreed, < cake + breed, bread*] Fine white bread, manchet.

Then to returne to the new Maiores house, there to take cakebrede and wyne. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418*

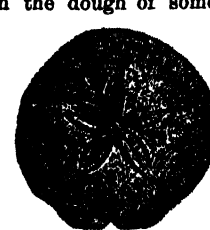
His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down the country with him to beg puddings and cake bread of his tenants.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair, 1*

cake-copper (kāk'kop'ér), *n*. One of the furnaces in which copper is sent to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 12½ wide, and 1½ thick, and weighs about 1½ hundredweight.

cake-lake (kāk'lāk), *n*. A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake*.

cake-steamer (kāk'stē'mér), *n*. A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.



Cake urchin (*Echinarachne parma*)

cake-urchin (kāk'ér'-chin), *n*. A flat sea-urchin, a sand-dollar; a clypeastrid, as one of the genus *Echinarachne* or *Mellita*. *Mellita quinquefora* and *Echinarachne parma* are common United States cake-urchins.

cal (kal), *n*. [Corn.] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite. It is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quanti-

ties of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with tin ore.

Cal. An abbreviation of *California*.

calaba (kal'a-bā), *n*. [A native name.] See *Calophyllum*.

calabari, *n*. Same as *calaber*.

Calabar bean. See *bean*.

calabarin, **calabarine** (kal-a-bār'm), *n*. [*< Calabar (bean) + -in², -ine², NL calabarina.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harnock and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

calabar-skin (kal'a-bār-skin), *n*. The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

calabash (kal'a-bash), *n*. [Prob., through *F. calabasse*, *< Pg. calabaga*, also *cabaça*, = *Sp. calabaza* = *Cat. carabassa*, a gourd, a calabash, *< Ar. qar'*, a gourd, + *yābas*, *aybas*, dry. Cf. *carapace*, *carapaz*, of same origin.] 1 A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury.

2 A gourd of any kind used in the same way. Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping away the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.



Calabashes

She had an ornamented calabash to hold her castor oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 139*

3 A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria vulgaris*—4 A name given to the red cap or turban of Tunis. See *turban* and *jez*—**Sweet calabash**, the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Pasiphora maliformis*.

calabash-tree (kal'a-bash-trē), *n*. 1 A name given to the *Crescentia Cujete*, a bignonaceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cuarbitina*—2 A name given to the baobab of Africa, *Adansonia digitata*. See *baobab*.

calabazilla (kal'a-bā-sel'yā), *n*. [Mex. Sp. (= *Sp. calabazilla*, a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of *calabaza*, a gourd. See *calabash*.] In southern California, the *Cucurbita perennis*, a native species of squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

calabert, *n*. [*< ME. calabro*, also *calabert, calabere, < L. Calabria, Calabria*] The fur of a small animal of about the size of a squirrel, bred for the most part in High Germany. *E. Phillips*. [The fur, which was of a gray color, was exported from Calabria, hence the name.]

His cloak of calabre. *Piers Plowman (C), ix. 203*

(costly grey amies of calabre. *Sp. Bal.*)

calabooso (kal-a-bos'), *n*. [*< Sp. calaboza = Pg. calabouço*, a dungeon, prob. *< Ar. qa'a*, a castle, + *būs*, hidden.] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

calabresella (kal'a-bra-sel'ā), *n*. [Origin unknown.] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10-, 9-, and 8-spots being discarded. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

calabre¹, *n*. See *calaber*.

calabre², *n*. [*F., < ML. calabra*] A military engine used during the middle ages, a variety of the perrier.

calabreret, *n*. See *calaber*.

Calabrian (ka-lā'bri-an), *a* and *n*. [*< L. Calabria, Calabria, < Calaber, a Calabrian, one of the Calabris from whom ancient Calabria took its name.*] 1. *a*. Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks Messapia or Iapygia) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy, the latter is the southwestern one (anciently Brutium).

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

calabur-tree (kal'a-bér-trē), *n*. The *Muntingia calabura*, a tilaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

calabusst, *n*. [Origin uncertain, perhaps a var. of *calabace* for *calabash*, a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of *harquibuso* and *blundibuss*.] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. *E. D.*

calade (ka-lād' or -lud'), *n*. [*F., < It. calata*, a descent, *< calare*, fall, = *F. caler*, lower, = *Sp. calar*, penetrate, pierce, let down, = *Pg. calar*, penetrate, lower, conceal, *< ML. calare*, let down, descend, *< L. calare*, let down, slacken, *< Gr. χαλᾶν*, let down, slacken.] A slope in a manège-ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

Caladium (ka-lā'di-um), *n*. [*NL, < kalē, a native name for the edible rhizome*] A genus of tuberous-rooted acaulescent plants, natural order *Araceae*, with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color. They are natives of tropical America. About a dozen species are known, though, owing to their great variability, a very much larger number have been described. They are favorite foliage plants, and many forms are found in cultivation.

caladriet, *n*. [*ME. (= Sp. caladre, var. of calandria, a lark) see calandria, calendr².*] A bird, probably a kind of lark.

A cormorant and a caladrie. *Wyclif, Dent. xiv. 18*

Calenas, *n*. See *Calanus*.

calasite (kal'a-sit), *n*. [*< L. callas (cf. Gr. καλᾶς or καλαῖς, a sea-green precious stone) + -ite²*] A name given to the turquoise.

Calamagrostis (kal'a-ma-gros'tis), *n*. [*NL, < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed (see calamus), + ἀγρός, a kind of grass (see agrostis)*] A small genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe and Asia, the reed bent-grasses. The American species that have been referred to it are now placed in *Dryocallis*.

calamanco (kal-a-mang'kō), *n*. [= *D. kalamink* = *G. kalmark, kalmany*, *< Sp. calamaco* = *F. calamande, calamande*, *< ML. calamaneus, calamacus, calamaneus*, transpositions of *camelaucum*, *< Gr. καμελαυκόν*, a head-covering (see *camelaucum*)] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *calimanco*, *calimanco*.

A mourning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a calamanco one, with great flowers. *Louisa, Hyperion, 17*

calamander-wood (kal-a-man'dér-wud), *n*. [Supposed to be a corruption of *Cormandel wood*.] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Thiospyros quasita*, natural order *Ebenaceae*, a large tree of Ceylon. It is very useful wood for ornamental cabinet work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

calamar (kal'a-mār), *n*. Same as *calamary*.
Calamaria (kal-a-mā'ri-ā), *n*. [*NL. Cf. calamary*] 1 The typical genus of serpents of the family *Calamariidae*, having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example—2 A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore, 1878*

calamarian (kal-a-mā'ri-an), *n*. A snake of the genus *Calamaria* or family *Calamariidae*.

Calamariidæ (kal-a-mā'ri-idē), *n* *pl*. [*NL, < Calamaria + -idæ*] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria*, and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and grubs. They are now generally associated in the same family with the *Colubridæ*.

calamarioid (kal-a-mā'ri-oid), *a*. [*< Calamaria + -oid*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Calamariidae*.

calamarius (kal-a-mā'ri-us), *a*. [*< L. calamarius* taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, *< calamus*, a reed. Cf. *calumary*] Reed-like, applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

calamaroid (kal'a-ma-roid), *a*. A less correct form of *calamarioid*.

Eight out of ten Calamaroid genera are peculiar to this fauna. *Günther, Encyc. Brit., XX. 408*

calamary (kal'a-mā-ri), *n*, *pl* *calamaries* (-rīz) [Formerly also *calamarie* and *calamar*, = *F. calmar, calamar*, *calamar* = *Sp. calamar*, also *calamarito*, inkfish calamary, = *Pg. calamar*, inkfish, = *It. calamajo*, inkfish, calamary, inkstand, = *G. kalmar*, inkstand, = *NGr. καλαμάρη*, inkstand, *καλαμάρη θαλάσσιον*, inkfish, *< NL. calamarius*, a particular use (pen-case, inkstand,

inkfish) of *L. calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, < *calamus*, a reed, a pen see *calamus*.] 1. A cuttlefish, a decapod or decapodous cephalopod of the order *Idibranchiata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have two sacs called ink bags, from which they discharge, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid which conceals them from sight. The species are found in most seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. Also called *myud*, *sea-sleeve*, *preke*, *cuttle fish*, *inkfish*, and *penfish*.

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calambar*.

calambac (kal'am-bak), *n*. [= *F. calambac*, < *Sp. calambac* = *Pg. calamba*, < *Pers. kalambak*, a fragrant wood of *Culambour*] Same as *agalochum*.

calambar, *n*. Same as *calamary calambour* (kal'am-bor), *n*. [*F. calambour*, *calambour*, -*bour*, etc., appar. perverted forms, earlier *calambuqu*, < *Sp. calambuco* = *Pg. calambuco*, also (after *F. calambour*) *calambuco*, prob. from same source as *calambar*, and partly identified with it.] A species of *agalochum* or eaglewood, of a dusky or mottled color and light, friable texture, but not very fragrant. It is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

calambuco (kal-am-bū'kō), *n*. Same as *calambour*.

calami, *n*. Plural of *calamus calamiferous* (kal-a-mif'e-rus), *a*. [*L. calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = *E. bear*] Producing reeds or reedy plants, reedy.

calamin, *calamine* (kal'a-min), *n*. [*F. calamine* = *Sp. calamina* = *MHG. kalemīn*, < *kal-mey*, now *galmei*, < *ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. calama* see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It occurs in crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence the synonym *hemimorphite*), in crystalline groups with botryoidal surface, and also massive, the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It is often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with smithsonite (also called *calamina*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color in glazed pottery.

calamint (kal'a-mint), *n*. [*ME. calamint* = *F. calamint* = *Sp. calaminta* = *Pg. calaminta* = *It. calaminta*, < *ML. calaminta* (*calaminthum*, -*menta*, -*mentum*, etc., *calominta*, etc.), < *L. calaminta*, < *Gr. kalaminthē*, also *kalāmynthos*, a kind of mint, < *kala-*, perhaps for *kalo-* for *kalos*, beautiful, + *μινθα*, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Calamintha*.

Calamintha (kal'a-min'thā), *n*. [*NL. ML.*, < *L. calamintha* see *calamint*.] A genus of labiate strongly fragrant herbs or undershrubs, of the northern temperate zone. The common European species are used in making herb teas. There are about 40 species, including the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), the wood calamint (*C. sylvatica*), the lesser calamint (*C. Nepeta*) the field or stone basil or horse thyme (*C. Clinopodium*), and the basil thyme (*C. Acanthos*).

calamist (kal'a-mist), *n*. [*L. calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper, one who plays on a reed or pipe. Blount.

calamistra, *n*. Plural of *calamistrum calamistral* (kal'a-mis'tral), *a*. [*Calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of calamistra.

calamistrat (kal'a-mis'trāt), *v t*. [*L. calamistratus*, pp. of **calamistrare*, curl, as the hair, < *calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. [*otgrave*, Burton]

calamistrat (kal'a-mis-trā'shon), *n*. [*Calamistrat*.] The act of curling the hair. [Rare.]

Calamistrations, ointments, &c., will make the vilest dowdy otherwise a goddess. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 470.

calamistrum (kal'a-mis'trum), *n*; pl. *calamistras* (-trā). [*NL.*, a special use of *L. calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair (see *calamistrat*), < *calamus*, a reed. see *calamus*.] One of the curved movable spines forming a double row on the upper surface of the sixth or penultimate joint of the posterior legs of certain spiders. The calamistra are used to curl and bind the lines of silk issuing from the spinnerets, forming a filmy web peculiar to the species possessing these organs.



Calamary Gladius or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*)

The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and curling, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinnerets. *Encyc. Brit.*, II 292.

calamite (kal'a-mit), *n*. [*NL. Calamites*, *q v*] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

Calamites (kal'a-mi'tēs), *n*. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλαμιτις*, reed-like, < *κάλαμος*, *L. calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, of which the structure is complicated and obscure, but which are generally admitted to be allied to the recent *Equisetacea* or horsetails; the calamites. Whether *Calamites* should be considered as being a peculiar form of *Equisetacea*, or as constituting a distinct but allied order, has not yet been fully established. The calamites are considered to have been cryptogamic plants, but their relations to living cryptogams are peculiar, and especially exceptional in their complex structure and the exogenous growth of the woody cylinder. The foliage of the calamites was verticillate, and it is thought by some that *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, and even *Sphenophyllum*, with their whorled leaves, represent the leaf bearing branches of calamites, although this has not been actually proved by discovery of the leaves attached to the stems. The calamites are among the commonest and most characteristic fossil plants of the coal measures.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a*. [*F. calamiteux*, < *L. calamitosus*, < *calamita* (-*is*, calamity see *calamity*.] 1. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress, wretched.

Ten thousands of calamitous persons. South, *Works*, VII xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune, bringing or resulting from calamity, making wretched, distressing or distressful as a calamitous event, "that calamitous prison," Milton, *S. A.*, I 1480, "this sad and calamitous condition." South.

But, even admitting the calamitous necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure—it cannot be without sadness unspeakable—that the Christian soul surveys its fiendish encounters. Sumner, *Orations*, I 173.

calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv*. In a calamitous manner, in a manner to produce great distress.

calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n*. The quality of bringing calamity or misery, deep distress, wretchedness; misery.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n*, pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [*F. calamité* = *Pr. calamitat* = *Sp. calamidad* = *It. calamita*, < *L. calamita* (-*is*, loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, ruin, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed, root uncertain.) Any great misfortune or cause of misery, in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person, misfortune, distress, adversity.

Affliction is enamoured of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. Shak., *R. and J.*, III 3.

Calamity is man's true touchstone. Beau and Pl., *Triumph of Honour*, I 1.

The deliberations of calamity are rarely wise. Burke.
"Tis sorrow builds the shining ladder up,
Whose golden rounds are our calamities. Lowell, *Death of a Friend's Child*.

= *Syn.* Disaster, Catastrophe, &c. (see *misfortune*), hard ship, adversity, affliction, blow, stroke.

Calamodendron (kal'a-mō-dē'n-dron), *n*. [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A fossil plant belonging to the coal-measures, and formerly held to be a gymnospermous exogen, but now believed to be a calamite retaining its structure and especially its exogenous vascular zone. See *Calamites*.

Calamodyta (kal'a-mō-dī'ta), *n*. [*NL.* (Meyer, 1815), < *Gr. κάλαμοδιτης*, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, < *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *διτης*, diver, < *διωμι*, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinae* a synonym of *Acrocephalus*. The typical species is *Acrocephalus aquaticus*. Also called *Calamoherde*.

Calamodytinae (kal'a-mō-dī'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Calamodyta* + *-inae*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1860), a subfamily of small, denticrostral, oscine passerine birds, of his family *Luscinidae*, the reed-warblers, the warblers of the acrocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. Sundry genera are *Acrocephalus* (of which *Calamodyta*, *Calamoherde*, and *Calamodius* are mere synonyms), *Luscinella*, *Luscinola*, and *Cettia*.

calamodytine (kal'a-mō-dī'tin), *a*. Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinae*, acrocephaline.

Calamoherde (kal'a-mō-hēr'pē), *n*. [*NL.* (Boie, 1822), irreg. < *Gr. κάλαμος*, reed, + *έρπειν*, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

Calamospiza (kal'a-mō-spi'zā), *n*. [*NL.* (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, + *ορνίθα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, < *ορνίς*, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of fringilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male



Lark bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*)

of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like the skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are markedly distinct in coloration.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n*, pl. *calami* (-mī). [*In ME.* (Wychif) *calamy*, < *L. calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = *Ar. qalam* (> *Turk. qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, cane, etc., = *Skt. kalamas* = *L. culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = *AS. healm*, *E. helm*, *haulm*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (*Ex. xxx. 23*, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schenanthus*, the sweet-flag.

Another goblet! quick! and stir
Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh
And calamus the rein! Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, III.

3. [*cap*.] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong reversed thorns, by means of which they often climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when removed leave a slender jointed polished cane, in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are extensively used in bridge making, for the ropes and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the ratan canes of commerce, used in large quantities for the caning of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scapanum*, furnishes the Malacca canes used for walking sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's blood.

4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pugillaris*, and *stula*.

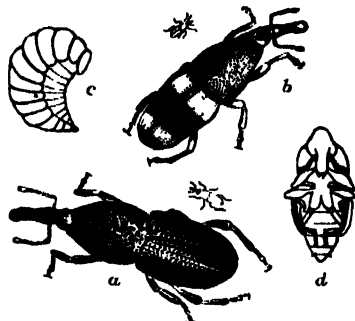
5. In music, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In ornith., the hard, horny, hollow, and more or less transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather, the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather inserted in the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*.—7. An ancient Greek measure of length of 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging funicular graciles, the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

calanchi (ka-lan'chi), *n*. A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or 2½ grains Troy.

calando (ka-lan'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *calare*, decrease. see *calade*.] In music, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

calandra (ka-lan'drā), *n*. [*NL.*; cf. *E. calender* (ME. *chalaundre*, also *caladrie*), < *F. calandra* = *Pr. calandra* = *Sp. calandra* = *Pg. calandra* = *It. calandra* = *MHG. galander* (ML. *calandra*, *calandra*, *calandria*, *calandria*, also *caladrus*, *caladrus*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandrus*, a weevil), < *Gr. κάλανδρος* (also *χάλανδρος*, NGr. *χάλανδρα*), a kind of lark.] 1. In ornith.: (a) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern

Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (b) [cap] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina* (c) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus* — 2 [cap] In entom., a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridae*. Some of the minute species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous and among them are the well known



a, corn weevil (*Calandra granaria*) b, rice weevil (*Calandra oryzae*) c, larva d, pupa (Small figures show natural sizes)

corn weevil *C. granaria* (Linnaeus) and the rice weevil, *C. oryzae*. The grain weevil, which destroys palm trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarius* and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. maculata*, destroys also the sugar canes of the West Indies.

calandrelle (kal-an-drel'), n. [A.F. form, < NL *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q.v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

calandrid (ka-lan'drid), a and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridae*. Also *calandroid*.

II. n. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridae*.

Calandridae (ka-lan'dri-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idae*] A family of thynophoroid *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiae not serrate, geniculate antennae, no labium, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Strophilus*), are known as *corn* or *grain weevils*. The family is related to the *Citronidae*, and is often included therein. See cut under *calandra*.

Calandrinæ (kal-an-dri'nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*] A subfamily of *Circulionidae*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennae and a steep or vertical pygidium, typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridae*.

calandroid (ka-lan'droid), a. Same as *calandrid*.

calandrone (kal-an-drō'ne), n. [It.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

calangay (ka-lang'gā), n. A species of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

calange, n. and v. A Middle English form of *challenge*.

calanid (kal'a-nid), n. A copepod of the family *Calanidae*.

Calanidae (ka-lan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Calanus* + *-idae*] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucopoda*, having very long anterior antennae, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennae biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Cyclops*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

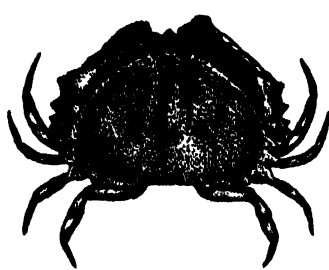
Calanus (kal'a-nus), n. [NL] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidae*. *C. pavo* is an example.

calao (ka-lā'ō), n. [E. Ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucconidae*, adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

calapitte (kal'a-pit), n. [Malayan *calappa*, the cacao-tree] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoanut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *vegetable bezoar*.

Calappa (ka-lap'ā), n. [NL Cf *calapitte*] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidae*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

calappian (ka-lap'i-an), n. [Cf *Calappa* + *-ian*] A crustacean of the family *Calappidae*.



Box-crab (*Calappa depressa*)

calappid (ka-lap'id), n. Same as *calappian*.

Calappidae (ka-lap'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Calappa* + *-idae*] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*, the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

calappoid (ka-lap'oid), a and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidae*.

II. n. A calappian or calappid.

calascione, colascione (kă, kô-la-shō'ne), n. [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two catgut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. It is said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian *nofre* or *nefer*.

calash (ka-lash'), n. [Also formerly *calash, calèche*, < F *calèche* = Sp *calasa* = It *calasse, calasso*, < G *kalesche, kalesse*, < Bohem *koleska* = Pol *kolaska* = Russ *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem *kolesa* = Pol *kolasa*, a calash (cf O Bulg *kolestnitsa* = Russ *kolestnitsa*, a car, chariot, Bohem *koleso* = Russ *koleso*, a wheel), < O Bulg Serv Bohem *kolo* = Pol *kolo* (barred l), a wheel] 1. A light carriage with low wheels,



Calash

either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two wheeled and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.

An old calash, belonging to the abbess lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vii 21

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top* — 3. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head dress of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1765.

Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black calash. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*

calata (ka-lā'tā), n. [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend = *calade, calando*] A lively Italian dance in 4 time.

calathi, n. Plural of *calathus*.

calathia, n. Plural of *calathus*.

calathidium (ka-lā-thid'i-um), n. pl. *calathidum* (-i) [NL, < Gr *kalathidion*, dim. of *kalathos*, 1. calathus, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital see *calathus*] In bot., a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositae*. Also called *calathium*.

calathiform (kal'a-thi-fōrm), a. [Cf *calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form] In bot. and zool., hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calathium (ka-lā'thi-um), n. pl. *calathia* (-i) Same as *calathidum*.

calathus (kal'a-thus), n. pl. *calathi* (-thi) [L, < Gr *kalathos*, a vase-shaped basket see *calathidum*] 1. In classical antiq., a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their

work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as a symbol of maidenhood — 2. [cap] [NL] A genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctata* is an example.

calaverite (kal-a-vō'rīt), n. [Cf *Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*] A rare telluride of gold, occurring massive, of a bronze-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

calcagium (kal-kā'jū-m), n. [ML, (after OF *caucage*), < *calcata*, a road see *causy*] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calcaire (kal-kār'), n. [F, limestone, < L *calcareus* see *calcareous*] Limestone. **Calcaire grossier** (literally, coarse limestone) a calcareous deposit in the Paris basin, belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse grained rock, hence the name. It is rich in fossils, especially of mollusks of the genus *Cerithium*, and some beds contain great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

calcanes, n. Plural of *calcaneum*.

calcaneal (kal-kā'nē-āl), a. [Cf *calcaneum* + *-al*] 1. In anat., relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc. — 2. In ornith., of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them as, a *calcaneal* tubercle, *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

In most birds the posterior face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process, which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 254

calcanean (kal-kā'nē-an), a. [Cf *calcaneum* + *-an*] Belonging to the heel, calcaneal.

calcaneum (kal-kā'nē-um), n. pl. *calcanea* (-i) [L, the heel, < *calc* (*calc-*), the heel] 1. In anat., one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel, the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in its generalized condition called the *fibular*, in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*, and *Ornithoscelida* — 2. In ornith., a bony process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone, so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis, but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

calcant (kal'kant), n. [Cf *calcan* (*t*), ppr of *calcare*, tread, < *calc* (*calc-*), the heel] A bellows-treader, a man who worked the clumsy bellows of old German organs with his feet.

calcar (kal'kar), n. pl. *calcaris* (kal-kā'ri-i) [L, a spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel see *calx*] 1. In bot., a spur, a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of Linnaeus — 2. In anat., a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals, the *calcar avis* or *hippocampus minor* — 3.

In ornith., a spur (a) the horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the Shank of sundry gallinaceous birds, as the turkey phasian, domestic cock, etc. It is of the same nature as a claw, or as the horn of cattle, but differs from a claw in being an offset from the side of a bone, not at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes a pair of spurs, one above the other, on each Shank, as in the genus *Polyplectron* (See cut under *calcarate*). Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *tarsometatarsus*) (b) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the side of the pinnion bone, near the wrist joint, of various birds, as the jacanas, spur-winged goose, etc. (c) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, spur-heeled cuckoos, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk — 5. In *Chiroptera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the patagium — 6. [cap] [NL] In entom., a genus of atracheate beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Dejean*, 1821 — 7. [cap] [NL] In conch., a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810 — 8. The spur forming part of any ceremonial costume.

calcar (kal'kar), n. [Cf *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcareus*, pertaining to lime. see *calcareous*] 1. In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace* — 2.

In metal., an annealing-arch or oven *E. H. Knight*

calcarate (kal'ka-rāt), *a* [*< L. calcar, a spur* (see *calcar*), + *-ate*¹] In bot and zool., spurred, furnished with spurs or spur-like processes as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur

calcarated (kal'ka-rā-ted), *a*. Same as *calcarate*

Calcarea (kal-kā'rē-h), *n* pl [NL, neut pl of *L. calcareus, calcarus* see *calcarus*] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongiae*, the other being *Silicea*

calcareo- Combining form of *calcareus* (Latin *calcarus*)

calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-ār-jī-lā'shi-us), *a* (Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil)

calcareobituminous (kal-kā'rē-ō-bī-tū'mī-nus), *a* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen

calcareocorneous (kal-kā'rē-ō-kōr'nē-us), *a* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny as, the *calcareocorneous* jaw of a mollusk

calcareosiliceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-sī-līsh'us), *a* Consisting of or containing chalk and sand mixed together as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean

calcareosulphurous (kal-kā'rē-ō-sul'fēi-us), *a* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both

calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcareous*, *< L. calcarus*, pertaining to lime, *< calx* (*calc-*), lime see *calx*¹] Partaking of the nature of lime, having the qualities of lime, containing lime, chalky as, *calcareous* earth or stone — **Calcareous algae**, marine algae which in process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, obscuring their vegetable structure and giving the appearance of coral, coralline algae. Some are attached at the base in the ordinary manner, others form incrustations on rocks and other objects. **Calcareous sponges**, in anat., same as *calcareous glands* (which see, under *gland*) — **Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc spar*. See *calcite* — **Calcareous sponges**, the chalk sponges, or *calcareous spongiae* — **Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *calcrete*

calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nēs), *n* The quality of being calcareous

calcaria, *n* Plural of *calcar*¹

calcariferous (kal-ka-rīf'e-rus), *a* [Improp *< L. calcarus*, of lime, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹] The proper form is *calcyferous*, *q. v.* In geol and mineral, lime-yielding as, *calcariferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime, which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa [Rare]

calcariform (kal-ka-rī-fōrm), *a* [*< L. calcar, a spur*, + *forma*, shape] In bot and zool., shaped like a calcar or spur, spur-like

calcarine (kal'ka-rīn), *a* [*< calcar*¹ + *-ine*¹] 1 Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone, calcaneal *W. H. Flower* — 2 Pertaining to the calcar of the brain. **Calcarine sulcus** or **furrow**, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See *midia*

calcarious, *a* See *calcareous*

calcarone (kal-ka-rō'ne), *n*, pl *calcarones* (-nē) [It dial, aug of *calcaria*, a kiln] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. It has a base sloping to an outlet where the melted sulphur may flow out. The sides are made of masonry of gypsum. The kiln is filled with sulphur ore which is heaped above the side walls and covered with burned out ore. The sulphur ore is then lighted at the top, and the heat of combustion gradually melts the sulphur throughout the kiln. The melted mass runs off through the outlet at the base

calcasei, *n* See *calocasa*

Calcatores (kal-ka-tō'rēs), *n* pl [NL, pl of *L. calcator*, a treader (of grapes), *< calcare*, pp *calcatas*, tread, trample, *< calx* (*calc-*), the heel see *calx*²] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), an order of birds containing the *Pressirostres* and *Longirostres* of Cuvier, the stampers. [Not in use]

calcatory (kal'ka-tō-rī), *n*. [*< LL. calcatorium*, a wine-press, *< L. calcator*, one who treads (grapes) see *Calcatores*] A wine-press.

Above it well the calcatory make,
A wyne pite the con half either to take
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17



Calcarate foot of the ibis (Polypterus from the Isthmus)

calcei, *n* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk; see *calx*¹ and *chalk*] Lime.

Sub How do you sublime him?
Face With the calcei of egg shells, white marble, talc
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii 1

calceamentum (kal'sē-a-men'tum), *n*, pl. *calceamenta* (-tā) [ML, a particular use of *L. calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, *< calcoare*, furnish with shoes see *calceate*, *v*] A sandal forming a part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal

calceat, *n* [ML see *causeway*] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1708

calceate (kal'sē-āt), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating* [*< L. calceatus*, pp of *calcoare*, shoe, *< calco*, also *calcus*, a shoe, a half-boot, *< calx* (*calc-*), the heel. see *calx*²] To shoe; fit with shoes [Rare]

calceate, **calceated** (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a* [*< L. calceatus*, pp. see the verb] Shod, fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson* [Rare]

calced (kal'sē), *a* [*< L. calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed*² = *-ate*¹. see *calceate*] Shod; wearing shoes as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discalced or barefooted order of Carmelites)

calcedon (kal'sē-don), *n* [See *chalcedony*] In jewelry, a fowl vein, like chalcedony, in some precious stones. Also spelled *chalcedon*

calcedonic, **calcedonian**, *a* See *chalcedonic*, *chalcedonian*

calcedony, *n* See *chalcedony*

calcedonyx, *n* See *chalcedonyx*

calceiform (kal'sē-i-fōrm), *a* [*< L. calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape] Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. Also *calceolate*

Calceolaria (kal'sē-ō-lā'rī-ā), *n* [NL, so called from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper, fem of *L. calceolaria*, pertaining to *calceolus*, a slipper, dim of *calceus*, shoe see *calceate*, *v*] A large genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, natives of the western side of America, from the Strait of Magellan to Mexico. They are distinguished by a peculiar corolla with two deeply sac-like lips, the lower one the larger. Several species have long been cultivated as house and bedding plants and have now become very greatly modified by hybridization. The roots of *C. arachnoides*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used in Chili for dyeing woolen cloth crimson, under the name of *relin*. The plant is sometimes called *slipperwort*

calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāi), *a* [*< L. calceolus*, dim of *calceus*, a shoe see *calceate*, *v*] Same as *calceiform*

calces, *n* Plural of *calx*²

calcic (kal'sik), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to lime, containing calcium as, *calcic* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium

calccole (kal'sī-kōl), *a*. [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *colere*, inhabit] Growing upon limestone said of lichens

They [saxicolous lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calccole* and *calcyfugous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV 562

calcidra (kal-sīd'e-rā), *n* [Prob African] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa for the cure of fevers

calcyferous (kal-sīf'e-rus), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹] Containing carbonate of lime. Applied to calcareous sandstones occurring in northern New York and Canada, and further west, of which the geological position is near the base of the Lower Silurian series, and directly above the Potsdam Sandstone. In some localities the calciferous formation consists of impure magnesian limestone, portions of which are very hard and siliceous, and contain geodes of quartz crystals — **Calcyferous asbestinite**. See *asbestinite* — **Calcyferous glands**. See *gland*

calcific (kal-sīf'ik), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficus*, *< facere*, make] In zool and anat., calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone, a *calcific* process. Specifically applied, in ornith., to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg pod — **Calcific segment**. See *calcyfy*

calcification (kal'sī-fī-kā'shon), *n* [*< calcyfy* see *-fation* and *-fy*] 1. A changing into lime, the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifications. — 2 In zool and anat., the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur, as in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true

bone, hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification

3. A calcific formation or structure

calcyform (kal'sī-fōrm), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *forma*, form] 1. In the form of chalk or lime — 2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly

calcyfugous (kal-sīf'ū-gus), *a*. [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous* Cf *calccole*] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxicolous lichens, and opposed to *calccole*

calcyfy (kal'sī-fī), *v.*, pret. and pp. *calcyfied*, ppr. *calcyfying* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make see *-fy*] *I. trans* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing a salt of lime — **Calcyfying** or **calcific segment**, in ornith., the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg pod

II. intrans To turn into bone or bony tissue; become hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime

calcygenous (kal-sīj'e-nus), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-genus*, *< gignere*, generate, produce.] In chem., forming lime or calx applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance

calcygerous (kal-sīj'o-rus), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*] Producing or containing lime, calciphorous as, the *calcygerous* tubules of bone

calcygrade (kal'sī-grād), *a* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradis*, walk] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking

calcyimeter (kal-sī-mī'e-tēr), *n* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *metrum*, measure] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime

calcyimine (kal'sī-mīn or -mīn), *n* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-imine* for *-ime*²] A superior kind of white or tinted wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine*

calcyimine (kal'sī-mīn or -mīn), *v* *t*, pret and pp. *calcyimined*, ppr. *calcyimining* [*< calcyimine*, *n*] To wash or cover with calcyimine as, to *calcyimine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine*

calcyminer (kal'sī-mī-nēr), *n* One who calcymines. Also, incorrectly, *kalsominer*

calcymurite (kal'sī-mū'rīt), *n* [*< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *muria*, salt liquor see *muratic*] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron

calcinable (kal'sī-nā-bl or kal'sī-nā-bl), *a* [*< calcine* + *-able* = *F. calcinable*] Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire

calcinat, *v* *t* [*< ML. calcinatus*, pp of *calcinare* see *calcine*] To calcine. *Bacon* [Rare]

calcination (kal-sī-nā'shon), *n* [*< ME. calcinacoun*, -tion, *< F. calcination*, etc., *< ML. calcinatio* (-n), *< calcinare*, pp *calcinatus* see *calcine*] 1 The act or operation of calcining, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calcine*, *v* *t*

2 In metal. (a) The operation of reducing a metal to an oxid or metallic calx now called *oxidation*. *Ure* (b) The process of being calcined, or heated with access of air nearly equivalent to *roasting*. (c) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with some Swedish iron ores

calcinatory (kal'sīn or kal-sīn'a-tō-rī), *n*; pl. *calcinatories* (-rīz) [*< ML. calcinatorium* (see *vas*, vessel), neut of **calcinatorius*, pertaining to calcination, *< calcinare*, pp *calcinatus*. see *calcine*] A vessel used in calcination

calcine (kal'sīn or kal-sīn'), *v*, pret and pp. *calcined*, ppr. *calcining* [*< F. calciner* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. calcinar* = *It. calcinare*, *< ML. calcinare*, reduce to a calx, *< L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, calx see *calx*¹] *I. trans*. 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calcination for the formation of lime. [Rare] — 2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.] — 3. In metal., to subject to the action of heat, with access of air, nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see). — **Calcined cocoon**. See *cocoon*¹

II. intrans. To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid flinty stone, in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton, Opticks*

calciner (kal'si-nér or kal-si'nér), *n.* 1 One who calcines.—2 An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine*, *v. t.*

calcinize (kal'si-níz), *v.* [*< calcine + -ize*] Same as *calcine*.

God's dread wrath, which quick doth calcinaze
The marble mountains, and the ocean dries.

Sylvester, The Trophies, 1 1300

Calciophora (kal-sif'ô-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL*, neut. pl. of *calciophorus* see *calciophorus*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Balemnitidae*, but are still represented by living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora*.

calciophorous (kal-sif'ô-rus), *a.* [*< NL calciophorus*, *< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *Gr. -φωρος, < φέρω = E. bear*]. Cf. *calciophorous*, *calceiferous*. Having the internal shell calcareous, or of pertaining to the *Calciophora*.

Calciopongia (kal-si-spon'ji-â), *n. pl.* [*NL*, *< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *spongia*, a sponge] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongia*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of poriferous structure, the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but all ways possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicules, hardened by deposits of carbonate of lime in concentric layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually if not always hermaphrodite, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm, impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on while the ova remain in the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calciopongia* include the *Physemaria* as well as the *Olynthians*, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Physemaria* and *Olynthodes*. The former (consists of the genera *Halyphysma* and *Gastrophysma*, the latter is divided into four suborders, *Ancone*, *Sycones*, *Leucones*, and *Pharetron*. They are also called *Calcareas*, and are differently divided under that name.

calciopongian (kal-si-spon'ji-an), *a* and *n.* I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Calciopongia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calciopongia*, a chalk-sponge as, "an intrusive *calciopongian*," *A Hyatt*

calcite (kal'sit), *n.* [*< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *-ite*]. Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, one of the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, etc., the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 105°, parallel to which the crystallized mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *celandine spar* or *doubly refracting spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dog tooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. *Satin spar* is a fibrous, and argentine a pearly lamellar variety, the granular, compact, or cryptocrystalline varieties constitute marble, limestone, chalk, etc. *Stalactites* and *stalagmites* are forms deposited in limestone caves, *calc sinter*, *calc tuff*, or *travertin* is a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. *Agaric mineral*, or *rock milk*, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers, it is sometimes deposited in caverns (See cut under *spar*).

calclitic (kal-sit'ik), *a.* [*< calcite + -ic*] Pertaining to or formed of calcite as, *calclitic cement*.

Under atmospheric influences, the *calclitic* cement appears to be replaced by one which is in large part siliceous. *Science*, IV 71

calclitrant (kal'si-trant), *a.* [*< L. calclitrans (t-)*, ppr. of *calclitrare*, kick. see *calclitrare*] Kicking; refractory.

calclitrate (kal'si-trât), *v. t.* [*< L. calclitrus*, pp of *calclitrare*, kick, *< calx (calo-)*, the heel Cf. *recalcitrant*.] To kick. [Rare]

calclitration (kal-si-trâ'shon), *n.* [*< calclitrate + -ion*] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration* [Rare].

The birth of the child is caused partly by its calclitration breaking the membranes in which it lies.

Ross, Arcana Microcosmi, p 52.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* [*NL*, *< L. calx (calo-)*, lime see *calx* and *chalk*] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of about 1.57. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydrate, Ca(OH)₂, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with most of the non-metallic elements in compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate, gypsum is calcium sulphate, and calcium also enters into the composition of nearly all the native silicates.

2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—Calcium carbide, CaC₂. It is used in making acetylene gas—Calcium light,

a very intense white light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (1825), was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or disk of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Also called *Drummond light*, *oxy-calcium light*, *limelight*, and *time light*.

calceivorous (kal-siv'ô-rus), *a.* [*< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *vorare*, eat. see *voracious*, and cf. *calicole*.] Living upon limestone applied to certain lichens.

calciol, *v. t.* See *calcule*.

calciographer (kal-kog'ra-fôr), *n.* [*< calciography + -er*.] One who practises calciography.

calciographical (kal-kog'ra-fi-kal), *a.* [*< calciography + -ical*.] Pertaining to calciography.

calciography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *Gr. -γραφία, < γράφω, write*] The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

calciophorous (kal-kof'ô-rus), *a.* [*< NL calciophorus*, *< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *Gr. -φωρος, < φέρω = E. bear*] Prop. *calceiferous*, *q. v.* Producing or containing lime; calciferous as, the *calciophorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calciophori*).

calc-sinter (kalk'sin'tér), *n.* [*< G. kalk-sinter*, *< kalk (< L. calx, calo-)*, lime, + *sinter*, a stalactite see *sinter*.] Travertin, or calcareous tufa, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin*.

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* [*< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *spar*]. Cf. *calc-sinter*. A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite, calcareous spar.

calc-tuff (kalk'tuf), *n.* [*< L. calx (calo-)*, lime, + *tuff*] An alluvial formation of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

calculability (kal'kü-lä-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable, capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. The solar system, a timepiece, a steam engine at work, are examples of such machines, and the characteristic of all such is their calculability. *B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy*, p 158

calculable (kal'kü-lä-bl), *a.* [= *F. calculable*, *< L.* as if **calculabilis*, *< calculare* see *calculate*, *v.*] 1 Capable of being calculated or estimated, ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The operation of various forces visible and calculable. *Ansted, Channel Islands*, p 249

The vicissitudes of language are, thus, a thing over which our volitions rarely have a calculable control. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p 290

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon applied to persons.

calculary (kal'kü-lä-ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. calcularius*, lit. pertaining to a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation,' *< calculus*, a pebble, also calculation see *calculus*, *calculate*, *v.*] I. *n.*, pl. *calcularies* (-riz) 1 In bot., a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2 In *pathol.*, a calculus.

II. *a.* In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi, arising from calculi or gravel.

calculate (kal'kü-lät), *v.*; pret. and pp *calculated*, ppr. *calculating*. [*< L. calculatus*, pp of *calcularé* (*> ult. ME. calculen, calcen* see *calcule*, *v.*), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, *< calculus*, a pebble. see *calculus*] I *trans* 1 To ascertain by computation; compute, reckon up arithmetically or by items; as, to *calculate* interest, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me that by water I should die.

Shak. 2 Hen VI, iv 1

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind as, to *calculate* chances or probabilities.—3 To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable, plan generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, II Religion is *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson*

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre. *Steele, Tatler*, No 167

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xviii

4 To purpose, intend; design; as, *he calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go [Local, U. S.]—

5 To think; guess [Colloq., New Eng.]—*Syn.* 1 and 2 *Calculate*, *Compute*, *Reckon*, *Count*. *Calculate* applies to the most elaborate and varied mathematical processes as, to *calculate* an ellipse or a nativity. *Compute* is more applicable to the simpler processes as, to *compute* the interest on a note. But mathematicians make the opposite distinction, in their language, to *compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a person trained to this business. *Reckon* is essentially the same as *compute*, but may be simpler yet as, to *reckon* interest, or the amount of a bill or the days to a coming event. To *count* is to reckon one by one. The figurative uses of these words are not suggested by any comparison of their literal meanings. In them all some mental estimate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical process. "I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom viii 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* in such a case as this is an Americanism. "I *count* not myself to have apprehended." Phil iii 13. *Reckon* may be used in such a connection, but not the other two words.

When they come to model heaven
And *calculate* the stars. *Milton, P. L.*, viii 80

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its [the soul's] progress to be *computed*. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p 249

He presently confided to me, that, judging from my personal appearance, he should not have thought me the writer that he in his generosity *reckoned* me to be. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p 65

Honour and pleasure both are in thy mind,
And all that in the world is *counted* good.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxxiv

II. *intrans.* 1 To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances, form an estimate, reckon as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others, to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*. *F. W. Robertson*

2† To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate*. *Shak. J. C.*, i 3.

3 To suppose or believe, after deliberation, think, 'guess', 'reckon' as, you are wrong there, I *calculate*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

calculate (kal'kü-lät), *n.* [*< calculat*, *v.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculates*, for the event made good all their prognostics. *Roger North, Exam.*, p 602

calculating (kal'kü-lä-ting), *a.* [*Ppr. of calculate*, *v.*] (Given to) forethought and calculation, especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest, deliberate and selfish, scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival. *Godwin, St. Leon*

calculating-machine (kal'kü-lä-ting-mä-shén'), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal kinds are (a) Multiplying and dividing machines. (b) Difference engines, which calculate and print tables from the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. The first of these was that of Babbage, of which the Scheutz machine now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (c) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (d) Tide predicting machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Fernald, the regular tide tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (e) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather in disrepute than machines. (f) Logical machines, for deducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for performing calculations, which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for predicting eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American ephemeris (See cut under *abacus*). There are also various calculating scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gauging cylindrical vessels, and the gages rod. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the planimeter.

calculation (kal'kü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. calculacion*, *-tion*, *< L. calculatio(n-)*, *< calculare*, reckon see *calculate*, *v.*] 1 The act of calculating, the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers, reckoning, computation as, to find a result by *calculation*, the *calculatum* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p 105

Whenever we term arithmetical the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimentary period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. *Abp. Trench, Study of Words*, p 123

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3 An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand

The lazy gossip of the port,
Abhorrent of a calculation crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong

Tennyson, Enoch Arden

4 The habit of forming mental estimates, a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking

Calculation might come to value love for its profit

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216

Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher, for every virtue may spring from calculation and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of some worship or devotion of the soul

J. R. Sully, Nat. Religion, p. 169

—Syn. 4. Deliberation, circumspexion, wariness, forethought, prudence

Long habits of calculative dealings

Burke, Popery Laws

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tor), *n* [*L* (> *ME* *calculatedor*), < *calcular*, calculate see *calculate*, *v*] 1. One who calculates, computes, or reckons — 2. One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects

Ambition is no exact calculator

Burke, Duration of Parliaments

3 A calculating-machine — 4 A form of oratory invented by Ferguson

calculatory (kal'kū-lā-tō-rī), *a*. [*L* *calculatus*, < *calculator* see *calculator*] Belonging to calculation

Sherwood

calculist (kal'kū-līst), *n* [*F* *calcul*, < *L* *calculus*, reckoning see *calculate*, *v*] A reckoning, computation

The general *calculus* exceeded eight millions

Howell, Vocal Fonnist

calculi, *v* *t* [*ME*, also *calculus*, *calulen*, < *OF* *calouler*, *F* *caluler* = *Sp* *Pg* *calulan* = *It* *calulare*, < *L* *calcular*, reckon, calculate see *calculate*, *v*] To calculate, reckon used especially with reference to astronomical and astrophysical calculations

So when this *Calculus* knew by *calculus*,

And ok by answer of this *Apollon*,

That *Groks* sholden swich a *peple* brynge,

Thurgh which that *Troye* most ben forlo,

He caste anon out of the town to go

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 71

calculi, *n* Plural of *calculus*

calculifragous (kal'kū-lī-frā-gus), *a*. [*L* *calculus*, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + *frangere* (*frag-*), break, + *-ous*] In *med*, having power to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritic

calculus (kal'kū-lūs), *a*. [*L* *calculus* see *calculus*] 1 Same as *calculus* [Rare] — 2 Full of stones or pebbles, stony, gravelly.

The folds *calculus*, etc hard and dilt

Thut love, and hottest ayer, forth that ripe

And flourish with

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54

calculus (kal'kū-lūs), *a*. [*L* *calculus*, < *calculus*, a pebble, a stone see *calculate*, *v*] 1 Stony, gritty, hard like stone. as, a *calculus* concretion — 2 Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder, caused by calculi as, a *calculus* disorder — 3 Affected with the gravel or stone as, a *calculus* person

calculus (kal'kū-lūs), *n*, *pl* *calculi* (-lī) [*L*, a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc, dim of *calr* (*calc-*), a stone see *calc*] 1 A small stone, a pebble — 2 In *pathol*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body

Those concretions formed in the gall bladder are called *biliary calculi*, or gall stones, those formed by morbid deposition from the urine in the kidneys or bladder are called *renal*, *cutic*, or *urinary calculi* those formed in the substance of the lungs are called *pulmonary calculi*, and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi* There are also gouty concretions called *arthritis calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi*, *lacrymal calculi*, *spermatoc calculi*, etc

3 In *math*, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation By the *calculus*, without qualification, is generally understood the *differential calculus*, invented by Leibnitz (al though Newton's method of fluxions comes virtually to the same thing) In this method quantities are conceived as varying continuously, and when equations exist involving several quantities these quantities will, in consequence of these equations, vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change the differential or infinitely small increment of a variable being denoted by the letter *dx* written before the symbol denoting the variable The differential calculus treats of the values of

ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulas into which these ratios enter The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials, it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions — **Barycentric calculus** See *barycentric* — **Calculus of enlargement**, a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of *E* (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation — **Calculus of equivalent statements** Same as *calculus of logic* — **Calculus of finite differences**, a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols *E*, *Δ*, and *Σ* the first, *E*, signifying the operation of increasing the independent variable of a function by unity, the second, *Δ*, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity, and the third, *Σ*, the operation of adding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering finite differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity — **Calculus of forms**, the theory of invariants, etc., treated symbolically after the manner of Jordan — **Calculus of functions**, a branch of the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding functions which fulfill given conditions — **Calculus of logic**, a method of working out conclusions from given premises by means of an algebraical notation — **Calculus of operations**, the general method of treating mathematical problems by operating algebraically upon symbols of operation — **Calculus of probability** See *probability* — **Calculus of quaternions**, the method of calculating by means of quaternions — **Calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus, using *δ*, the sign of the variation of a function, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima — **Fluxional or fluxionary calculus** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion* — **Fusible calculus**, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of mixed ammonium magnesium and calcium phosphates It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe — **Imaginary calculus**, the method of calculating by the use of an imaginary unit, the square of which is supposed to be -1, and which is added and multiplied like a number — **Mulberry calculus**, a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime Many of these calculi in form and color somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry — **Residual calculus**, a method of calculating by the operation called *residuation* (which see), a branch of the integral calculus invented by Cauchy

caldera (kal-dā'ra), *n* [*Sp*, a kettle see *caldron*] A large kettle or caldron, hence, in *geol*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic formation The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring when Spanish is the current language, and was introduced by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries Its use has been extended thence to other countries, and by it is understood a large amphitheatrical or kettle like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barrancas*) Calderas are generally admitted to be volcanic craters enlarged by the action of the sea after subsidence of the mass, or by the action of subterranean disruptive forces

From the crest of the great escarpment of the Atlix (of Monte Sommal), or what the Spaniards would call the "Caldera," deep ravines or "barrancas" very near each other radiate outwards in all directions

Sir C. Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (10th ed.), I. 684

Calderari (kal-de-rā'ri), *n* *pl* [*It*, *pl* of *calderaro*, equiv to *calderajo*, a brazier, a copper-smith see *caldon* Cf *Carbonari*] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government

caldeset, *v* *t* See *chaldese*

Choused and caldeset like a blockhead

Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1010

caldron (kāl'dron), *n* [Early mod. *E* *caudron*, < *ME* *caldron*, *calderon*, usually *caudron*, *caudron*, *caudron*, *caudron*, etc., < *OF* **caldron*, **caudron* (Picard *caudron*, *caudron*), assimilated **chaldron*, **chaudron*, *chaudron* (> *E* *chaldron* in different sense see *chaldron*), *F* *caudron* (= *Sp*, *calderon* = *Pg*, *calderão* = *It* *calderone*, a large kettle, aug. of *OF* *caudere*, **chaudiere* (> *E* dial. *chaldic*), *F* *chaudiere* = *Pr* *caudera* = *Sp* *caldera* = *Pg* *caldeira* = *It* *caldaia*, *caldera* (obs.) (also *caldaio*, *caldaro*, *m*), a kettle, < *L* *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water, fem. of *caldarius*, suitable for heating, < *calidus*, *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot see *calc*] A very large kettle or boiler Also spelled *caldron*

In the midst of all

There placed was a *caudron* wide and tall,

Upon a mighty furnace, burning whott

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29

cale¹, *n* See *cale²* and *cale³*

cale² (kāl), *n* [Origin unknown] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working-place during the shift

Gresley [Midland counties, Eng.]

cale³ (kāl), *v*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [*E* dial., also written *call*, origin obscure.] *I* *trans*. To throw.

II *intrans*. 1. To move irregularly — 2. To gambol

Hallwell [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

cale⁴ (kāl), *n* [*L* *cale³*, *v*] Turn as, it is his *cale* to go

[North. Eng.]

calecannon, **colecannon** (kāl-, kōl-kan'on), *n*. [Appar. < *cale¹*, *cale¹*, cabbage, + *cannon* (uncertain).] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon*.

caleche, *n*. See *calash*.

Caledonia brown. See *brown*.

Caledonian (kal-e-dō'ni-an), *a*. and *n*. [*L* *Caledonia*, an ancient name for Scotland, + *-an*] *I*, *a* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch

The arrival of the Saxons [in Britain] checked the progress of the Caledonian marauders

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 26

II, *n* A native of Caledonia, or Scotland, a Scotchman

caledonite (kal'e-dō-nīst), *n*. [*L* *Caledonia*, Scotland, + *-ite²*] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Roughton Gill in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Harz mountains

calefacient (kal-e-fā'shent), *a* and *n*. [*L* *calefaciens* (-t-s), ppr. of *calefacere*, make warm or hot, < *calere*, be hot, + *facere*, make See *calify* and *chafe*] *I*, *a* Warming; heating

II, *n* That which warms or heats, in *med*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc., a superficial stimulant

calefaction (kal-e-fak'shon), *n*. [*L* *calefactio* (-n-), < *calefacere* see *calefacient*, *calefacient*] 1 The act or operation of warming or heating, the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies — 2 The state of being heated.

As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night

Dr H. More, Pref. to Psychozola, i

calefactive (kal-e-fak'tiv), *a*. [*L* *calefactus* (pp. of *calefacere* see *calefacient*) + *-ive*] Adapted to make warm or hot, communicating heat Also *calefactory*

calefactor (kal-e-fak'tor), *n*. [*ML*, *calefactor*, one who warms (*calefactor cereæ*, chafe-wax), < *calefacere*, make warm see *calefacient*] A kind of small stove

calefactory (kal-e-fak'tō-rī), *a* and *n*. [*L* *calefactorius*, < *calefacere*, pp. of *calefacere*, make warm see *calefacient*] *I*, *a* Same as *calefactive*

II, *n*, *pl* *calefactories* (-rīz) [*ML*, *calefactorium*, neut. of *L* *calefactorius* see above.] 1 A chamber, provided with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a portion of the substructure of the dormitory — 2 A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather

calefy (kal'o-fi), *v*, pret. and pp. *calefied*, ppr. *calefying* [*L* *calefy*, grow hot, pass of *calefacere*, make hot, cf *ML* *calefacere*, make hot (> ult. *E*. *chafe*, *q* *v*) see *calefacient*] *I*, *intrans*. To grow hot or warm, be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1

II, *trans*. To make warm or hot

caleidophone (ka-lī'dō-fōn), *n* See *kalendophone*

calembour, **calembourg** (kal'em-bōr; *F* pron. ka-lon-bōr'), *n*. [*F*, said to be from an abbot of *Kalenberg*, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes, or from a count of *Kalenberg*, who made amusing mistakes in speaking French] A pun; a play on words

calemes (kal'e-méz), *n*. Same as *camenes*.

calendar (kal'en-dār), *n*. [Early mod. *E*, also *calender*, < *ME* *calendar*, *calender*, *kalender* = *D. G* *Dan* *Sw* *kalender* = *F*. *calendrier* = *Pr*. *calendrier* = *Sp* *Pg*. *It* *calendario*, *It* also *calendaro*, < *L* *calendarium*, in classical *L* usually *kalendarius*, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the calends), in *ML*, a calendar; neut. of *calendarius*, *kalendarius*, adj., < *calenda*, *kalenda*, calends: see *calends*] 1. A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac It was so called from the Roman *calenda*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand eye accursed in the calendar!

Shak, Macbeth, iv 1

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred *calendar*, in which every day — almost every hour — had its special religious ceremony.

Faiths of the World, p 140

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year. — 3. A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates. — 4. A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court, specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours.

Shak, All's Well, i 3

He keeps a *calendar* of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time.

Beau and Fi, Woman Hater, i 1

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars*.

Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Calendar is she

To any woman that wol lover be

Chaucer, Good Women, l 542

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like.

For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month. — *Calendar* - *amendment Act*, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and canceling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as *Lord Chesterfield's Act*.

— *Calendar month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. — *Calendar moon*. Same as *ecclesiastical moon* (which see, under *ecclesiastical*). — *Ecclesiastical calendar*, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar, hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See *Easter*. — *Gregorian calendar*, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752, the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years. This, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend, and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews. — *Hebrew calendar*, the luni solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 354, 355, or 356 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter. — *Julian calendar*, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365½ days. This average year (called the *Julian year*) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in



Part of a Calendar of the 15th century (July) — From portal of Amiens Cathedral.

the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 13 days in arrears of those of other Christian countries. — *Mohammedan calendar*, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354½. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 34 years. They are numbered from the *hejira* (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1000th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1882. — *Republican calendar*, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added according as the position of the equinox requires it, so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *franchise*. The years of 366 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sansculottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor and Fructidor.

calendar (kal'en-dār), *v. t.* [*calendar*, *n.*] To enter or write in a calendar, register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints.

Waterhouse, Apol for Learning, p 247

And do you not recall that life was then *calendared* by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering hours, even as now, and not spread itself abroad in a quable felicity?

Emerson, Works and Days

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record Office lately *calendared* and indexed.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI 540

calendar-clock (kal'en-dār-klok), *n.* A large hall- or wall-clock having dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal-en-dār'i-al), *a.* [*calendar* + *-al*] Same as *calendar*.

calendar (kal'en-dār), *a.* [*L. calendarius*, *calendarius* see *calendar*, *n.*] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual *calendar* month.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l 12

*calendar*¹ (kal'en-dēr), *n.* [*F. calendrier*, *ML. calendā*, a calendar, a corruption of *L. cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder. see *cylinder*] 1 A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders. The object of the calendar for cloth and paper is to give the material a perfectly smooth and equal surface, and sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendared paper*, or a wavy sheen, as in watered silk, etc. The larger rolls in such a calendar are usually made of solidified paper or pasteboard turned exactly true, with intermediate cast iron cylinders. Calendars are attached to paper-making machines for expressing the water from the felt web of paper, and for the finishing processes of smoothing and glazing. They are also used for spreading India rubber into sheets suitable for making rubber fabrics, etc.

2 An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calendar and the other necessary processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calendar*.

Encyc. Brit., IV 682

3 [*Prop. calendar*, *q. v.*] A *calendar* *calendar*¹ (kal'en-dēr), *v. t.* [= *F. calendarer*, from the noun] To press in a calendar, as cloth or paper.

*calendar*² (kal'en-dēr), *n.* [*F. calendrier*, *calendrier*, *calende*, now only *calendrier*, a kind of lark, also a weevil. see *calandra*] 1 A lark. See *calandra*, 1. — 2. A weevil.

*Calendar*³, *Kalender* (kal'en-dēr), *n.* [= *F. kalender*, *Ar. qalandar*, *Turk. qalandar*, *Hind. qalandar*.] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektashis on account of his extreme arrogance. The *Calenders* are wanderers who preach in the market-places and live by alms. Though the title *Calendar* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have not hesitated at assassination. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On the road I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calendar*'s habit.

Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third *Calendar*

*calendar*⁴, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *cohandler* for *coriander*.

calendarer, *n.* See *calendarer*.

calendarer-rubber (kal'en-dēr-ing-rub'er), *n.* A utensil formerly used for *calendarer*.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*Irreg.* *< ML. calend(arium)*, a calendar, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write] One who makes calendars. *Boyle*.

[Rare]

calendrér, *calenderer* (kal'en-drēr, -dēr-ēr), *n.* [*Also contr. calendarer*, *< calendar*¹, *t.* + *-er*] A person who calendars cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, *calendrical* (ka-len'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [*Irreg. < calendar* + *-ic*, *-ical*] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare]

calends, *kalends* (kal'endz), *n. pl.* [*ME. kalendes*, rarely sing., the first day of the month, *< AS. calend*, a month, *< L. calēnda*, in classical L. usually *kalēnda*, *pl.*, the first day of the month, also by extension a month, *< *calere*, *calare* = *Gr. καλεῖν*, call, summon (not connected with *K. call*¹). The reason of the name is uncertain.] 1. In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the *Ides*, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 14th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March by our reckoning was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the *calends* of April (the first of April being included), or more briefly the 17th *calends*, the 14th day of January was the 19th day before the *calends* of February, the 14th day of any month with thirty days being the 18th before the *calends* of the succeeding month.

2†. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the *kalends* blygnne

Chaucer, Troilus, il 7

On or at the Greek *calends* (Latin *ad kalēndas Graecae*), at no time never an ancient Roman phrase alluding to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman *calends*, hence to say that a debt would be paid at the Greek *calends* meant that the debt would never be paid.

*Calendula*¹ (ka-len'dū-lā), *n.* [*NL*, dim., *< L. calēnda*, the first day of the month; from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositae*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but not pleasant odor, natives of the Mediterranean region, the marigolds. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. Its flowers are used to give a yellow color to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had reputation as a remedy for cancer and other diseases, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

*calendula*² (ka-len'dū-lā), *n.* [*NL*, for **calandula*, **calandula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark. see *calandra* and *calender*²] In ornith. (a) An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus* Brisson, 1760. (b) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula* Linnaeus, 1766. (c) [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. *Newbourn*, 1837.

calendulin, *calenduline* (ka-len'dū-lin), *n.* [*Calendula*¹ + *-in*, *-ine*] A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tēz), *n.* Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *camenes* (which see). Probably a mistake for *calantes*.

calenture (kal'en-tūr), *n.* [*F. calenture*, *< Sp. (Pg.) calentura*, heat, a calenture, *< calentar*, heat, *< L. calere*, ppr. *calen(t)-s*, be hot. see *calid*, *calcfuscent*, etc.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused, especially within the tropics, by exposure to excessive heat, particularly on board ship.

Now I am made up of fit, to the full height
Of a deadly calenture.

Plutarch (and another), Fall. Maid of the Inn, v 1

Interest divides the church, and the *calentures* of men breathe out in prohibitions and unative discourses.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed 1836), Ded, I 3

This *calenture* which shows me the maple shadowed plains of Berkshire, beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x

calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [*L. calescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *calere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm or hot. see *calid*] Growing warmth, increasing heat.

caleviller, *n.* An obsolete form of *calmille*.

caleweist, *n.* [*ME*, appar. a corrupt form of *OK. calloet*.] A fine variety of pear. *Rom of the Rose*.

*calf*¹ (kăf), *n.*; *pl. calves* (kavz) [*E. dial. also caus*, early mod. *F.* also *calve*, *< ME. calf*, *< AS. cealf* (*pl. cealfas*, masc., *cealfes*, *cealfu*, neut.) = *OS. kalf* = *D. kalf* = *MLG. LG. kalf* = *Icel. kálfr* = *Sw. kalf* = *Dan. kalv* = *OHG. culh*, *chalh* (*pl. chelbir*), *MHG. kalp* (*pl. kelber*), *G. kalb*, neut., *OHG. chulba*, *MHG. kalbe*, *f.*, a calf, = *Goth. kalbō*, *f.*, a heifer, related to *AS. cālfor* (*-lomb*), *E. dial. chilver*, = *OHG. chilburra*, *MHG. kilbere*, a female lamb, *G. dial. (Swiss) kilber*, a young ram, cf. *Ir. colpa*, *colpaich*, cow, heifer, bullock, the Lapp *kalbe*, Finn *kalpe*, are borrowed

from G. Perhaps akin to Skt *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr *ἄρρεος*, an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kalo*, a detached islet, and see *calve*, 3, and *cave* 1.]

1 The young of the cow or of other bovine quadrupeds. In customs laws, and as established by treaties of commerce between many European countries, a young animal ceases to be a calf when it has shed its two front milk teeth, which takes place some time between its 16th and its 24th month.

2 The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows. — 3 In *her*, a fawn. — 4 Calfskin leather, as, a shoe made of *calf*, a book bound in *calf*. — 5 A bookbinding in calfskin. — 6 An immature or raw person, a silly dolt, a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton*, *Symphidia*.

7 A small island lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf), as, the *calf* of Man. *Admiral Smyth* [Eng].

8 A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *cave* 1. [Prov. Eng.]

Tak heed, lads, there's a *calf* a comin'.

Lincolnshire Glossary (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9 Naut., a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence. — Divinity *calf*, a dark brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind stamping, and with outgilding, so called because used in binding theological works. — Half *calf*, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin. — Mottled *calf*, a pale colored calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops. — Smooth *calf*, a binding in plain or undecorated leather. — The *calves* of the lips, metaphoricallly used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Babylon being unable to offer sacrifices in the temple. — Tree *calf*, a bright brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

calf (kăf), *n*, pl. *calves* (kăvz). [ME. *calfe*, *calf*, < Icel. *kálfi* = Norw. *kálvi*, dial. *kálv*, *kávv*, = Sw. *kälf*, in comp. *ben-kälf*, *kälf* (*ben*, leg. = E. *bone*), = Dan. dial. *kälv*, *kälv*, *kälf*, cf. Ir. *calpa*, *calpa*, Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

Long. His leg is too big for Hutton.

Dun. More *calf* certain.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

calf-bone (kăf'bôn), *n*. The fibula.

calfkill (kăf'kil), *n*. Lambkill or sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

calf-lick (kăf'lik), *n*. Same as *cow-lick*.

calf-like (kăf'lik), *a* or *adv*. Resembling a calf, in the manner of a calf.

So I charm'd it then e'ers,

That, *calf* like, they my lowing follow'd.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

calf-love (kăf'lûv), *n*. A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy just, a kind o' *calf love*. let it go by.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xx.

calf's-foot (kăfs'fut), *n*. A name of the *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf.

calf's-head (kăfs'hôd), *n*. The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia*.

calfskin (kăf'skin), *n*. 1 The hide or skin of a calf.

Thou wear a lion's hide 'doff it for shame,

And hang a *calf's skin* on those recreant limbs.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

2 Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin differs from morocco in having a very smooth and uniform surface.

calf-snout (kăf'snaut), *n*. The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

calf-trundlet, *n*. The ruffle of a shirt; the flounces of a gown. *Wright*.

calf-ward (kăf'wârd), *n*. A place where calves are kept in the field. Also written *cauf-ward*. [Scotch.]

caliatour-wood (kal'i-a-tôr-wud), *n*. A kind of dyewood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

caliber, **calibre** (kal'i-bér), *n*. [F. *calibre*, formerly also *qualibre*, bore of a gun, size, capacity (lit. and fig.), also weight, = Sp. *Pg calibre* = It. *calibro*, caliber. Origin uncertain, perhaps < L. (ML.) *quālibet*, of what dimensions, weight. *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what,

= E. *who*, *what*; *libra*, abl. of *libra*, balance, counterpoise, measure for liquids, a pound. see *libra*. Cf. *cantilever*, *cantilever*. Litré suggests Ar. *kālab*, a form, mold, model, cf. Pers. *kālab*, a mold. Doublets, *caliper*, *calver*, q. v.]

1 The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder, as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, thus, a rifle of 44 inch caliber (often shortened to "a 44 caliber rifle," "a 32 caliber pistol," etc.), of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12 pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch, of field guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder, of heavy guns, in tons, as a 38 ton gun or a 100 ton gun. In France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 47.

2 Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.

Coming from men of their caliber, they were highly mischievous. *Burke*, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

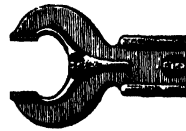
A thinker of Comte's caliber does not live and write to no purpose. *J. Fraser*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 164.

3. In *horol.* (a) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (b) The plate upon which is traced the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. *E. H. Knight*.

— **Caliber-compasses**, **calibers**. See *caliper*.

caliber (kal'i-bér), *v* t. [F. *caliber*, *n*.] In *gun*, to ascertain the caliber of, calibrate. See *caliper*. [Little used.]

caliber-gage (kal'i-bér-gā), *n*. A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination form (see the annexed cut) is made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact gage for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliper gage*.



Caliber gage

caliber-rule (kal'i-bér-röl), *n*. 1 Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight

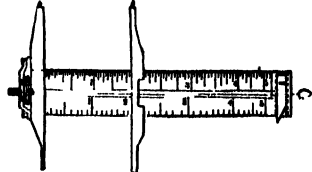


Caliber rule

from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa. — 2 An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot, between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured.

Also *caliper-rule*.

caliber-square (kal'i-bér-skwâr), *n*. A rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. On one side the cross heads are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes. Also *caliper square*.



Caliber square

Also *caliper square*.

calibogus (kal-i-bô'gus), *n*. An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.

calibrate (kal'i-brât), *v* t, pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating*. [F. *calibrer* + -ate².]

1. To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration*. Hence — 2 To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

It is, however, possible to *calibrate* the galvanometer, — that is, to ascertain by special measurements, or by comparison with a standard instrument, to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond. *S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 163.

calibration (kal-i-brâ'shon), *n*. [F. *calibrer* + -ion.] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality in the bore, also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale.

The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.

calibre, *n*. See *caliber*.

Calburn (kal'i-bérn), *n*. Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur, as, "Calburn's resistless brand," *Scott*, *Bridal of Triermain*, i. 15.

calicate (kal'i-kât), *a*. [A corrupt form of *calycate*, as if < L. *calyx* (calico-), a cup (see *calyx*), + -ate¹.] See *calycate*.

calice (kal'is), *n*. [F. *calice*, *chalice*, < OF. *calice*, a cup, assimilated < *chalice*, > E. *chalice*, q. v., < L. *calix* (calico-), a cup. see *calice*] 1. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In *zool.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.

calices (kal'i-séz), *n* pl. In *anat* and *zool.*, a corrupt form of *calyces*, plural of *calyx* (which see).

caliche (ka-lé'che), *n*. [Sp., a pebble accidentally inclosed in a burnt brick, also a flake of lime detached from a whitewashed wall, in Mex. Sp. recent soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to Sp. *caliza*, limestone (cf. *calico*, limy, calcareous), < *cal*, < L. *calx*, lime see *calx* 1.] The local South American name of the native impure nitrate of soda (Chili saltpeter), of much importance in the commerce of South America.

caliciferous, *a*. See *calyciferous*.

calicle, *n*. In *zool.*, same as *calycle*, 2.

calico (kal'i-kô), *n* and *a*. [Early mod. E. also *calico* (cf. Dan. *kalko*, Sw. *kalko*, F. *calicot*, Sp. *calicó*, < E.; Sp. *calicut*, *calicud*, a silk stuff); so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calcow*, *Caloco*) in India, whence it was first imported.] 1. *n*, pl. *calicoes* or -cos (-kôz).

1 Properly, any white cotton cloth as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in India, whence it was introduced into Europe. — 2 In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a* 1 Made of calico as, a *calico* gown. — 2 Resembling printed cotton or calico, spotted, piebald as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

The kind hearted Antony alighted from his *calico* mare, and kissed them all with infinite loving kindness.

Irmay, *Knickerbocker*, p. 419.

calico-back (kal'i-kô-bak), *n*. A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Streptopus interpres*.

[The name] *Calico* back [has reference] to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 164.

calico-bass (kal'i-kô-bâs), *n*. A name of a sun-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidae*. Also called *grass-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish*. See *craypie*.

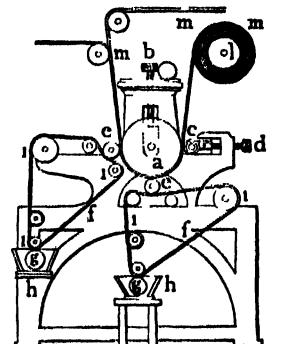
calico-bush (kal'i-kô-bush), *n*. A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

calico-printer

(kal'i-kô-prin'-tôr), *n*. One whose occupation is the printing of calicoes.

calico-printing

(kal'i-kô-prin'-ting), *n*. The art of impressing designs in color upon cloth. The simplest method is the use of engraved wooden blocks, pressed upon the cloth by hand. A separate block is required for each color. Block printing has also been effected by means of machinery. For most work a cylinder press is used. The patterns are engraved upon the surface of copper rollers, and the movement of the cloth is continuous and rapid. The colors used are either substantive or adjective. The former have an affinity for the cloth, and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes, the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers, or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana*, *china-blue*, *discoloring*, *discharge*, *mauler*, *padding*, *resist style*, etc.



Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two pattern rollers.

The cloth is unwound from roller *A*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *B*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *C*, *D*, as it passes. The roller *E* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *F* at each end, and a smoothing roller *G*, actuated by a set-screw *H*, holds the cloth against the roller *E*. The pattern-rollers, *C*, *D*, are inked by the aprons *I*, *J*, which pass over the rollers *C*, *D*, the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *C*, *D*, which revolve in the ink troughs, *K*, *L*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *C*, *D*, the cloth, as *M*, is led off to be dried and folded.

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calico-wood (kal'i-kō-wūd), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

calicula (ka-'lik-'ū-lā), *n.*; pl *caliculæ* (-lā) [NL., *f.*, of *L. caliculus*, *m.*, dim. of *calix* (*calic-*), a cup, but the proper form would be **calycula* see *calycle*] 1. A calycle.—2. [cap.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1858

calicular (ka-'lik-'ū-lar), *a* [*L. caliculatus* (see *calicula*) + *-ar*] Formed like a cup, calathiform; cyathiform as, "calicular leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 3.

caliculate (ka-'lik-'ū-lāt), *a*. [*NL. caliculatus*, < *calicula*, *q. v.*] 1. In bot and zool, same as *calicular*.—2. Having a calicula or calyx

calidit (kal'id), *a* [*L. calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (< *L. calidus*) *calidron*, *chaldron*, *chaldron*, etc., and (< *calere*) *calcastrum*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot, burning, ardent.

calidad (kāl-i-dād'), *n* [Sp. = *E. quality*, *q. v.*] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality

calidge (kal'ij), *n* A kind of Indian pheasant same as *kaleege* *W. H. Russell*

calidity (ka-'lid-'i-ti), *n* [*L.* as if **caliditas*, < *calidus*, hot see *calid*] Heat

Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 1

Calidris (kal'i-dris), *n* [NL. (as a genus in Cuvier, 1799-1800; improp. *chaldris*, *Belon*, 1555), < Gr. *καλιδρίς*, a var. reading of *καλιδρίς*, in Aristotle, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*, *Linnaeus*), perhaps < *καλός* (*kalos*), a hoe, mattock, shovel, < *καλέω*, stir up, hoe, probe, search. Cf. *Ereunetes* ('searcher'), applied to a genus of sandpipers, in allusion to their probing habits.] 1. [i. e.] An old name of sundry small spotted wading birds of Europe, of the family *Scolopacidae*. See *Arenaria*.—2. A genus of sandpipers (*Brisson*, 1760), with the knot, *Tringa canutus*, as the type.—3. [i. e.] The specific name (*Linnaeus*, 1766) of the spotted redshank, *Totanus calidris*.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to Cuvier, 1800.—5. [i. e.] The specific name of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*

caliduct (kal'i-duk't), *n* [*L. calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*), more correctly *caloriduct*, *q. v.*] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house [Rare]

calif, caliph (kāl'if), *n*. [*ME califfe*, *calipha*, < *F. calife*, < Ar. *khālifa*, *khālifah* (> Turk. *khālifā*), *calif*, lit. a successor, < *khālaḡa*, succeed] Literally, a successor the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The calif is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shiāites, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunnī Mohammedans hold that the calif should be one of the Korish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so-called 'perfect califs' reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed to 661, 13 Omīyād califs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbāsid califs at Bagdad to 1258, when the temporal power of the califs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbāsid califs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the usurpation of the califate by the Turkish sultan Selīm I (1512-50), the office has since remained in the Ottoman (Sunnī) dynasty. The title calif was assumed by the Omīyād rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (755-1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimī rulers of Egypt (909-1171) also called themselves califs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khālif*, etc.

califate, caliphate (kāl'i-fāt), *n*. [*Calif* + *-ate*] Cf. Turk. *khālifet*, Ar. *khālifāt*, *califate*] The office or dignity of the califs, or the government of a calif. Also spelled *caliphat*, *khalfate*, *khālifate*.

California coffee, condor, jack, etc. See the nouns.

Californian (kal-i-fōr'n-i-an), *a* and *n* [*Californa* + *-an*] 1. *a* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States. *as*, *Californian* gold.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—Lower Californian, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta California).

califship (kāl'i-fiship), *n*. [*Calif* + *-ship*] Same as *califate*.

caliga (kal'i-gā), *n*; pl *caligæ* (-jē) [*L.*, a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. Cf. *calceus*, a shoe,

and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.

2. A bishop's stocking. See *buckin*, *n*, 5. Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligæ* or episcopal stockings.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii, 249

caligatæ (kal'i-gāt), *n*. [*L. caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a shoe, a boot] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. A common soldier, also, a faint-hearted coward. *Colts*, 1717

caligated (kal'i-gā-ted), *a* [*L. caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a boot] In *ornith.*, laminiplatar, having the typical oesine tarsus.

Having only nine primaries and caligated tarsi, it was an oesine form. *P. L. Solater*, Cat Birds Brit Mus, XI, 50

caligation (kal-i-gā'shon), *n* [*L. caligatio* (*n*), < *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, < *caligo*, darkness see *caligo*] Darkness, dimness, cloudiness, specifically, dimness of sight *as*, "a caligation or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii, 18

Caligideæ (ka-'lij-'i-dē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Caligus* + *-ideæ*] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield or buckler like cephalothorax, and small or reduced abdomen, a large genital segment, especially in the female, four pairs of biramous pleopods or swimming feet, and a subterminal mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string like egg tubes. The *Caligideæ* live on the skin and gills of marine fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

Caligideæ (ka-'lij-'i-dē), *n* pl. [F. pl., repr. NL. *Caligula*, *q. v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of his *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

caliginosity (ka-'lij-'i-nos-'i-ti), *n* [*L.* as if **caliginositas* (*n*), < *caliginosus*, caliginous] Darkness, dimness. [Rare]

caliginous (ka-'lij-'i-nus), *a* [*L. caliginosus*, < *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness see *caligo*] Dim, obscure, dark. *Hallwell* [Rare]

caliginously (ka-'lij-'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely [Rare]

caliginousness (ka-'lij-'i-nus-nes), *n* Dimness, obscurity [Rare]

caligo (ka-'li-'gō), *n* [*L.*, darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog] 1. Dimness of sight, caligation. Also called *achlys*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Rhassolina*. *C. euryplocha* is the enormous owl butterfly of South America sometimes expanding 9 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with an orange bar across the wings.

caligrapher, calligraphic, etc. See *calligrapher*, etc.

caligula (ka-'lij-'ū-lā), *n*, pl *caligulæ* (-lā) [*L. caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot see *caliga*] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot, an ocreate or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862

Caligus (kal'i-gus), *n* [NL., < *L. caliga*, a boot] A genus of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the group called *Epizoæ*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labrum and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligideæ*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

calimanco, *n*. See *calamanco*

calin (kāl'in), *n*. [Sp. *calin* = Pg. *calim*, of Eastern origin] A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients are, apparently, lead and tin.

caliological (kal-i-fō-'i-jō-'i-kal), *a* Relating to caliology

caliology (kal-i-fō-'i-jō-'i-j), *n* [*Gr. kalia*, a dwelling, hut, nest (= *L. cella*, a hut, chamber see *cell*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak see *-ology*] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habitations, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.

Cours, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 227

calipash (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, *q. v.* Cf. *calipee*] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *calipash*.

For now instead of rh. sh. sir loms, we see Green calipash and yellow calipee. *Prod. to The Dramatist*

calipee (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n*. [See *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *calipee*.

Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup, for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either a *calipash* or *calipee*. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*

caliper (kal'i-pēr), *n* [Also written *calypser*, a corruption of *caliber*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring diameters, a caliber commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *calipers* is used generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of any cylindrical body, and *star gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, cannon, or jacket.

Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* fail to measure or scales weigh, does wit declare the values of the impendable essence, sensibility and thought. *Alcott*, *Table Talk*, p. 143

caliper (kal'i-pēr), *v. t.* [*Caliper*, *n.* Cf. *caliber*, *v.*] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a star-gage *as*, to *caliper* a gun.

caliper-gage, rule, square See *caliber-gage*, etc.

caliph, caliphate, *n*. See *calif*, *califate*.

Calippic (ka-'lip-'ik), *a*. [More correctly *Calippic*, < Gr. *Καλλιππος*, *Calippus*. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' < *καλός*, *kalos*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Calippus (*Calippus*), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.

Calippic period, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, proposed by Calippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called *Calippic cycle*.

Calisaya bark. See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*.

calisthonic, calisthenics, etc. See *calisthenic*, etc.

calivert (kal'i-vēr), *n* [Formerly also *calvever*, < *F. calibre*, caliber, bore. see *caliber*] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and fired without a rest, especially, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition. Also spelled *calivert*.

Such as fear the report of a *calivert*. *Shak*, 1 Hen IV, iv, 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petroneles, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a jumble of peace's hull. *B. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, iv, 2.

We had our particular calibre of barque-mus to our regiment of which word *calibre* came first that unapt term we use to call a barque-mus, a *calivert*. *Maitland*, *Hist. London*

calix, *n*, pl *calices* [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with *L. calix*, a cup, > *E. calice*, *chalice*, *q. v.*] See *calyx*.

Calixtine (ka-'liks-'tīn), *n*. [*ML. Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist, in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name see *-ine*] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (*L. uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1438, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to subject clergy as accused of crime to lay authority, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

Calixtine (ka-'liks-'tīn), *n* [*George Calixtus* + *-ine*] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

calk¹, caulk (kāk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as *ME. cauken*, tread, as a cock, < *OF. caucher*, tread, tent a wound, = *Sp. dial. calcar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, < *L. calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, < *calc* (*calc-*), heel see *calc²*, and of *calcestratus* (f. *calc* *calc-* = *Ir. calc*, drive with a hammer, *calk* (see *calc²*). The modern sense of *E. calk¹* agrees with the apparatus unrelated *F. calfat*, *cafévier* = *Pr. calafatur*

= Sp *calafatear* = Pg *calafetar* = It. *calafatare* (ML *calafatare*, MGr *καλαφατεύω*), **calk** a ship: of uncertain (perhaps Ar) origin.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel) See *calking*¹, 1.—**Calking-chisel**. See *chisel*

calk² (kalk), *v* t [Also spelled *calque*, = D. *kalkern* = G. *kalkieren* = Dan. *kalkere*, < F. *calquer* = It. *calcare*, *calc*, < L. *calc* as if **calcare*, < *calc* (*calc*), lime see *chalk*] 1 To cover with chalk, as the back of a design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it — 2 To copy, as a drawing, a map, etc., by tracing. See *calking*²

calk³ (kalk), *n* [Also written *calk*, *cork*, appar short for *calker*² or *calkin*, *q* v] 1 A spur projecting downward from a horse-shoe, serving to prevent slipping — 2 A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer also worn by lumbermen in the



Horseshoe (calks)
a a

woods, and especially on the drive [U S]

calk⁴ (kalk), *v* t [Also written *cock*, < *calk*³, *n*] 1 To fit with calks, as horse-shoes — 2 To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot **calk**⁴, *v* [Short for *calculate*, *q* v] To calculate **calker**¹, **caulker** (ka'kər), *n* [*< calk*¹ + -er] One who calks, especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships

calker² (ka'kər), *n* [Also called *calkin*, and in the United States *calk* (see *calk*³), prob. connected with *calk*¹ and L. *calc*, heel Cf L. *calcar*, *n* spur] Same as *calk*³ [Eng]

calker⁴, *n* [*< calk*⁴ + -er] One who calculates *Nares*

calketrapt, *n* Same as *caltrop*

calki, *n* See *calki*

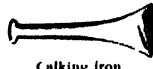
calkin (ka'kin), *n* Same as *calk*³ [Eng]

On this horse in Arcite
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trample
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v 4

calking¹, **calking** (ka'king), *n* [Verbal *n* of *calk*¹, *v*] 1 The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space outside of it is filled with melted pitch — 2 In *carp*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates

calking² (ka'king), *n* [Verbal *n* of *calk*², *v*] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing Three methods are used (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over its lines with a hard point, which causes the coating on the back to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper or other material placed beneath, (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as above, but, instead of coating the back of the design with a painting medium, interposing a piece of prepared translucent paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy, (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transparent paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it Also written *calking*, *calking*, and *calking*

calking-iron (ka'king-i'ern), *n* A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels



Calking iron

calking-mallet (ka'king-mal'et), *n* A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons

calk-swage (kalk'swā), *n* A tool for forming calks on horse-shoes

call¹ (kāl), *v* [Early mod E also *cal*, *callo*, < ME *callen*, *kallen*, < AS *callian* (rare), *call*, = OFries *kella*, *kaltia*, speak, = MD *kallen*, speak, say, talk, D *kallen*, talk, chatter, = MLG *kallen*, speak, talk, *call*, = OHG *challōn*, MHG *kallēn*, speak loudly, talk, = Icel *kalla*, say, call, name, = Sw *kalla* = Dan *kalde*, call, = L *garrere*, talk (see *garrulous*), = Gr γάρρειν, Doric γάρρειν, speak, proclaim, = Skt γάρ, sing Not connected with L *calare* = Gr καλεῖν, call see *calends*] I trans 1 To utter in a loud voice, read over in a loud tone, hence, to pronounce or announce

Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear
Gay, Shep Week, vi 49

2. To attract or demand the attention of (a person or an animal), or arouse, as from sleep, by loudly uttering his (its) name, or some other word or exclamation

Answer as I call you Shak, M N D 1 2

3 To invite or command to come, summon to one's presence, send for. as, to call a messenger, to call a cab.

Pharaoh shall call you, and shall say, What is your occupation? Gen xlii 22.

And sent forth his servants to call them that were bid den to the wedding Mat xxi 2.

Call hither Clifford, bid him come again Shak, 2 Hen VI, v 1

Be not amazed, call all your senses to you, defend your reputation Shak, M W of W, iii 3

4 To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of. as, to call a meeting often with *together* as, the king called his council *together*

Sanctify ye a fast, call a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land Joel ii 14

5 To name; apply to by way of name or designation. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night Gen 1 5

And from thence we Ascend'd a lytyll And come to a nother tower *Calld* Gallies

Torkington, Diark of Eng Travell, p 30

6 To designate or characterize as; state or affirm to be; reckon, consider Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing! Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 4

He [James II] was willing to make for his religion exertions and sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are called religious men would shrink Macaulay, Hist Eng, vi

7 To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or suppose to be

This speech *calls* him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations Beau and Fl, Philaster, i 1

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall call about fifty) Scott

The whole army is *call'd* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available Brougham

8 To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment, appoint as, "Paul, called to be an apostle," Rom i 1 — 9 To invoke or appeal to

I call God for a record upon my soul 2 Cor i 22.

10 In shooting, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—**Called session**, a special session of a legislative body summoned by the executive [U S]—To call a card, in what, to name a card which has been improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes Such a card is known as a *called card*—To call a chapel. See *chapel*—To call back, to recall, summon or bring back, hence, to revoke or retract

I have joys,
That in a moment can call back thy wrongs,
And settle thee in thy free state again,
Beau and Fl, Mads Tragedy, v 4

To call forth, to bring or summon to action as, to call forth all the faculties of the mind — To call in, to collect as, to call in debts or money, or to withdraw from circulation as, to call in clipped coin, or to summon to one's house, invite to come together as, to call in neighbors and friends — To call names, to use opprobrious epithets toward apply reproachful appellations to *Swift* — To call off, to summon away, divert as, to call off the attention, to call off workmen from their employment — To call out (a) to challenge one to a duel

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee out Crabbe, Parish Register

(b) To summon into service as, to call out the militia (c) To elicit, bring into play evoke

New territory, augmented numbers, and extended interests call out new virtues and abilities, and the tribe makes long strides Emerson, Misc, p 181

Venice, afterwards the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been called out of nothing in after times F A Freeman, Venice, p 11

To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name as, to call over a list or roll of names — To call the roll, to read aloud from a list the names of the members in a legislative or other body — To call to account, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be called to account for all his misdeeds Lord Henry Clarendon

To call to mind, to recollect, revive in memory

I cannot call to mind where I have read or heard words more mild and peaceful Milton, Areopagitica, p 51

To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister (Great Britain)—To call up (a) to bring into view or recollection as, to call up the image of a deceased friend (b) To bring into action or discussion as, to call up a bill before a legislative body (c) To require payment of as, to call up the sums still due on shares — Syn. 3 and 4.

Call, *invite*, *bid*, *convoke*, *summon*, *assemble*, *convene* *Call* is generic, and applicable to summonses of all kinds *Invite* is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courteous ceremony, *bid* in this sense is obsolete or poetic *Convoke*, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into session or assembly as, to convoke the Houses of Parliament *Summon* implies authority in the summoner and usually formality in the method

Call'd her to shelter in the hollow oak Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien

He [the Governor] dispatched his Chamberlain, an elderly and dignified personage, bearing a silver mace as the badge of his office, . . . to invite me to dinner O'Donovan, Merv, p 116.

As many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage Mat. xxii. 9.

In capital cases the grand council is convealed to pronounce sentences J Adams, Works, IV 338.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls These men of Angiers. Shak, K John, ii. 1

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc., shout; cry The angel of the Lord called to Hagar Gen xxi 17

Who is that calls so coldly? Shak, T of the S, iv 1

And from the wood top calls the crow through all the gloomy day Bryant, Death of the Flowers.

2. To make a short stop or visit followed by *at*, *for*, or *on* or *upon* as, to call at a house or place, for a person or thing, or upon a person. (See phrases below) [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a call.]

Yet say the neighbours when they call,
It is not bad but good land Tennyson, Amphen

3. In *poker*, to demand that the hands be shown — To be (or feel) called on, to be (or feel) under obligation, compulsion, or necessity (to do something)

He was not called on to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honor Prescott, Ferd and Isa, ii 7

To call for (a) To demand, require, claim as, a crime calls for punishment (b) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place — To call on or upon. (a) To demand from or appeal to as, to call on a person to pay what he owes, to call upon a person for a song (b) To pray to or worship, invoke as, to call on the name of the Lord (c) To make a short visit to, as a person or a family, usually for a special purpose — To call out, to make utterance in a loud voice, bawl

call¹ (kāl), *n*. [*< call*¹, *v*, ME *cal* = Icel. *kall*] 1. A loud cry, a shout.

They gave but a call, and in came their master Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i

2. An invocation or prayer

Hear thy suppliant's call Pope, Dunciad, iv 408

3 Demand, requisition, claim, public or private. as, the calls of justice or humanity, to have many calls upon one's time — 4 Vocation; employment, calling.

Still cheerful, ever constant to his call Dryden.

Specifically—5 A divine vocation or summons as, the call of Abraham

St Paul himself believed he had a call to it when he persecuted the Christians Locke

6 A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance as, the president issued a call for a meeting to be held next week — 7 A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society, particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or on their behalf) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation

All who accept calls and serve churches are pastors Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII 420

8 An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, to receive the acknowledgments of the audience — 9 *Milit.*, a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty as, a bugle-call — 10. *Naut.*, a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is It is used to attract attention to orders about to be given, and to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals In old times a gold call and chain was the badge of an admiral

11. The cry or note of a bird.— 12. In *hunting* (a) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds (b) A pipe or whistle for imitating the notes of wild birds and thus luring them within range of the gun.

What, was your mountebank their call? their whistle? B Jonson, Volpone, ii 5

13 An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their promised contributions to pay losses — 14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named — 15. In the stock exchange, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or

demanding and receiving (a) a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or (b) the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document it self. The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date] For value received, the bearer may call on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a] Railroad Company, at [so much] per cent., any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 1½ P. M."

164. Authority, command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my call or yours

Sir J. Denham

17. Occasion, cause, business, necessity: as, you had no call to be there [Colloq.]

They had no wish to fall away from Cressar and his Empire, but they felt no great call to fight for them

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126

18. A short visit: as, to make a call, to pay one a call

Evidently the morning call is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by presenting him self to do homage

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 141

19. In *poker*, a demand for a show-down, the show-down itself — 20. A brood of wild ducks

Hallwell — At call, without previous notice, on demand applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable when asked for

At one's beck and call. See *beck* — Call of the house, a roll call in a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause

In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time, in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice

— Call to the bar, in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister

— Electric call, a signal operated by electricity, an annunciator or call bell

— House of call. See *house* — Money on call, money loaned subject to recall at any moment

— Port of call. See *port* — Puts and calls. See *put*, *n* — Within call, within hearing distance

I saw a lady within call

Tennyson, Fair Women

call² (kāl), *n*. An obsolete spelling of *call*

calla (kal'ā), *n*. [NL (Jannæus), < *L. calla*, otherwise *calca* or *calya*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant, the correct reading is supposed to be **calya*, < *Gr. κάλυξ*, the cup or calyx of a flower see *calyx*] 1 [cap] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, **palustris*, the water-arum, which occurs in cold marshes in Europe and North America

It has heart shaped leaves from a creeping root stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. Its root is extremely acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an edible starch

2 A plant of the genus *Calla* — 3 A plant of the allied genus *Richardsonia*, or, according to some authorities, *Zantedeschia*, the common calla of house-cultivation

It is often erroneously called *calla-lily*, from the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers

Callas (ka-le'as), *n*. [NL (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < *Gr. κάλαυς*, a cock's comb, pl. wattles] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callætinæ*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand

C. cinerea, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and air runcles at the base of the bill

Callætinæ (ka-lō-a-ti'nō), *n*. pl. [NL (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callæus* (-at-) + *-ina*] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidæ*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia

Besides *Callas*, the leading forms are *Struthidea cinerea* of Australia, *Cryptophaga varians*, the temia or bentest of Java, of a bronzed greenish black color, and *Tennurus* (or *Dendroitta*) *vagabunda*, the wandering pie of India

There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptorhina afra*, are also sometimes included in this group the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays

Also called *Glucopina*

callætinæ (ka-lō-a-ti'nō), *a*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callætinæ*

callæsthetics, *n*. See *callæsthetics*

callainite (ka-lā'nit), *n*. [< *Gr. κάλλινος, κάλυγος*, like the *κάλαυς, κάλαυς*, a turquoise, + *-it* 2 Cf. *calaito*] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise

callant (kal'ant), *n*. [Also *callan*, OSc. *galand*, a young man, ? *F. galant*, a gallant: see *gallant*] A young lad, a stripling; a boy. [Scotch]

Ye're a daft callant, and I must correct you some of these days

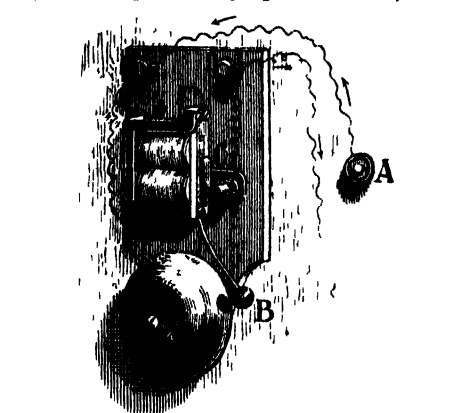
Scott, Waverley, lxxi

callat, *n* and *v*. See *callet*

call-bell (kāl'bel), *n*. A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger

Also called *bell-call* — Electric call-bell, a mechanical

contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence



Electric call bell
A. push button by which the circuit is completed. B. hammer and gong. C. spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire

to the electromagnet, its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature away from the spring the electromagnet ceases to act the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes

call-bird (kāl'berd), *n*. A bird taught to allure others into a snare, a decoy-bird

Goldsmith

call-box (kāl'boks), *n*. In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed

call-boy (kāl'boy), *n*. 1 A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment — 2 A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer

[Eng.] — 3. A boy who answers a call-bell

call-button (kāl'but'n), *n*. A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm

call-changes (kāl'chān'jez), *n*. pl. In bell-ringing, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring by a call from the conductor, or by following a written order

caller¹ (kāl'ēr), *n*. [< *call* + *-er* 1] One who calls, in any sense of the verb, especially one who pays a short complimentary visit

caller² (kāl'ēr), *a*. [Prob due to *leel kaldr* = *Sw. kall*, cold see *cold* Cf. *calver*] 1 Cool, refreshing as, a caller breeze [Scotch]

See sweet his voice, see smooth his tongue,

His breath is like caller air

Butler, There's nae Luck about the House

Gang awa, hain, and take a mouthful of the caller air

Scott, Monastery II 85

2 Fresh, in proper season, applied chiefly to fish: as, caller herrings [Scotch]

callæsthetics (kal-es-thet'iks), *n*. [< *call-* for *calli* (< *Gr. κάλλειν, κάλλος*, beautiful) + *-æsthetics*] A term proposed by Whewell for *æsthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *æsthetics* to be extended to perception in general

Krauth, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callæsthetics*

callet¹ (kal'et), *n*. [Also written *callat*, *callot* < *F. callette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. of *caille*, a quail see *quail* 2] 1 A tattling or talkative woman; a scold, a gossip

Come hither, you old callet, you tattling hussy

Shakespeare

2. A trull, a drab; a lewd woman

He call'd her whore, a beggar, in his drink,

Could not have laid such a truss upon his callet

Shak., Othello, iv 2

callet² (kal'et), *v. i*. [< *callet*, *n*] To rail, scold.

To hear her in her spleen

Callet like a butter-queen

R. Braithwaite, Callet's Cure, in Panedone

calleting (kal'et-ing), *n*. A scolding as, a calleting wife [North Eng.]

calley-stone (kal'i-stōn), *n*. [< **calley*, prob connected with *callard*, + *stone*] In coal-mining, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous

See *ganister* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

calli, *n*. Plural of *callus*

calli- [< *Gr. κάλλι-*, usual combining form (later *καλο-* see *calo-*) of *καλός*, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. **καλγός*, = *Skt. kalya*, well, healthy; perhaps = *AS. hāl*, *E. whole*, *q. v.*, = *Ice. heill*,

E. hale, *q. v.*] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful

Callienas (kal-i-ē'nas), *n*. Same as *Calenas*.

Calliandra (kal-i-an'drā), *n*. [< *Gr. κάλλιανδρος*, beautiful, + *ανδρ* (*andr*), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower] A genus of ornamental shrubs and perennial herbs, of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States

Several of the species yield an astringent juice

Callianira (kal'i-a-ni'rā), *n*. [NL, < *Gr. κάλλιανιρα*, beautiful, + *-ανιρα* (as in *αντιανιρα*, *βωτιανιρα*, etc.), < *ανιρ*, a man] 1 The typical genus of the family *Callianiridae* Peron and Leveur, 1810 — 2 A genus of lepidopterous insects

Hübner, 1816.

Callianiridae (kal'i-a-ni'rā-i-dē), *n*. pl. [NL, < *Callianira* + *-idae*] A family of saccate or stenostomatous etenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes

calliard (kal'iārd), *n*. [Cf. *calley-stone*, perhaps connected with *F. callion*, a flint, pebble, prob < *L. calculus*, a pebble see *calculus*] In coal-mining, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone

Grisley [North. Eng.]

Callicarpa (kal-i-kār'pā), *n*. [NL, < *Gr. κάλλιαν*, beautiful, + *καρπος*, fruit] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs

The best known species is *C. americana*, of the United States, called *French mulberry*, cultivated for ornament on account of its abundant violet-colored berries

Callicephalus (kal-i-sef'a-lus), *n*. See *Callocephalus*

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'mā), *n*. [NL, < *Gr. κάλλιχρος*, beautiful, + *χρώμα*, color] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind

C. moschata is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor, *C. splendens* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States

Also *Colachroma*

callichthyid (ka-līk'thi-id), *n*. A fish of the family *Callichthyidae*

Callichthyidae (kal-ik-thi'i-dē), *n*. pl. [NL, < *Callichthys* + *-idae*] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes

Callichthys (ka-līk'this), *n*. [NL, < *Gr. κάλλιχθης*, name of a fish, < *κάλλειν*, beautiful, + *-ιθης*, a fish] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridae*, or sheat-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidae*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail

The species are South American

callicot, *n*. See *calico*

callid (kal'id), *a*. [< *L. callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, to expert, know by experience, lit. to be callous, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard, thick skin see *callous*, *callus*] Skilled, expert, shrewd [Rare]

callidity (ka-līd'i-ti), *n*. [< *L. calliditas* (-tis), < *callidus* see *callid*] Skill, discernment, shrewdness

Also *callidness* [Rare]

His eagle-eyed callidity

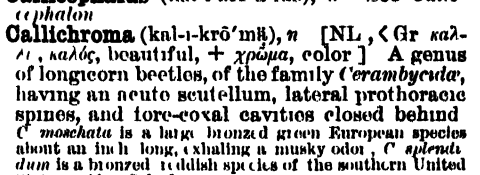
C. Smart, The Hop Garden

Callidium (ka-līd'i-um), *n*. [NL, < *Gr. κάλλιδον*, beautiful, + *-idium* term -*idium*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not embracing the base of the antennæ

C. baymianum and *C. antiochianum* are examples

Its larvae infest fir trees causing oval perforations where the mature insects make their escape

Callidium antennatum (Vertical line shows natural size)



callidness (kal'id-nes), *n*. Same as *callidity*

calligrapher (ka-līg'ra-fēr), *n*. [< *calligraphy* + *-er* 1] One skilled in calligraphy

Also spelled *calligrapher*, *calligraphi*

calligraphic (kal-i-graf'ik), *a*. [< *Gr. κάλλιγραφικός*, < *καλλιγραφος* see *calligraphy*] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy

Also spelled *caligraphic*, *kalligraphic*

calligraphical (kal-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *calligraphic*.
calligraphist (ka-lig'ra-fist), *n.* [*< calligraphy* + *-ist*] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphist*, *calligraphist*.
calligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F* *calligraphie*, *< Gr* *καλλιγραφία*, *< καλλίγραφος*, writing a beautiful hand, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *γράφειν*, write] The art of beautiful writing, fair or elegant writing or penmanship; by extension, handwriting in general, penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy*, *kalligraphy*.
My calligraphy, a fair hand
Fit for a secretary
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III 4
 The principle of *calligraphy*, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form [in penmanship], which may be noticed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, well proportioned.
T. H. Horne, Intro to Study of Holy Scripture, II. 16
Callimorpha (kal-i-mór'fá), *n.* [NL, *< Gr* *καλλιμορφος*, having a beautiful form, *< καλλί*,

Be not deceived, to think her lenity
 Will be perpetual or, if men be wanting,
 The gods will be, to such a calling cause
B. Jonson, Catiline, III 1

calling-crab (ká'ling-krah), *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidae* and genus *Gelasimus* so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pu* *gulator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.
calling-hare (ká'ling-här), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomysidae*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.
Callionas (kal-i-'nas), *n.* Same as *Calenias*.
callionymid (kal-i-on'i-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidae*.
Callionymidae (kal-i-on'i-mi'dé), *n. pl* [NL, *< Callionymus* + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.
Callionyminae (kal-i-on'i-mi'né), *n. pl* [NL, *< Callionymus* + *-inae*] The callionymids as a subfamily of fishes, in Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidae*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.
Callionymus (kal-i-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr* *καλιόνυμος*, a kind of fish, lit having a beau-

met quail (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.
2 A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean, 1834.*

calliper, *n.* See *caliper*.
Callippic, *a.* See *Callippic*.
Callipaittacus (kal-ip-sit'a-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

callipyga (kal-i-pi'gá), *n.* [NL (Hodgson, 1841), *< Gr* *καλλιπύγος*, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πύγῃ*, buttock] 1. An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callipyga*, having a beautiful rump.—
2 [cap.] Same as *Leiothrix*.

Callirhinus, *n.* See *Callorhinus*.
Callirrhoe (ka-lir'ô-ê), *n.* [NL, *< Gr* *Καλλιρρόη*, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), *< καλλιρροος*, *καλλιρροος*, beautiful-flowing, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ρεῖν*, flow] 1. In bot., a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.
2 In zool. (a) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroe*. *Montfort, 1810*. (b) A genus of aculeates. Also *Callirhoe*. *Péron and Leveur, 1809*.

callisection (kal-i-sek'shon), *n.* [*< L* *callus*, hard skin, + *sectio* (*-n*), a cutting see *section*.] Painless vivisection, the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.
Callisoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

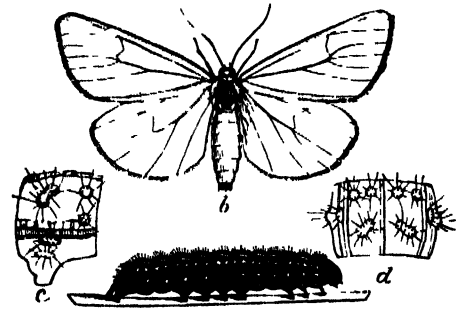
Calliste (ka-lis'tê), *n.* [NL (Boie, 1826), *< Gr* *καλλιστή*, fem of *καλλιστος*, superl of *καλός*, beautiful] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridae*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the elegance and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. *Calistatus*, *Callisterna*, and *Calosperma* are synonyms.
Callistophus (ka-lis'te-fus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr* *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *στέφος*, poet for *στέφανος*, a crown, *< στέφειν*, put around, crown] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower.

callisthenia, *n.* Plural of *callisthenism*.
callisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *a.* [*< Gr* *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthene*.
 When the morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthene* exercises in the garden. I saw them to day pulling the garden roller.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii

callisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.* [Pl of *callisthenic* see *-ics*] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement, a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.
callisthenium (kal-is-thê'nî-um), *n.*, pl *callisthenia* (-â) [NL, *< callisthen-ics* + *-ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.
 After the play the *callisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper-time.
N. Y. Tribune

Callithamnion (kal-i-tham'ni-on), *n.* [*< Gr* *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *θαμνιον*, dim of *θάμνος*, a small shrub] A large genus of marine algae, belonging to the order *Florideae* and suborder *Ceramiales*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most delicate and beautiful species of the order.
Callithrix (kal-i-thriks), *n.* [NL (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callitriches*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*, *< Gr* *καλλιτριξ* (*καλλιτριχ-*), with beautiful hair or mane, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *τριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A genus of South American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Nyctipitheciinae*, having the tail not prehensile; the sagouins or saguins, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked sagouin, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teetoe.
2. [i. c.] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabaeus*.

callithumpian (kal-i-thum'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *callithumpian*, humorously formed *< Gr* *καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *E. thump* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.



Blue-spangled Pitch worm (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*)
a larva *b* pupa or moth *c*, one segment of larva, enlarged side view *d* same top view. (Moth and larva natural size.)

καλός, beautiful, + *μορφή*, form] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidae*, or referred to the *Lithosiidae*. *C. jacobaea*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and greenish blue upper wings marked with pink.

callinus (kal'i-mus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr* *καλλιμος*, a poetical form of *καλός*, beautiful] 1. In mineral, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of eaglestone.—
2 [cap.] In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

calling (ká'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME* *callunge*; verbal *n.* of *call*, *v.*] 1. The act of summoning, a call or summons.

What! stand at thou still and hear at such a calling?
Shak., I Hen IV, II 4

2 The act of convoking or assembling.
 A bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv

3 An invitation. Specifically, in theol. (a) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to repent and accept Christ as a saviour. (b) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

Give diligence to make your calling and election sure.
2 Pet. I 10

4 The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc., usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

His calling laid aside, he lived at ease.
Wordsworth, Excursion, I

5 Name, appellation, title.
 I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
 His youngest son—and would not change that calling,
 To be adopted heir to Frederick.
Shak., As you like it, I 2

Calling of the plaintiff, a term in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be non-suited or to withdraw himself. Calling the plaintiff by the court crier was once always necessary in a trial after the jury had come in with the verdict, and before its announcement. If no answer was made, the plaintiff was non-suited, but could renew his action on better evidence.—
Effectual calling, in *Calvinistic theol.* the calling by God's word and Spirit of those whom he has predestined unto life, out of sin and death, unto grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. It is so designated to distinguish it from that universal call which the gospel extends to all, but which, according to Calvinistic theology, is ineffectual except when accompanied by the special influences of God's Holy Spirit.

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.
The Shorter Catechism, Qu. 31

= **SYN.** 4 Pursuit, business, etc. See *occupation*.
II. a Clamant; crying. [Rare.]



Gemmous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*)

tiful name, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνυμα*, name] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidae*.

Calliope (ka-li'ô-pê), *n.* [L, *< Gr* *Καλλιόπη*, lit having a beautiful voice, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ὤψ* = *L* *vox*, voice] 1. In *Gr* myth, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—
2 [i. c.] The name given to a harsh musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—
3. [NL] In ornith. (a) A genus of small sylviine birds, related to *Cyanocitta*, the type of which is an Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamchatkensis* Gould, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (b) [i. c.] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—
4 A genus of mammals. *Ogilby, 1836*.—
5 A genus of dipterous insects.—
6 A genus of amphipods.

callipash, *callipee*. See *calypash*, *calipee*.

Callipepla (kal-i-pep'la), *n.* [NL (Wagler, 1832), *< Gr* *καλλιπεπλος*, beautifully robed, *< καλλί*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *πεπλος*, robe] 1. A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortyginae* (or *Odontophorinae*) and family *Perdi-*



Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*)

cidae, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best-known species is *C. squamata*, the scaled or blue quail, with a whitish, full, soft crest, and the plumage marked in half rings, abundant in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and southward. *C. elegans* and *C. douglasii* are other Mexican species. The plumed or hel-

II. n. 1. A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.: usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari — 2. One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

Callitriche (ka-it'ri-kē), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *καλλι-τριχη, assumed fem of καλλιτριχος (fem also -ος), later form of καλλιτριψ, with beautiful hair see *Callithrix*] 1 In *bot*, a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monocious, dicotyledonous aquatic herbs. Its affinities are obscure, and it is by some considered as constituting a distinct order *Callitrichaceae*, by others referred to the *Haloragaceae* or to the *Euphorbiaceae*. The common species are known as *water starwort*. 2 In *zool*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitricus* *Poli*, 1791

Callitris (kal'i-tris), *n.* [NL, < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, the element -tris is obscure] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 14 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrous or thymine wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum resin called *santalum*.

callivert, *n.* See *calver*

call-loan (kál'lōn), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand

call-me-to-you (kál'mē-tō'yō), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *cull-me-to-you*

call-note (kál'nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young

The chirping *call note* of the gecko *Owen*, *Anat*

Callocephalon (kal-ō-sēf'a-lon), *n.* [NL (Lesson, 1837) (prop *Callo-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + κεφαλή, head] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptrorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, subfamily *Cacatuinae*. *C. galeatum*, the ganga cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callocephalus*

Callorhinus (kal-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL (prop *Callo-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + ρίς, ριν, nose] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*, including the northern seal-bear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*

callosal (kal-lō'sal), *a* [*< callosus + -al*] Of or pertaining to the callosum, or corpus callosum — **Callosal gyrus** *See gyrus*

callose (kal'ōs), *a* [*< L. callosus* see *callous*] In *bot* and *zool*, having callosities or hard spots, callous, hardened

callosity (ka-lōs'i-ti), *n.*, pl *callosities* (-tiz) [= F *callosité* = Sp *callosidad* = Pg *callosidade* = It *callosità*, < L *callositas* (-is), < *callosus*, callous see *callous*] 1 The state or quality of being hardened or callous — 2 In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc. — 3 In *bot*, any part of a plant unusually hard — 4 In *entom*, an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling — **Iachal callosity**, in *zool*, the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey

Callosoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*

callosomarginal (ka-lō'sō-mār'jī-nal), *a* [*< callosus + marginal*] In *anat*, lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain. *as*, the *callosomarginal sulcus* or fissure

callosum (ka-lō'sum), *n.* [NL, neut of L *callosus* see *callous*] Same *as* *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*)

The brain of the cat, lacking the *callosum* *Allen and Neurol*, IV 513

callot (kal'ot), *n.* Same *as* *calotte*

callot, *n* and *v.* See *callet*

callotechnics (kal-ō-tek'niks), *n.*, pl [*Prop cal-* or *calo-*, < Gr. καλλι-τριχος (later *kalō-*), making beautiful works of art, < καλός, καλός, beautiful, + τέχνη, work] The fine or ornamental arts [Rare.]

callous (kal'us), *a* [Also *callose*, = F *calleur* = Sp Pg It. *calloso*, < L. *callosus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid*.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction *as*, "a *callous* cicatrice," *Holland*, tr of *Pliny*, xvi 31, "a *callous* ulcer," *Dunglison*.

First of the train the patient rustic came,
Whose *callous* hand had formed the scene
Goldsmith, *Threnodia*, II

2 Hardened in mind or feelings, insensible; unfeeling. *as*, "the *callous* diplomatist," *Macaulay*

In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most *callous* apathy to politics *Ames*, *Works*, II 137

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule *Dr Arnold*

3 In *entom*, swollen and smooth *as*, a *callous* margin, one very thick and irregularly rounded or lumpy. = *syn* 2 *Hardened* etc. (*see ob* *durate*) unusable, unimpassible, indiffert, deaf, deal, etc

callous (kal'us), *v. t* To harden or make callous
The *calloused* sensibilities of people of fashion
Scenior, X 96

callous-beaked (kal'us-bēkt), *a* Having a callous beak applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocelus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill

callously (kal'us-h), *adv* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner

callousness (kal'us-nēs), *n* The state of being callous (a) Hardness, induration applied to the body
A *callousness* of his feet *Jer Taylor*, *Repentance*, vii 8

(b) Insensibility of mind or heart.
A *callousness* and numbness of soul
Bentley, *Sermons*, I

Great vivacity is often united with great tenderness, and great *callousness* with great magnanimity
Locky, *Europ* *Morals*, I 140

callow (kal'ō), *a* and *n* [*< ME. calow, calen, calu*, < AS *calu* (*calw*) = D. *kaal* = OHG *calo*, *chalo* (*calw*), MHG *kal* (*kalu*), G *kahl* = Sw *kal*, bald, bare (cf Dan *kallet*, polled, en *kallet* *ko*, a cow without horns *ko* = F *coie*), prob., with loss of orig initial *s* (cf *scall*) = L *calvus* (orig **scalvus*), bald (> It Sp *calvo* = Pr *calv* = OF *chau*, F *chauve* see *Calvary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*)] I. *a*. 1† Bald, without hair
A man of whose heed heeris fleten awol is *calu*
Wyat (ed *Purv*), *Lev* xlii 40

Calu was his hennede *King Absalom*, I 5050

2 Without feathers, that has not yet put forth feathers, naked, unfledged, as a young bird *as*, "a *callow* young," *Milton*, *P. L*, vii 420

My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest
P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, I

They (the young of the partridge) are not *callow* like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens *Thorow*, *Walden*, p 244

3 Pertaining to an unfledged bird *as*, "a *callow* down," *Drayton*, *The Owl* — 4 Youthful, juvenile, very immature *as*, a *callow* youth

Ah, if we had possessed these in our *callow* days
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together*

II. † n A bald person; a baldhead

What hath the *calvee* ldo
Life of St Dunstan, *Early Eng Poems* (ed *Furnivall*), p 34

callow (kal'ō), *n* and *a* [E dial, appar *cal-* *low*], bare] I. *n* 1 An alluvial flat along a river-course a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture. — 2. In coal-mining, the baring, or cover, of open workings [*Irishly Eng*]

II. *a* Having the character of an alluvial flat *as*, *callow* land; a *callow* meadow

Calluella (kal-ū-el'ā), *n* [NL, dim, < Gr. καλλός, beauty, καλός, beautiful] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Calluellidae*. Also spelled *Caluella*

calluellid (kal-ū-el'id), *n* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluellidae*

Calluellidae (kal-ū-el'idē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Calluella* + *-idae*] A family of firmisternal saltient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*. They have teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral apophysis, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, no omocentrum, and a small cartilaginous sternum

Calluna (ka-lu'nā), *n* [NL (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg < Gr. καλήθεον, sweep, clean, beautify, < καλός, beautiful] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceae*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great

Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America.



Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) with branch on larger scale

though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

callus (kal'us), *n.*, pl *calli* (-i) [L, also *callum*, hard skin *see* *callous* and *callid*.] 1. In *anat* (a) Hard skin, a callosity (b) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them — 2 In *bot*, any unusually hard excrescence upon a plant, also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected — 3 In *hort*, the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets — 4 In *conch*, a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell

The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of *callus* *Stand Nat Hist*, I 361

callus (kal'us), *n* Same *as* *callus*

calm (kalm), *n* and *a* [I *n* Early mod. E also *caulm*, *caum*, *caum*, < ME. *calme* (= D *calm* = L *calm*, > G *calm*), < OF *calme*, F *calme* = Sp It Pg *calma*, calm, calmness, still weather, = Pr *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf F *chômer*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig, *as* still in Sp and Pg, heat, the hot part of the day (cf F dial *caumes*, hot — *Cotgrave*), < L *calma*, the heat of the sun, < Gr *καμία*, great heat, < *καίω*, burn *see* *cauma* and *caustic*. The *l* is unoriginal, being due to conformation with L *calor*, heat, or with words like *palm* (L *palma*), etc. II *a* < ME *calme* (= D *calm*), < OF *calme*, F *calme* (ML *calmus*), from the noun] I. *n* 1 The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance, stillness properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general

A blunt hede in a *calme* or downe a wind is very good
Acham, *Toxophilus* (ed *Arber*), p 247

And thus fondle the wynde agens vs or ellys such *calmys* that we sped but lytill of our waye
Torkington, *Diario of Eng Travell*, p 57

While we lay in the *calms* we caught several great shalks
Dampier, *Voyages*, I 79

2 Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquility, quiet, serenity

Each perturbation smooth d with outward *calm*
Milton, *P. L*, iv 120

The unnatural excitement was succeeded by an unnatural *calm*
Macaulay, *Horace Walpole*

Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal *calm*
Whittier, *Battle Autumn of 1862*

A despotic *calm* is usually the triumph of error
Jemoux, *Pol Econ*, p 298

3 The scum of liquor [*Prov Eng*] — **Dead calm**, **stark calm**, **flat calm**, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm — **Region of calms**, or **calm latitudes**, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade winds where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N, and in the month about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 4° N

II. *a* 1 Without motion, still, not stormy; undisturbed, not agitated, serene

Be *calm*, good wind *Shak*, I *G of V*, I 2

Calm is the morn without a sound
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xi

The bay was oily *calm*
Tennyson, *Andley Court*

2 Free from mental agitation, undisturbed by passion, not agitated or excited, quiet, serene, tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention *as*, "a *calm* words," *Shak*, *K John*, ii 1

With gentle breath, *calm* look, knees humbly bow d
Shak, *R and J* iii 1

The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial
It was not sweet, but it was *calm*
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*

Quiet and calm, without a fear
Of danger darkly lurking near,
The weary laborer left his plough

Whittier, Pentucket

=Syn 2 *Calm, Placid, Tranquil, Serene, Quiet, Cool, Composed, Collected, smooth, peaceful, unruffled, imperturbable.* All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains undisturbed, even by care and anxiety. There is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the emotions, but it is also used for the mere outward manner, as in spite of his anger, he remained calm. *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to the nature, but is also especially used of the face, as, a placid smile. *Tranquil* implies not so much a mastery of self and disturbing circumstances as *calm* from that which agitates a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that rises above clouds of storms. *Quiet*, when applied to the disposition, implies that the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative, externally it implies that one is free from annoyances, as, to leave him in quiet. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of heated. It indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings while collected, gathered together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind, while *collected* like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm,
Yes, keep me calm though loud and rude
The sounds my ear that greet,
Calm in the close solitude,
Calm in the bustling street.

II. *Donar* The Inner Calm

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in calm and deliberate thought. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 40.

The placid marble Muses, looking peace

Thompson, *Princess*, iv

Farewell the tranquil mind! fare well Content!

Shak., *Othello*, iii 3

(I) loud as for ever is her brow serene,
Speaking calm hope and trust within her

Lowell, *Irene*

For mine own part, I could be well content
To entertain the lag end of my life

With quiet hours. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v 1

There is the glib tongue and cool self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as well known, overpowers the prudence and resolution of housekeepers of both sexes. *F. Mann*, *Eloquence*

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike, and his bearing, whether public or private, wonderfully composed and polished.

Quoted in *Lowell's* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety, because in that state of things the mind is calm and collected, and the judgment unobscured. *Burke*, *Unitarians*

calm¹ (kām), *v* [*< ME calmen (= F calmer = Sp Pg calma = It calmare)*, intr, 'become still, from the noun.] I. *trans* 1 To still, quiet, as the wind or elements. — 2 To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings

Shak., *Measure*, I 939

Scarce was her head laid on the pillow ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and calmed her senses. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xx

3† To be calm

I like to a ship that, having scaped a tempest,
Is straightway calmed and boarded with a pirate.

Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iv 9

II. *intrans* To become calm or quiet as, the tempest now began to calm.

calm² (kām), *n* [*E dual and Sc also caum, caum, appar a var of cam¹, a comb, cog, etc. see cam¹]. 1 A cog of a wheel. [North Eng.] — 2 *pl* A mold, a frame, etc. — 3 *pl* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom. In the caulms, in the state of being framed or molded. *J. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 273*

calm³, *n* A dialectal form of *qualm*

Sick of a calm. Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, ii 1

calmant (kal'mant), *n* [*< F calmant*, pp of *calmer*, to calm, see *calm¹*] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

calmative (kal'ma-tiv), *a* and *n* [*< calm + -ative*] I. *a* Quietening excessive action of any organ, relieving nervous agitation, sedative.

II. *n* A quieting drug or other therapeutic agent, a soothing remedy.

Where there is exhaustive mania with high excitement and cerebral anemia, with or without I have always found to be the best calmative and soporific.

J. C. Mann, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 273

calm-belt (kām'belt), *n* A zone or region embracing from four to six degrees of latitude parallel to the equator, characterized by the prevalence of calms during the greater part of the year.

Panama is within the equatorial calm belt, where the periodical calms continue ten or eleven months in the year. *Science*, IV 435

calmer (kām'er), *n*. One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, i 1

calmly (kām'li), *adv* Quietly, peacefully, without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And calmly run on in obedience. Shak., *K. John*, v 4
The gentle stream which calmly flows. *Sir J. Denham*

A man cool and temperate, in his passions not easily betrayed by his choler. That vice not oath with oath, nor heat with heat, but repels calmly to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.

By Farle, *Micro cosmographic*, A Stayed Man

calmness (kām'nes), *n* The state of being calm. (a) Quietness, stillness, tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle calmness of the flood. *Sir J. Denham*

When mighty rivers gently creep,
Their even calmness does suppose them deep.

Drayton, *Epistles*, i 10

(b) Quietness, mildness, unruffled state of the mind, passions, or temper.

You make strong party, or defend yourself
By calmness, or by absence, all in anger.

Shak., *Cor.*, iii 2

Even the gambling table fosters a capacity for bearing losses with calmness and controlling the force of the desires.

Lacey, *Europ. Morals*, I 165

=Syn *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. (see *apathy*), quietude, serenity, repose, composure, placidness, peacefulness.

Calmuck, *n* See *Kalmuck*

calmy (kām'i), *a* [A poet extension of *calm¹*, *a*, or *< calm¹*, *n* (*< stillly*, *a*)] Calm, tranquil, peaceful. [Poetical]

A still and calmy bay. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II xi 30

Tezucos's calmy lake. *Southey*

calo-, [*NL*, *< Gr kalō-*, a less usual form for *καλός*, combining form of *καλός*, beautiful, see *calis-*] See *cali-*

Calochortus (kal-ō-kōr'tus), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, + *χόρτος*, grass, any fodder, prop an inclosed space, = *L hortus*, a garden, see *hortus*] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

Calochroma, *n* See *Callichroma*

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'dron), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, + *δένδρον*, a tree] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, natural order *Rutacea*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for necklaces, etc.

Caloenas (ka-le'nās), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, + *οἶνος*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columbaenas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), *< οἶνος*, the (grape-) wine, cf *οἶνος*, wine, see *vine*, *wine*]

A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Caloenas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, pendulous feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelium of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Caloenadidae* or subfamily *Caloenadinae*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidae*. Also *Calliastur*, and erroneously *Calanias*, *Calliastur*.

calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n* Another form of *calligraphy*

calomel (kal-ō-mel), *n*. [Formation uncertain, being variously given, appar *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, fair, + *μέλας*, black (or *μελῆ* = *L mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Heimi-, sub-, or protochlorid of mercury, or mercurous chlorid, Hg₂Cl₂.

It was formerly prepared by grinding in a mortar mercury sulphate with as much mercury as it already contained, and heating the mixture with salt until it sublimed. It is now prepared by subliming corrosive sublimate with the proper quantity of mercury. It also occurs native in tetragonal crystals, which are white gray or yellowish in color and have an adamantine luster. It is sectile, and is hence called *horn-mercury* or *horn quicksilver*. It is

usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchlorid* and *protochlorid* of mercury, and *corrosive mercury*.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n* [*NL* (cf *Gr καλός*, beautiful, + *φύλλον* = *L folium*, leaf.)] 1. In bot., a genus of plants, natural order *Guttiferae*. The species are large timber trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resins with oily seeds, and shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Inophyllum* yields a medical resin, the taxamahar of the East Indies. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The gallia or calaba tree, *C. Calaba*, of the West Indies and Brazil, the *kalina*, *C. tomentosa*, of Ceylon, the *C. Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, as well as strong and durable timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

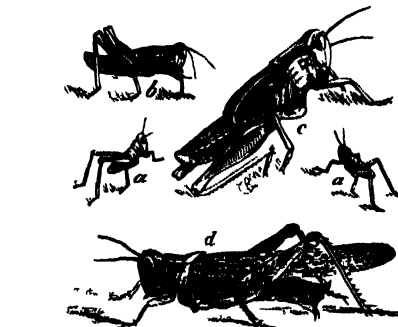
2. In zool., a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophylloidea*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Calopsitta (kal-ōp-sit'a), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, + *ψιττάκος*, a parrot (abbr after *ψιττα*, collateral form of *σιττα*, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinae*, the cockateels, usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockateel, *Calopsitta novae-hollandiae*. Also *Callipsittacus*.

Calopsittinae (kal'ōp-sit-ti-nē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Calopsitta* + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Cacatuidae*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta*, the cockateels.

Caloptenobia (kal'ōp-te-nō-bi-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< Caloptenus* + *Gr βίω*, life] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidae*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Oedipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers, and destroys many eggs of the so injurious insects. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Scelio* (Latreille).

Caloptenus (kal-ōp-tē-nus), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr kalός*, beautiful, + *πτερόν*, feathered, winged, akin to *πτερόν* = *E feather*] A genus of grass-



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*)
a a newly hatched larva; b, full grown larva; c, pupa; d female locust. (All natural size.)

hoppers, of the family *Acrididae*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red legged grasshopper of the United States. *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper or locust, which does incalculable damage to vegetation.

calor (kal'ōr or kā'lōr), *n* [*< L calor*, heat, *< calere*, be hot] Heat. [Rare]

calorescence (kal-ō-res'ens), *n* [*< L calor*, heat, + *-scentia*, of *calescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus heated to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them. *Tyndall*, *Light and Heat*, p. 67

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a* and *n* [= *F calorique*, *< L calor*, heat, see *calor*] I. *a* Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun measures from 445,750 to 630,400 metres, the caloric effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 27½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat. *J. R. Mayer* (trans.), in *Grove's Corr. of Forces*, p. 275

Caloric engine, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot air engines as a class. See *air engine*. — **Caloric paradox**. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

II. *n* The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and

phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat — *sensible and insensible caloric*, obsolete terms for *sensible and latent heat*. See *heat*.

caloricity (kal'ō-ris'i-ti), *n* [= *F caloricité*, < *calorique* = *E. caloric*] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

caloriduct (ka-lor'i-duk't), *n* [*< L calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueduct*, and see *calduct*] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *calduct*.

calorie, *n* [*F*] See *calory*.

calorific (kal'ō-rī-īā'shēnt), *a* [*< L calor*, heat, + *facer* (-*is*, ppr of *facere*, make)] Heat-producing. Also *calorificient*, *calorifant*, and *calorifient*.

calorifant (kal'ō-rī-fi'ant), *a* [Also written *calorifient*, < *L calor*, heat, + *F. -fant*, ppr of *-fier*, *E. -fy*, make] Same as *calorificient*.

calorific (kal'ō-rī-īk), *n* [*< L calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make] Capable of producing heat, causing heat, heating; calorificient.

We distinguish the gravitative, luminiferous, and calorific properties of the sun. J. S. Mull, *Logic*.

Broad golden white day, with calorific beams, beating strongly upon us. Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 106.

Calorific rays, heat rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

calorification (ka-lor'ī-īā-kā'shōn), *n* [= *F calorification*, < *L calor*, heat, + *facere*, make] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

calorificient (kal'ō-rī-īā'shēnt), *a* Same as *calorificient*.

calorifics (kal'ō-rī-īks), *n* [Pl of *calorific* see -*ics*] The science of heating.

calorifient (kal'ō-rī-fi'ent), *a* Same as *calorificient*.

calorimeter (kal'ō-rīm'e-tēr), *n* [*< L calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < *Gr μέτρον*, measure] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general. In the ice calorimeter the substance to be operated on is enclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

calorimetric, calorimetrical (kal'ō-rī-met'rik, -ī-kal), *a* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light. 1. *Calorimetric*. 2. *Photometrical*. A. Daniell, *Prin of Physics*, p. 463.

calorimetrically (kal'ō-rī-met'rik-ī), *adv* By means of the calorimeter, in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

The total intensity of radiation may be measured calorimetrically. A. Daniell, *Prin of Physics*, p. 463.

calorimetry (kal'ō-rīm'e-tri), *n* [*< calorimetric*] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

calorimotor (kal'ō-rī-mō'tor), *n*. [*< L calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover. See *motor*] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small. The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. Here a deflagrator was an early form.

calorist (kal'ō-rīst), *n* [*< L calor*, heat + *-ist*] One of those who uphold the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

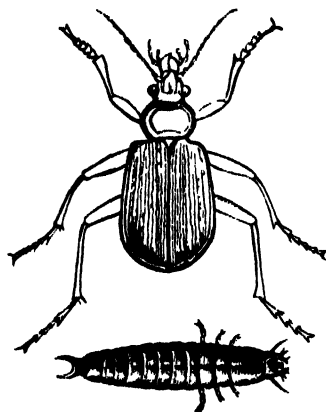
The theory of the *calorists*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. Pop. *Fancy*.

calory (kal'ō-rī), *n* [*< F calorie*, < *L calor*, heat] In *phys*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measure (See *thermal*). The small calory or thermal unit on the C & G system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0 to 1 C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal

definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant, so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20 to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*.

The Calorie is equal to 41,693,010,000 ergs or 428,885 kilogramme metres. A. Daniell, *Prin of Physics*, p. 317.

Calosoma, Callosoma (kal'ō-sō'mā), *n* [NL, < *Gr κάλος*, beautiful, + *σῶμα*, body] A large genus of beautiful adephagous Coleoptera, or carnivorous beetles, of the family Carabidae. *C. maculatum* about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. inquisitor*,



Ruminating Ground beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*) with larva of *C. calidum* (Natural size).

C. scrutator, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called ground beetles. Also spelled *Calosoma*.

calote, *n* Same as *calotte*.

Calotermes (kal'ō-ter'mēz), *n* [NL, < *Gr κάλος*, beautiful, + *L termes*, termites, a wood-worm. See *termes*] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family Termitidae or isopterous Neuroptera. It contains both winged and asexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavocollis* of southern Europe is an example.

The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most intricate, they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. Claus, *Zool* (trans.), p. 560.

Calotropis (ka-lōt'ō-ris), *n* [NL (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < *Gr κάλος*, beautiful, + *τροπή*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *madar* and *yeretun* (names also given to the plants themselves) is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases especially in dysentery, as an alternative tonic and diaphoretic and as a substitute for opium. *C. procera* ranges from India to the Cape Verde Islands, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing lines and nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hives from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for stuffing mattresses.

calotte (ka-lōt'), *n*. [*F calotte*, a skull-cap, dim of OF *cal*, a kind of little cap, > *E. caul*, *q. v.*] 1 A plain skull-cap or cap of hair-cloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (a) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts, (b) in England, by sergeants-at-law on their wigs — 2 In *armor* and *costume*, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head as, the calotte of the helmet — 3 Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt — 4 In *arch*, a dome or cupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc. — 5 In *ornith*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

calottist (ka-lōt'ist), *n* [*< F calottiste*, < *calotte* see def.] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV, under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

calotype (kal'ō-tip), *n* [*< Gr κάλος*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by gallionate of silver and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being

saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows — Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental calotype of the view. Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 257.

calotypist (kal'ō-tī-pist), *n* [*< calotype* + *-ist*] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

I imprint her foot
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the calotypist's skill.

From *Memoriam*.

caloyer (ka-lōi'ēr), *n* [*< F caloyer* = Old Bulgarian *kalagera*, Bulg. *kalogen* = Serv. *kaludjer* = Russ. *kalogen* = Alb. *kaloyer*, < *L. Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *γενος*, N. Gr. *καλός*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, good, + *γενος*, old age, cf. *Gr. γέρων*, N. Gr. *γέρων*, an old man] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

calp (kalp), *n* [Prob of Ir origin] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *calm*.

calpa, *n* See *kalpa*.

calpac (kal'pak), *n* [Armenian] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Armenians and Turks.

calpar (kal'pār), *n* [L, a vessel for liquids] (1) *Gr. κάλπη*, an urn, *καλπίς*, a pitcher] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

calpe (kalp), *n* [Gael **calpa*, *calpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *calpach*, a heifer, a steer, a rolt] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

Calpe (kal'pe), *n* [NL, < *Gr κάπη*, an urn] A genus of *Noctuida*, founded by Treitschke in 1825. The subfamily *Calpini* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidae* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested, palpi long, ascending second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short and much abbreviated, abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings, hind tibiae with long spurs and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

Calpidæ (kal'pī-dō), *n pl* [NL, < *Calpe* + *-idæ*] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. Guenée, 1852.

calque, *i t* See *calk*.

calsonet (kal'sonē), *n pl* [Also *calsonnets*, *calsones*, < *F calson*, now *calçons*, = N. Gr. *καλσόνιον*, < *It calzon*, aug of *calza*, a stocking, < *L calceus*, a shoe] Drawers, hose.

They wear a smock of callico, under this, a pair of calsonnets of the same, which reach to their ankles. Sandus, *Travels*, p. 63.

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or calsonnets. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels in Africa*, p. 115.

calstoki, *n* See *kalstock*.

caltetepon (kal-te-top'on), *n* [Mex] A name of the Mexican varanous or monitor lizard, *Heloderma horridum*, a venomous species.

Caltha (kal'thā), *n* [*< L caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, origin unknown] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters. The species are marsh plants found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *cowslip*, is frequently used as a pot herb.

calthrop, *n* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, *n* and *v* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, caltrap (kal'trop, -trap), *n* [Also written *calthrop*, early mod *E* also *caltrappe*, *caltroppe*, *calthrop*, < *ME caltrap*, *calthrappe*, *calthrappe*, -*trepp*, *kalthrappe*, *calthrappe*, a caltrop (def 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus maritimus salicornia*), < *AS* (as a plant-name) *calatrappe* (glossed *bractea*), contr. *col-trapp* (glossed *rhamnus*, whin), = *OF* *caud-trap* for **caucetrapp*, *F* *chauss-trapp*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = *It* *calatruppa*, star-thistle, < *ML* *calatruppa*, *calatrupa*, *calatropa*, also *calatrupa*, *calatrupa*, *calatruppa*, *calatruppa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> *NL* *calatropa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for **calatruppa*, < *L* *calc* (-), heel, + *ML* *trap*, a snarl, of Teut. origin, *E* *trap*! (> *ML* *calatrare*, cause to stumble, in classical *L* kick] 1 Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the



Caltrop.

ground, the fourth pointed upward Caltrops were scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry were to pass, to impede their progress by wounding the horses' feet.

Also full of caltrops hyt was sette,
As meschys beth made wythinne a nette
Archæologia, XXI 51

I think they ha strew d the highways with caltrops, I,
No horse dares pass em
Flitcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, l 1

2 pl Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Achaol Jour.*, XI 388—3 In bot., a name of several plants. The name was applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltrops is *Centaurea Calatropa* (the star thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water caltrop is *Trochæmans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

caltrop, caltrap, v t [ME *caltrappyn*, from the noun] To entangle with caltrops.

Caltrappyn, hamo Prompt Paro, p 59

Caluella, n See *Callulla*
calumba (ka-lum'bu), n [NL, said to be from *kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique] A recent form of *columbo*, the common name for the root of *Jatropha palmata* and other plants. See *columbo*

calumet (kal'ū-met), n [*F* *calumet*, prop a dial form (used in Canadian *F*) and thence introduced into *E* and literary *F*] parallel to *chalumun*, a reed-pipe, < (*OF* *chalemel*, < *LL* *calamellus*, a little reed, dim of *L* *calamus*, a reed see *calamus*) A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America.



Calumet

Its bowl is usually of soft red soap stone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol of peace or an instrument for declaring peace or war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace, to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, and the friendly reception of strangers, and as a safeguard in peaceful traveling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred significance.

When passed the sacred calumet
From lip to lip with the draught wet.
Whittier, *Truce of Piscataqua*.

Calumet eagle, any eagle having black and white tail feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

calunner (ka-lum'nér), n [*F* *calunner*, < *L* *calunnari*, calumniator, + *-er*.] A calumniator [Rare]

To the calunners of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, li 98 (Ord MS)

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), v t, pret and pp *calumniated*, ppr *calumniating* [*L* *calumniatus*, pp of *calumniare* (> *It* *calumniare*, *calomnare*, *calognare* = *Sp* *Pg* *calumniar* = *F* *calommer*, *OF* *chalonger*, *challenger*, > *E* *challenge*, q v), slander, < *calumna*, slander see *calumny*, and cf *challenge*, v] To utter calumny regarding, charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable, slander

Calumniated by apostates Macaulay

I pray d them, being so calumniated,
They would commission one of weight and worth
To judge between my slander d self and me
Tennyson, *Columbus*

=*Syn.* Defame, Calumniate, etc. See *aspere*
calumniation (ka-lum'ni-ā'shon), n [*L* as if **calumnatio*(n)-, < *calumniari* see *calumniate*] The act of calumniating, calumny

The slander and calumniation of her principal counsel
lors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents
within the realm Bacon, *Obs* on a Libel

These descriptions are delivered dispassionately,
and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calum-
nation T Marton, *Milton's Silvanum Liber*

calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tor), n [*L*, < *calumniari* see *calumniate*] One who calumniates or slanders, one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of anything of a disgraceful character, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports

The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars.

Abp Ussher, *Ans* to a Jesuit, p. 68.

The calumniators of Epicurus's philosophy Cowley, *Liberty*

A wicked thing is a calumniator Brougham.
=*Syn.* Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, traducer

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-ā-tō-rī), a. [*L* as if **calumniosus*, < *calumniator*] Slanderous as, "calumnious information," *Bp Montagu*, *Appeal* to Cæsar, p. 17

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), a [*L* *calumniosus*, < *calumnia* see *calumny*] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny, injurious to reputation; slanderous as, "calumnious knave," *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i 3, "calumnious mis-statements," *Motley*.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes
Shak., *Hamlet*, i 3

The weak stroke of their calumnious tongues
B Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-lī), adv In a calumnious manner, slanderously
calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes), n The quality of being calumnious, slanderousness; defamatory quality

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumnious-
ness *Bp Morton*, *Discharge* of Imput (ed 1683), p. 227

calumnize (kal'um-nīz), v t, pret and pp *calumnized*, ppr *calumnizing* [*L* *calumniare* + *-ize*] To calumniate *Davis* [Rare]

calumny (kal'um-nī), n, pl *calumnies* (-nīz). [*F* *calomnie* (*OF* *chalonge*, *challenge*, > *ME* *challenge* see *challenge*, n, which is a doublet of *calumny*) = *Fr* *calonia*, *calumpnia* = *Sp* *Pg* *calumnia* = *It* *calumnia*, *calunnia*, *calogna*, < *L* *calumnia*, *OL* *kalumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi*, *calvere*, deceive, intrigue against] False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another, untruth maliciously spoken, to the detraction of another, a defamatory report, slander.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt
not escape calumny Shak., *Hamlet*, iii 1

The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by
the stream of calumny, invective, and lampoons of which
he was the object Lecky, *Eng* in 18th Cent., i

=*Syn.* Lying, falsehood, libel, aspersion, detraction, back-
biting, defamation, evil speaking

Calurnus (ka-lū'rus), n [NL, < *Gr* *καλός*, beautiful, + *οὐρα*, tail] A genus of trogons, the paradise trogons, the most magnificent birds of the family *Trogonidae*. They are rich green and carmine in color, with the upper tail coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharomacrus* or *Pharomacrus*.

calva (kal'vā), n, pl *calvæ* (-vē) [NL, fem of *L* *calvus*, bald see *callow* 1] In entom. (a) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex (b) With some writers, the whole head-case or cranium
calvaria (kal'vār), n [ME, < *L* *calvaria*, the skull: see *Calvary*] A skull

An other thing that lightly may be founde,
The calvar of an horsed asse or mare,
Sette that uppe
Palladius, *Hushondrie* (E E T S), p. 86.

calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ā), n, pl *calvaria* (-ē) [*L*, the skull see *Calvary*] The calvarium (which see)

calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), a. [*L* *calvarium* + *-an*] Pertaining to the calvarium — *Calvarian hook*, a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies

calvarium (kal-vā'ri-um), n; pl. *calvaria* (-ā) [NL, neut., < *L* *calvaria*, fem see *Calvary*] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance, the skull-cap. See cut under *cranium*.

Calvary (kal'vā-rī), n. [*L* *calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Heb *Golgotha*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem of *calvus*, bald. see *callow* 1] 1. A place of skulls; Golgotha, specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was probably a small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem, its assumed site, covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city, is disputed

2 [i c] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life-size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various scenes of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving often highly colored. Stone calvaries are a special feature of medieval and Renaissance art in Brittany, and calvaries in wax, placed in churches, are much in vogue in Italy and elsewhere

3 [i c] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected, an adjunct to some reli-

gious houses. — *Calvary cross*, or *cross of Calvary*. See *cross* — *Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary*. See *congregation*.

calve (kāv), v, pret. and pp *calved*, ppr *calving*. [*L* *ME* *calven*, < *AS* *calfan* (= *D* *kalben* = East Fries *kalfen* = MHG. *G. kalben* (dial *kälben*) = *Icel* *kelfa* = *Norw.* *kálva*, also *kjéva*, *kjave* = *Sw.* *kálfa* = *Dan* *kálve*, also *kálve*, *calve*), < *cealf*, calf: see *calf* 1] In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. *Dan.* *kálve* (in sense 2) = *Flem* *in-kalven* = *East Fries.* *in-kalfen*, *cave* in; in *E.* now *cave* see *cave* 1, v] 1. *Intrans.* To bring forth a calf or calves sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock
bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do calve?
Job xxxix 1

The grassy clods now calved Milton, *P L*, vii. 463

2 To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it — 3 To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting with m. Now *cave* in

The rock calved in upon him
Quoted in *N* and *Q*, 4th ser., XII 166.

II. *trans* To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

Not Romans,
Though calv'd i' the porch o' the Capitol
Shak., *Cor*, iii 1

calver (kal'vēr), a. [*L* *ME* *calver*, *calwar*, fresh (applied to fish), appar a corruption of *caller*, *callour*, fresh see *caller* 2.] Fresh, newly caught, as fish applied particularly to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices See *calver*, v [Now only prov Eng]

Calver as salmon, or other fische Prompt Paro, p 59

calvert (kal'vēr), n. The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish

Calver of salmon, oscume de saumon Palegrave

calver (kal'vēr), v t [Orig only in p a *calvered*, for *calver* see *calver*, a] 1 In cookery, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing

My foot boy shall eat pheasants, calver d salmon, knots,
godwits, lampreys B Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii 1

Great lords sometimes
calver d salmon, and eat sprats
Manninger, *The Guardian*, iv 2.

2. To crimp (fish) *Nares*.

calves, n Plural of *calf* 1, calf 2

calves'-snout (kāvz'snout), n [For *calf's* -snout] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head

calves'-tongue (kāvz'tung), n An early medieval molding consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward.

It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.

calville (kal'vil), n [*F* appar adapted (as if < *It* *carovelle* (Florio), *caravella*, a sort of pear) < *L* *calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin] A sort of apple.

calving (kāv'ing), n [*L* *ME.* *calving*, verbal n of *calve*, v.] 1 The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving F Forbes.

2 The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

Calvinian (kal-vīn'i-an), a [See *Calvinism*.] Pertaining or relating to Calvin, Calvinistic.

Calvinism (kal-vīn-izm), n. [= *F.* *Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv to *F.* *Chauvin* (see *chauvinism*) and derived from *L.* *Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald: see *callow* 1.] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509-64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from



Calves tongue Molding, Kenilworth Church, England

his "Institutes," are his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind and of perseverance, or the doctrine that all the elect will certainly be saved." Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's day, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars (See *Calvinism*). Generally, Calvinism may be said to rest upon the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, Calvinism is nearer to the facts, however harsh and for bidding these facts may seem.

Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II 12

Calvinist (kal'-vin-ist), *n* [= *F Calvinist* see *Calvinism*] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism*. The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the original views of Calvin, *hyper-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity to the use of human means, *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

Calvinistic (kal'-vin-ist-ik), *a* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

The most complete, interlinked, compact, and self consistent theology in the world is the Calvinistic.

H W Beecher, Statement of Belief

Calvinistical (kal'-vin-ist-ik-al), *a* Same as *Calvinistic*.

Calvinize (kal'-vin-iz), *v t*; pret and pp *Calvinized*, ppr *Calvinizing* [*< Calvin + -ize* See *Calvinism*.] To convert to Calvinism.

calvish (kă'vish), *a* [More prop *calfish*, *< calfs + -ish*] Like a calf. *Sheldon*

calvities (kal'-vish'-i-tēz), *n* [*L*, baldness, *< calvus*, bald see *callow*] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the forehead and temples.

calvity (kal'-vi-ti), *n* [*< F calvitie*, *< L calvitie*.] Baldness; calvities.

calvous (kal'-vus), *a* [*< L calvus*, bald see *callow*] Bald.

calx (kalk), *n*, pl *calces* or (as if *L*) *calces* (kalk'sez, kal'sēz). [*< L calx* (plural *calces* not used), a small stone, a counter (> dim *calculus*, q. v.), limestone, lime (> AS *cealc*, E *chalk*, q. v.), prob = Gr. *χάλυξ*, a small stone, limestone.] 1 Lime or chalk. — 2 The ashy substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calxes are now generally called *oxides*. — 3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots. — *Calx chlorata* or *chlorinata*, chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by expelling bleached lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases, used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime*.

calx (kalks), *n*, pl *calces* (kal'sēz). [*L*, the heel. Hence *calcestrate*, *calcar*.] In *anat*, the heel commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

calybite (kal'-i-bit), *n* [*< Gr καλπιτης*, living in a hut, *< καλύβη*, a hut, cell, *< καλυπτειν*, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

Calyanthaceae (kal'-i-kan-thā'-sō-ē), *n pl* [*NL, < Calyanthus + -aceae*] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, allied both to the *Magnoliaceae* and to the *Rosaceae*. They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera, *Calyanthus*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See cut under *Calyanthus*.

calycanthemous (kal'-i-kan'-the-mus), *a* [*< NL calycanthemus*, *< Gr κάλυξ* (kaluk-), calyx, + *άνθεμον*, a flower Cf *Gr καλκανθικόν* (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In *bot*, having petal-like sepals.

calycanthemy (kal'-i-kan'-the-mi), *n* [*< NL calycanthemia*, *< calycanthemus* see *calycanthemous*] An abnormality of form in a flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

Calyanthus (kal'-i-kan'-thus), *n*. [*NL* (so called from the cup-shaped receptacle enclosing the pistils), *< Gr. κάλυξ* (kaluk-), a cup, + *άνθος*, a flower.] The sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, an aromatic shrubby genus of four species, with lurid purple flowers which have the odor of strawberries. The bruised leaves

and bark are also fragrant. The most common species, frequent in cultivation, is *C floridus*. Also called *straw berry-plant*.

calycate (kal'-i-kāt), *a* [*< NL calycatus*, *< L calyx* (calyo-), calyx.] In *bot*, provided with a calyx.

calyces, *n*. Plural of *calyx*.

calyciferous (kal'-i-sif'-e-rus), *a*. [*< L calyx* (calyo-), calyx, + *ferre*, = E *bear*, + *-ous* see *calx*, calyx, and of *calycophorous*] In *bot* and *zool*, bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *calyciferous*.

Calyciflorae (ka-lis-i-flo'-rē), *n pl* [*NL*, fem pl of *calyciflorus*, *< L calyx* (calyo-), calyx, + *flor* (flor-), flower, corolla.] In De Caudolle's classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It includes the *Leguminosae*, *Rosaceae*, *Saxifragaceae*, and other related orders.

calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flo'-ral), *a* [*As Calyciflorae* + *-al*] Same as *calyciflorate*.

calyciflorate (ka-lis-i-flo'-rat), *a* [*< NL calycifloratus* see *Calyciflorae*] In *bot*, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calyciflorae*.



Section of peach blossom showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

calyx (calyo-), calyx, + *form*, shape.] In *bot* and *zool*, having the form of or resembling a calyx.

calycinal (ka-lis-i-nal), *a* Same as *calycine*.

calycine (kal'-i-sin), *a* [*< L calyx* (calyo-), calyx, + *-ine*] 1. In *bot*, pertaining to a calyx, situated on a calyx. — 2. In *zool*, (a) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (b) Specifically, in crinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx as, *calycine perisome*. — *Calycine pores*, in crinoids, orifices of canaliculi which traverse the interradii of the perisome and place the coelomatic cavity in communication with the exterior.

calycle (kal'-i-kl), *n*. [*< L calyculus*, dim of *calyx* (calyo-), a calyx: see *calyx*, and cf *calicula*.] 1. In *bot*, an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calyculus*. — 2. In *zool*, a calice or little calyx, some part of a zoophyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. (a) In corals, the cup cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polypoid is lodged. (b) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calyptriblastic hydrozoans, a hydrotheca.

Also *calice*, *calicle*, and *calycule*.

calycled (kal'-i-kl-d), *a* [*< calycle* + *-ed*] Same as *calyculate*.

calycoid, **calycoidaeous** (kal'-i-koid, kal'-i-koi'-dē-us), *a* [*< Gr καλκοειδής*, conti *καλκωδης*, like a budding flower, *< κάλυξ* (kaluk-), calyx, + *ειδής*, form.] In *bot*, and *zool*, like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Calycephora (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rē), *n pl* [*NL*, neut pl of *calycophorus*, *< Gr κάλυξ* (kaluk-), a calyx, + *φόρος*, bearing, *< φέρω* = E *bear*.] An order or suborder of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycephora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright tints. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they drift forward with a rhythmical movement according to the simultaneous contractions of the neocalyces or swimming bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidae* and *Hippopodidae* are the leading ones. The *Calycephora* constitute with the *Physophora* the sub class *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycephorae*.

Calycephorae (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rē), *n pl* [*NL*] Same as *Calycephora*.

calycophoran (kal'-i-kof'-ō-ran), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Calycephora*.



Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus*.

II. *n*. One of the *Calycephora*.

calycophorid (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rīd), *n*. One of the *Calycephoridae*.

Calycephoridae (kal'-i-kō-for'-ī-dē), *n pl* [*NL*.] Same as *Calycephora*.

calycophorous (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rus), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Calycephora*.

Calycozoa (kal'-i-kō-zō'-ā), *n pl* [*NL*, pl of *calycozoon*, *< Gr κάλυξ* (kaluk-), a calyx, + *ζών*, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian aculephs so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a volum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four wide vascular pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the generative products being discharged into the body cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernaria*. These organisms are of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and swim parent when detached, they swim like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class *Leucart*. See *Lucernaria*.

calycozoan (kal'-i-kō-zō'-an), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

II. *n*. One of the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoic (kal'-i-kō-zō'-ik), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoön (kal'-i-kō-zō'-on), *n* [*NL*, sing of *calycozoa*, q. v.] One of the *Calycozoa*.

calycular (ka-līk'-ū-lār), *a* In *bot* and *zool*, belonging to or of the nature of a calycle.

calyculate, **calyculated** (ka-līk'-ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a* [*< NL calyculatus*, *< L calyculus*, a calycle: see *calycle*.] 1. In *bot*, having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx. — 2. In *zool*, having a calycle.

Also *calycle*.

calycle (kal'-i-kūl), *n* [*< calyculus*, q. v.] Same as *calycle*.

calyculus (ka-līk'-ū-lus), *n*; pl *calyculi* (-li). [*L*, dim of *calyx* (calyo-), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*, 1.

Calymene (ka-līm'-ē-nē), *n*. [*NL*, appar intended to represent *Gr καλυμμένη*, fem. of *καλυμμένος*, pp pass of *καλυπτειν*, cover, hide.] A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks. *C blumenbachi* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brownbart*, 1822. Also *Calymena*.

Calymenidae (kal'-i-men'-ī-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Calymene* + *-idae*] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymene*.

Calymma (ka-līm'-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr κάλυμμα*, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., *< καλυπτειν*, cover.] 1. A genus of not mud mounds. *Iubner*, 1816. — 2. The typical genus of ectenophorans of the family *Calymmidae*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Calymmidae (ka-līm'-ī-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, *< Calymma*, 2, + *-idae*] A family of lobate ectenophorans.

calymna (ka-līm'-nā), *n* [*NL* Cf *Calymene*, *Calymma*.] The principal part of the extracapsular body of a radiolarian, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelop, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extracapsular skeleton.

calyont, *n* [*< MF caloun*, *< OF caliau*, *calilo*, *F calidou*, a pebble see *callard*.] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc.

calyphyomy (kal'-i-fī'-ō-mi), *n* [*< Gr κάλυξ*, a calyx, + *φύω*, grow.] In *bot*, the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

Calypso (ka-līp'-sō), *n* [*L*, *< Gr Καλυψώ*, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, *< καλύπτειν*, hide.] 1. In *bot*, a genus of beautiful orchids, consisting of a single species, *C. borcalis*. It is a small tubular plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single variegated purple and yellow flower at the end of a slender sheathing stem, with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's slipper, *Cypripedium*. It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In *zool*. (a) A genus of rustaceans. *Risso*, 1816. (b) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Premninae*, founded by Haliday in 1841 now called *Euryophrys* (which see).

Calypte (ka-līp'-tē), *n* [*NL*, *< Gr καλυπτός*, covered, verbal adj of *καλυπτειν*, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well

tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-draw-

ing. (d) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil. — **Costume on camaleon** [F] a costume composed of several shades of the same color

camail (ka-mäl'), n. [F, a camail, also a hood-dress worn by priests in winter, < Pr *capmalth* (= It *camaglio* = Sp *camal*), < cap (< L *caput*), head, + *malth* = F *maille*, > E *mail*] 1 A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate, specifically, that form



Camails, 14th century
(From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire du Mobilier français*)

of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet* — 2 A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks, sometimes confounded with the *amice*

Also called *chap-de-mait*

camailed (ka-mäl'd'), a [*camail* + -ed] Furnished with a camail, attached to a camail, said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge

camaillet, n. A Middle English form of *camel*

camakal, **camakat**, n. Same as *camoca*

Camaldolite (ka-mäl'döl-ite), n. [*Camaldoli* (see def.) + -ite] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were hermits at first, but afterward they associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulan*, *Camaldolitan*, *Camaldolese*, and *Camalduli*

Camaldule, **Camaldulian** (ka-mäl-dül', -dül'-li-an), n. Same as *Camaldolite*

camaraderie (kam-a-rä-dë-ri'), n. [F, < *camarade*, comrade, see *comrade*] Companionship, good-fellowship, intimacy

Unlimited *camaraderie* with scribblers and dabblers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists waiting for engagements. *Il* James, Jr., *Panama*, p. 225

camarage (kam'a-rä), n. [*Sp* *camaraje* < *camara*, a storeroom, < L *camara*, *camera*, a vault, see *camera*] Rent paid for storage

Camarasaurus (kam'a-rä-sä'rus), n. [NL, prop. **Camarasaurus*, < Gr *καμάρη*, a vaulted chamber, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of Dakota. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land animals, about 80 feet long, the thigh bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably waded along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. *F. D. Cope*, 1877

Camara (kam-a-rä'tu), n. pl. [NL, neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of L *cameratus*, vaulted, arched, see *camerate*] A suborder proposed for such forms of palmocornoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by interradiar plates, and in which all component parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises the families *Platyrimida*, *Rhodocornida*, *Aerocornida*, and *Calyptocornida*

camarate (kam'a-rät'), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camara*

camara-wood (kam'a-rä-wud'), n. [*camaru*, the Braz. name, + E *wood*] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, British Guiana, from *Dipteryx odorata* and *D. tetraphylla*. See *Dipteryx*

camarilla (kam-a-räl'ä), n. [Sp, a small room, dim. of *camara*, a room, < L *camara*, *camera*, a vault, see *camera*, *chamber*] A company of secret counselors or advisers, a cabal, a clique. From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unacknowledged and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council

Endowed with a dangerous *camarilla*. *London Times*

— **Syn.** Faction, Junta, etc. See *cabal*

camass (ka-mas'), n. [Also written *camas*, *kamas*, and *quamash* (q v), the native Amer. Ind. name.] The Indian name of the western species of *Camassia*, *C. esculenta* and *C. Leichtlinii*, which are found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious. — **Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zuzania venenosa*, of the same region

Camassia (ka-mas'i-a), n. [NL, < *camass*, *quamash*, q v.] A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, nearly related to *Scilla* of the old world. They have long linear leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of blue flowers. One species, *C. Fraseri*, is found in the Atlantic States and there are two or three others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*

camass-rat (ka-mas'rat'), n. A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomys* and genus *Thomomys* (which see) so called from its fondness



Camass rat (*Thomomys talpoides*)

for the bulbs of the *camass*. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket gophers, inhabits the north-western United States and the adjoining portions of British America

camata (kam'a-tä), n. The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus* *Tiglops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*

camatina (kam-a-të'nä), n. See *camata*

camaturum (ka-mä'turum), n; pl. *camaturæ* (ä) [ML] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century, an early form of the mitre, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara

camayeu, n. See *camatu*

cambarine (kam'ba-rin'), a [*Cambarus* + -ine] Pertaining to crayfishes of the genus *Cambarus*, correlated with *astacine*

The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Tertiary region with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. *Huxley*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 756

cambaroid (kam'ba-roid'), a [*Cambarus* + -oid] Resembling crayfishes of the genus *Cambarus*

Cambarus (kam'ba-rus), n. [NL, var. of L *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammarus*, a sea-crab, see *Gammarus*] A genus of fluviatile crayfishes, of the family *Astacidae*, having no pleurobranchia. The species are numerous. *C. paludosus* is the blind crayfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky

cambaye (kam-bä'), n. [Named from *Cambay* in India] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India

Cambay stone. See *carneian*

cambee (kam'bë'), n. An aromatic resin of India obtained from *Gadua lucida* and resembling elemi

camber (kam'bër'), n. [E dial (cf. Gael. *cam*, a bay, see *cammock*), ult. < *cam*, bent] A harbor. *Hallwell* [*Prov. Eng.*]

camber (kam'bër'), v. t. [*F* *cambrer*, arch, vault, bend, < L *camurare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, v.] To arch, bend, curve, as ship-planks

camber (kam'bër'), n. [*Camber*, v.] 1 A convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a hull — 2 The curve of a ship's plank — 3 A small dock or part of a dock, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly

camber-beam (kam'bër-bëm'), n. In arch, a beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a truncated roof to support the covering of the summit. It slopes from the middle toward each end, to provide for the running off of water

E. H. Knight

cambered (kam'bërd'), p. a [*Camber* + -ed] Bent upward in the middle, arched, convex

cambered deck. See *deck*

cambering (kam'bër-ing'), p. a [*Pr* of *camber*, v.] Bonding, arched

cambering-machine (kam'bër-ing-mä-shën'), n. A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane

camber-keel (kam'bër-këld'), a Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged

camber-slip (kam'bër-slip'), n. A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick

Cambrerwell beauty. See *beauty*

camber-window (kam'bër-win'dô'), n. A window arched at the top

cambial (kam'bi-al'), a [*ML*, *cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange, see *cambium*] Relating to exchange in commerce. [*It* *are*]

cambial (kam'bi-al'), a [*ML*, *cambialis*, < *cambium* + -al] In bot., formed of or pertaining to cambium

cambiale (kam-bi-a'le'), n. [*It*, < *ML*, *cambialis*, of exchange, see *cambial*] A bill of exchange

cambiform (kam'bi-form'), a [*ML*, *cambium* + *forma*, shape] In bot., resembling cambium-cells

Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve disks. They are also known as *laticed cells*

cambio (kam'bi-dô'), n. [*Sp*, < *ML*, *cambium*, exchange, see *cambium*] 1 Barter, the giving or taking of bills of exchange — 2 A bill of exchange — 3 A bourse or exchange

cambist (kam'bi-st'), n. [*F* *cambiste*, < *It* *cambista* = *Sp* *cambista*, < L *cambre*, exchange, trade, see *change*] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign monies, a dealer in notes and bills of exchange

The word *cambist* though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Rees*, Cyc.

cambistry (kam'bis-tri'), n. [*ML*, < *cambist* + -ry] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium (kam'bi-um), n. [*ML*, also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L *cambre*, exchange, whence ult. *E* *change*, see *change*] In civil law, exchange, the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt

cambium (kam'bi-um), n. [NL, a particular application of *ML*, *cambium*, exchange, see *cambium*] 1 In bot., a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a homogeneous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organized nutrient matter, and appearing like a thin film of mucilage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the renewal of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and corklike portions

2t A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed

camblet, n. Same as *camlet*

camboge (kam-boj' or -bôj'), n. Same as *gambooge*

cambokt, n. A Middle English form of *cammoct*

camboose (kam-bos'), n. Same as *calboose*

cambräi (kam'brä'), n. [*F* *Cambräi*, see *cambric*] A name given to imitation lace, that is, lace made by machinery and not by hand

cambraline (kam'brä-lin'), n. [*F* *cambraine*, cf. *cambräi*] A name given to batiste and cambric of fine quality

Cambray stone, moss-agate

cambräi (kam'brä'), n. Same as *gambrel*

Cambrian (kam'brä-än'), a and n [*Cambräi* + -an] 1 A. Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria, Welsh

The *Cambrian* mountains, like far clouds, That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise. *Thomson*

Cambrian group, in *geol.*, the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata supposed by him to underlie the Silurian of Murkison, but which since that time have been fully recognized as belonging to the Silurian series itself. The term, although not recognized by the Silurian specialists Barrande and James Hall, is still used to a considerable extent by English geologists as including various undetermined portions of the Silurian. By the larger number it is understood to be the equivalent of the primordial rocks of Barrande and the Potsdam sandstone of the New York geological survey. **Cambrian pottery**, a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established in 1790. The mark was a trident

II. n. A Welshman

cambric (kam'brik'), n. [Early mod. E *cambric*, *camerick*, = Flem. *camryk*, *kameryk*, *cambric* (cf. *D* *camerick* = G *kammer-tuch* = Dan *kammerduk* = Sw *kammerduk* (Flem. *D* *doek* = G *tuch*, etc. = E *duck*, cloth), *cambric*), = *Sp*, *cambray* = Pg *cambrata* = It,

cambraja, formerly *cambrai* (Florio), < F. *cambray*, *toile de Cambray*, *cambric* (Cotgrave), so called from D. *Kameryk*, Flem. *Kameryk*, ML. *Camracum*, F. *Cambrai*, *Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France] 1. A thin, fine linen, said to have been first manufactured at Cambray in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc.; in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batisse*. An imitation of cambric is made of fine cotton yarn hand twisted. *Mudin* is a name often applied to a kind of linen cambric manufactured in Great Britain from flax.

I would your *cambric* were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.

Shak. (or, i 3

2 Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2

cambric-grass (kām'brīk-grās), *n* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bahmra nivea*. See cut under *Bahmra*.

cambric-muslin (kām'brīk-mu'slin), *n* 1 Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric. — 2 A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

cambril (kām'brīl), *n* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambrö-Briton (kām'brō-brit'on), *n* A Welshman.

Cambrö-Silurian (kām'brō-sī-lū'ri-an), *a* [*Cambr*(am) + *Silurian*] In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as in a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

cambruca (kām-bū'kà), *n* [ML, also *cambutta* see *cambut*², *cammock*²] 1 The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *cammock*². — 2 A pastoral staff commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle. Also *cambutta*.

cambruck¹ (kām'būk), *n* [E dial, also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *cammock*¹, *q v*] Same as *cammock*¹. [Prov Eng.]

cambruck² (kām'būk), *n* [E dial, var. of *cammock*², < ME *cambok* see *cammock*². Cf. *cambruca*] 1 Same as *cammock*². Stow, Survey (ed 1720), i 251 (*Hallwell*). — 2 The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Hallwell*. [Prov Eng.]

cambutta (kām-but'tà), *n* [ML] Same as *cambruca*.

cam-cutter (kām'kut'tēr), *n* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

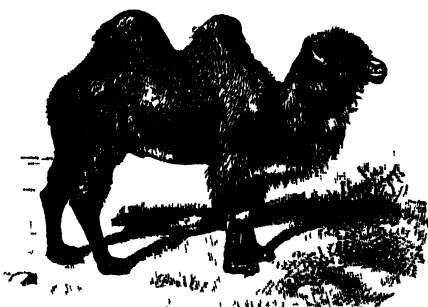
came¹ (kām) Pretérito of *come*.

came² (kām), *n* [Sc, also *kame*, *kasm*, var. of *cam*¹, *comb*¹, *q v*] 1 A comb. — 2 A ridge. [Prov Eng and Scotch.]

came³ (kām), *n* [Prob a particular use of *came*² = *cam*¹ = *comb*¹] 1† The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing, also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence — 2 The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an l, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or *window-lead*.

camel (kām'el), *n* [Early mod E also *camel*, < ME *camel*, *kamel*, also *camel*, < OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau* = Pr *camel* = Sp *camello* = Pg *camello* = It *camello* = ONorth *camel*, *camal* (see AS word below) = D *kameel* = G *kamel* = Dan *kamel* = Sw *kamel* = Icel. *kamell* (rare) = OBulg *Bulg* Serv *kamila* = Hung *gamila*, < L *camēlus*, < Gr *kámēlos*, m and f (NGR *καμήλος*, m, *καμήλα*, f), < Heb *gā-*

called by a name derived from that of the elephant. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG *olbēnta*, MHG. *olbēnt* = AS *olbēnt* = OS *olbēnt* = Icel. *ál-féld*, a camel.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidae*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump and four callouses on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state, it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race horse does with a cart horse. It is not a different animal zoologically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also dif-



Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*)

ferent breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Acraea*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert (and is constitute the riches of an Arabian, without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and their hides for leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, due to the reserve it can carry in its peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds burden.

2 A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. As the water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels. — **Camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc. In Europe it is used chiefly for mixing with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*. — **Camel's-hair cloth**. (a) An Oriental fabric. See *putto*. (b) A French imitation of this fabric, a warm and light woolen cloth with a gloss, but having long hairs standing up upon it. *Dict. of Needlework*. — **Camel's-hair shawl**, a name often given in the United States to the cashmere shawl. — **Camel's hay**. Same as *camel grass*. — **Camel's wool**, mohair. — **Camelacium** (kām-el-lā'si-um), *n*, pl. *camelacia* (-iā) [ML *camelacium*, *camelacium*, more frequently *camelacum*, *calamacum*, etc., < LGr *καμηλακίον*; origin uncertain, usually referred to Gr. *κάμηλος*, camel see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A low-crowned cap formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

camel-backed (kām'el-bakt), *a* Having a back like that of a camel, humpbacked.

Not that he was crook shouldered on camel backed.

Fuller, Holy War, p 216

camel-bird (kām'el-bērd), *n* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *camelornithes*.

camelcade (kām-el-kād'), *n* [Irreg < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *cavalcade*] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

camel-cricket (kām'el-krīk'et), *n* Same as *camel-insect*.

cameleer (kām-el-ēr'), *n* [*camel* + *-eer* Cf. equiv F. *chameleer*] A camel-driver.

A number of Arab *cameleers*, who had come with travellers across the Desert from Egypt, were encamped near us.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Far East, p 61

cameleon (ka-mē'lē-on), *n* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

camel-grass (kām'el-grās), *n* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

camelid (kām'el-id), *n* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidae*.

Camelidae (ka-mel'i-dē), *n*, pl. [NL, < *Camelus* + *-idae*] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teeth in

both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or true camels of the old world, and *Acraea* or llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

camelina¹ (kam-e-lī'nā), *n*, [NL, fem. of L. *camelinus*, with ref. to ML *camelinum*, *camelino*: see *cameline*²] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Camelina² (kam-e-lī'nā), *n*, pl. [NL, < *Camelus* + *-ina*²] Same as *Camelade* or *Cameloides*.

camelina³ (ka-mel'i-nā), *n*, [NL, said to be formed (if so, prop. **Chamelina*) < Gr *χάμα*, on the ground (dwarf), + *λίον*, flax. Hence *camelinus*³] 1† Treacle-mustard, wormseed. *Hersey*, 1708 — 2 [cap] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferae*. The most common and probably the only species, *C. sativa*, gold of pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovate pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems and the oil expressed from its seeds.

cameline¹ (kam'e-līn), *a* [*L. camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel see *camel*. Cf. *cameline*²] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidae*, cameloid.

cameline², *n* [ME, < OF *cameline*, *camelin* = Pr *camelin* = It *camellino*, < ML *camelinum*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel see *camel*. Cf. *camel*] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East, but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

And dame Abstinence streyned

Take on a robe of *cameline*.

Rom. of the Rose, l 7867.

cameline³ (kam'e-līn), *n* and *a* [*F. cameline* = Sp Pg *camelina*, < NL *camelinus* see *camelinus*³] 1† Treacle-mustard, wormseed.

Cameline [F], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard.

Cotgrave

II. *a*. Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camelina* as, *cameline* oil.

camel-insect (kām'el-in'sekt), *n* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or praying-insects so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

camellion, *n*. An old spelling of *chameleon*.

camellion, *n*. A camel-driver.

Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camelliers*.

Sandys, Travels (ed 1852), p 107

Camellia (ka-mel'i-ā), *n* [NL, after George Joseph Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described] 1. A genus containing about a dozen species of shrubs or small trees, belonging to the natural order *Ternstroemiaceae*, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and the Indian archipelago. They all have thick, shining, evergreen leaves and white or rose colored flowers. The genus is divided into two sections, one with pendulous flowers and persistent sepals, represented by the teaplant, *C. theifera* (see *tea*), the other with erect flowers



Camellia (*C. Japonica*)

and deciduous sepals, of which the common cultivated *camellia*, *C. Japonica*, is a conspicuous example. Of this species, with beautiful but odorless flowers and elegant



Arabian Camel or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*)

mal = Ar *jamal*, *jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut languages the camel was

laurel like leaves, several hundred varieties have been produced, as well as numerous hybrids with the larger flowered *C. reticulata* of China and the fragrant leafed *C. Saenqua* of Japan. The dried leaves of the last species are said to be mixed with tea, and the seeds yield an oil which is used for various domestic purposes.

2. [L. c.] A flower of the genus *Camellia*, especially of *C. Japonica*.

camel-locust (kam'el-lō'kust), n. Same as *camel-insect*.

camel-necked (kam'el-nekt), a. Having a neck like or likened to a camel's — **Camel-necked flies**, neuropterous insects of the family *Stalidae*.

cameloid (kam'e-loid), a. [*Gr.* *καμηλοειδής, contr. καμηλώδης, camel-like, < καμηλος, camel, + εἶδος, form.] Of or pertaining to the *Cameloidae*, phalangitidae, as a ruminant.

Cameloides (kam-e-loi'dē-h), n. pl. [NL, < *Camelus* + *-oides*] The *Camelidae* regarded as a superfamily group equivalent to *Tylopoda*, or *Pecora phalangitrida*.

camelopard (ka-mel'ō- or kam'ō-lō-pārd), n. [= F. *camélopard*, *caméléopard* = Sp. *camaleopardo*, < LL. *camelopardus*, ML also *camileopardulus*, a shortened form of L. *camelopardus*, ML also *camelopardulus*, < Gr. καμηλοπαρδάλις, a giraffe, < καμηλος, a camel, + πάρδαλις, later πάρδος, a pard (leopard or panther)] 1. The giraffe. So called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard — 2. In her, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal*, *camelopardel*.

camelopardall, = Sp. *camelopardal* = Pg. *camileopardal* = It. *cammelopardalo*, < L. *camelopardulus*, ML also *camelopardulus* see *camelopard*.] A camelopard *Minshew*.

Camelopardalidae (ka-mel'ō- or kam'ō-lō-pārd'al-i-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Camelopardalis* + *-idae*] Same as *Camelopardidae*.

Camelopardalis (ka-mel'ō- or kam'ō-lō-pārd'al-is), n. [NL. see *camelopard*] 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds same as *Giraffa* — 2. A northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cephus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardulus*.

camelopardelt, n. See *camelopardal*.

Camelopardidae (ka-mel'ō- or kam'ō-lō-pārd'i-dē), n. pl. [NL, < **Camelopardus* (cf. *Camelopardalis*) + *-idae*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds same as *Giraffidae*. Also called *Camelopardalidae*.

camelornithes (kam'el-ōr-nī'thēz), n. pl. [NL, < Gr. κάμηλος, camel, + ὄρνις, pl. ὄρνιθες, bird.] The camel-birds a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

camelot, n. An old spelling of *camel*.

camelry (kam'el-ri), n. pl. *camelrys* (-riz) [*Camel* + *-ry*, formed on the model of *cavalry*.] 1. A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen. — 2. Troops mounted on camels.

The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his *camelry*. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 581.

camel's-thorn (kam'elz-thōrn), n. 1. A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Maurorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches — 2. Erroneously, a spiny rhamaecious shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats — 3. In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffae* and *A. erioloba*.

Camelus (ka-nē'lus), n. [L. see *camel*] The typical genus of *Camelidae*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, & *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel, the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel*.

Camembert cheese. See *cheese* 1.

Camenæ (ka-mē'nē), n. pl. [L., sing. *camena*, OL. *casmena*, akin to *carmen*, a song see *charm*.] In *Rom myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being *Ægeria*. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

Camenæ, n. [*L. camena*. see *Camenæ*] One of the *Camenæ*.

Deayne *Camenæ*, that with your sacred food
Have fed and foster'd up from tender years
A happy man that in your favour stoode
Googe, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell.

camenes (kam'en-ēz), n. [See *def.*] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature, nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society, therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure and as such was called *celantes*. When put into the fourth figure it was called *damentes*, then *camenes*, then *camenes*, also *calenes*. Of the seven letters of the word *camenes*, six are significant. C signifies reduction to *celarent*, a, e, e indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion, n signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and s the simple conversion of the conclusion.

cameo (kam'ē-ō), n. [*It. cameo*, a cameo, = F. *camee* (> G. *camee* = Dan. *kamee* = Sw. *kame*) and *cameus* (see *cameus*) = Sp. *cameo* = Pg. *cameico*, *camefeco*, *camefeco* (cf. MHG. *gamahiu*, *chammichu*, a kind of diamond), < ML. *cameus*, *camahutus*, *camahotus*, of unknown origin.] 1. An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*, specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. Cameos on stone are called *stone cameos*, in contradistinction to the *shell cameos*, or those cut on shells which have supposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassius rufa* which gives red on sardonyx, the *Cassius madagascariensis*, white on dark elact, the *Cassius cornuta*, white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. Cameos in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 150 B. C., and some of the ancient examples, as the *Sainte Chapelle* agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apothecios of Augustus, and the *Venus onyx* (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the coronation of Augustus, surpass in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence — 2. Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a miniature scale, specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief opposed to *intaglio*, as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*, a vase ornamented in *cameo* — **Cameo incrustation**, the production of casts in relief within a coating of flint glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrustated in fusible material than the glass coating, which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition — In *cameo*. See *cameo*, 2, above.

cameo-glass (kam'ē-ō-glās), n. 1. Same as *cased glass*. See also *cameo glass*, under *glass* — 2. A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

cameo-press (kam'ē-ō-pres), n. A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. F. H. Knight.

cameo-shell (kam'ē-ō-shel), n. A shell of the family *Cassidae*, *Cassius madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. cameo*. The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

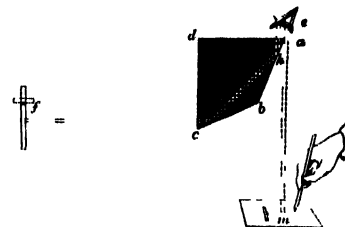
cameotype (kam'ē-ō-tip), n. [*cameo* + *type*, as in *daguerreotype*, etc.] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

cameo-ware (kam'ē-ō-wär), n. A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*.

camera (kam'ē-rä), n., pl. *cameras*, *cameræ* (-räz, -rē) [*L. camera*, *camara*, a vault (ML. a chamber), < Gr. κάμαρα, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover, akin to L. *camur*, curved, crooked, W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, Gr. κάμπτεω, bend see *cam* 2, *camber* 2, *chamber*, *comrade*.] 1. In *anc arch*, an arched

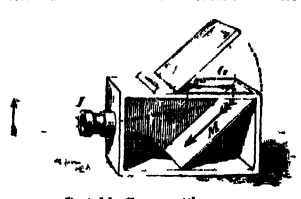
roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault — 2. *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. Also *camara* — 3. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *pocket camera*, *copying camera*, *landscape camera*, and *portrait-camera*, and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made for inserting in the back of the camera carriers or plate holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography*.

4. In *anat.* (a) The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain, between the lamina of the septum lucidum (b) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*, chamber of the heart), the cranial cavity (*camera crani*) etc. — **Camera aquosa** (Latin humid chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens — **Camera lucida** (Latin clear chamber) an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered at the top by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tra-



Camera Lucida

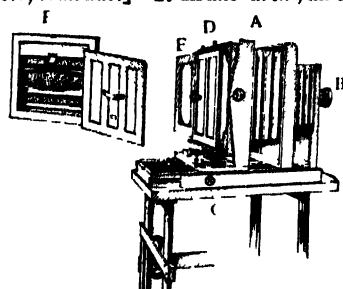
cing point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *d*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *e*, which makes an angle with *d* of 67½°, from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b*, which makes an angle of 195° with *d*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the plane *a*, *b*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *a* toward the eye of the observer, he sees the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d* for near-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for those who are far-sighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability — **Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window shutter. An image of the object opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing the making of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil, but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents a portable camera obscura. The camera obscura is often made in the form of a circular building capable of holding a number of people, who stand about a plain white table which is placed in the center of the structure, and on which the luminous image is projected by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cone, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the apex and a drawing table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly enveloped by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *optography*.



Portable Camera Obscura

The human eye is a small camera obscura of wonderfully perfect construction. *Linnæus*, *Light* (trans.), p. 102.

Copying camera, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors.



Photographers' Camera

A, swing back camera, B lens (movable stand), D plate holder, I ground glass, F, improved plate holder for plates of different sizes.

Crokyd as a camoke *Skelton* (ed. Dyce), I 117
Airlie crooks the tree, that good *cammak* should be
 Ray, *Proverbs* (ed. 1678), p. 361

2. The game played with such a club; hockey or shinny.

cammocky (kam'ok-i), *a.* [E dial, < *cammock* + -y.] Like or due to cammock, having a disagreeable goat-like smell, applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock [South Eng.]

camocat, camacat, *n.* [ME *camaca*, *camaka*, < ML *camoca*, *camuca*, OF *camocas*, MGr *καμουχαι*.] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camocat is especially mentioned), for civil robes, and for bed hangings.

My great bed of blue *camaca* with griffins also another bed of *camaca* striped with white and black.

Will of Lord Despenser (1376), quoted in *Rock*

camomile, chamomile (kam'ô-mil), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin, early mod E *camomil*, *camamel* (E dial *camil*), < ME *camamyle*, *camamelle*, *camomyll* = D MHG *kanille* = Dan *kanille* (-blomst) = Sw *kanill* (-blomma), < OF *camamille*, F *camomille* = Pr It *camomilla* = Sp *camomila* = Pg *camomila*, < ML *camamilla*, *camomilla*, < L *chamomilla* and prop *chamaemelon*, < Gr *χαμαί-μηλον*, lit earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί*, (on the earth (= L *humus* see *humile*), + *μηλον*, an apple, = L *malum* Cf *chamelon*]. The common name of *Anthemis nobilis*, a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which has long been in cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The *camomile* flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden* or *Roman camomile*. The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile*. It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew and thus was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn or field *camomile*, *Anthemis arvensis*, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The dogs or stinking *camomile*, *A. Cotula*, is more usually known as *mayweed*. The yellow *camomile*, *A. tinctoria*, with yellow rayed flowers is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German *camomile* of trade consists of the flower heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*. Wild *camomile* is the *feverfew*.

For though the *camomile*, the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted the sooner it waxes.

Shak, 1 Hen IV, ii 4

camoocht, *n.* [Also *camoochoo*, used in the same sense, appar repr It *camoocho*, a chamouis, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E use by It *camuico*, a person with a flat nose see *camous*.] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

Whoever says you have a black eye, is a *camooch*.

Middleton, Blunt, Master-Constable, 1 2

Speak not I will not hear thee away, *camoochoo*!

B Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v 3

Camorra (ka-mor'â), *n.* [It, cf obs It "ca-morra", an Irish rugge, also an upper cassock, "camorro, a woman's frock" (Florio), now *camorro*, an ugly person (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing vigilance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II (1830-59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II, in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization is out of favor, and, though retaining a nominal existence, is of no importance as a body.

Camorrist (ka-mor'izun), *n.* [Camorra + -ist.] The system and mode of action of the

Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

Camorrist (ka-mor'ist), *n.* [It *camorrista* see (Camorra).] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practices the methods of the Camorra.

camouciot, *n.* See *camooch*

camouche, *n.* Same as *camouchi*

camouflet (F pron. ka-mo'flet), *n.* [F, smoke puffed into a sleeper's face, origin unknown.]

Milit, a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the mine who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stiller*.

camoust, camust, *a.* [Early mod E also *camoys*, < ME *camous*, *camous*, < OF *camus*, F *camus* = Pr *camus*, *camus* = It *camuso*, *camuso*, flat-nosed. Cf E dial and ME *cammed*, Se *camor-nosed*, *cam-nosed*, flat-nosed, ult connected with *cam*, q v.] Depressed, flat, crooked said only of the nose.

Round was his face and *camus* was his nose.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l 14

camoused, camused, *a.* [Camous, *camus*, + -ed.] Same as *camous*.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick

And my chin bristled, Pan great I am, was such

B Jonson, Sad Shiphilist, ii 1

camously, *adv.* Awry. Skelton

camoyst, *a.* Same as *camous*. See T Browne

camp (kamp), *n.* [ME *camp*, *comp*, battle, conflict (cf *campagne*, foot-battle), < AS *camp*, *comp*, battle, conflict, = OFries *camp*, *comp* = D *kamp* = MLG *kamp* = OHG *kampf*, *kampf*, MHG *kampf*, a fight, battle, esp in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw *Dan kamp*, battle, conflict, = Icel *kapp* (assimilated from **kamp*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf *ODan kamp*, zeal, now only in the phrase *om kamp*, in competition), regarded by some as an orig Teut word, but prob < L *campus*, a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML also a camp, battle see *camp*, 1.] 1 Conflict, battle.

Alto the kenne me of *camp*, knyghtes and other

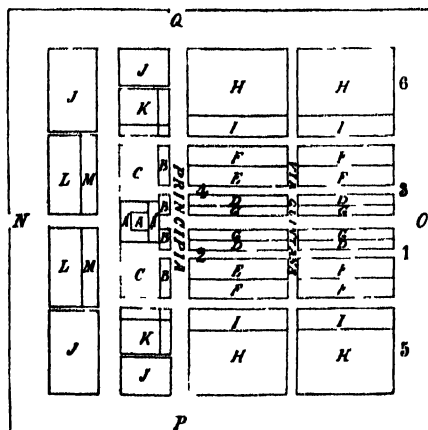
Monte Arthur (1118) l 502

2 An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two parties of twelve men ranged in two lines 10 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal.

camp (kamp), *v.* [ME *campen*, < AS *campian* (= OFries *kampa*, *kempa* = D *kampen* = OHG *chamtan*, *chemtan*, MHG *kempen*, *kampfen* = Dan *kampe* = Sw *kampa*), fight, contend, < *camp*, a conflict see the noun. In def 2, cf freq *camp*.] 1 To fight, contend in battle or in any kind of contest, hence, to strive with others in doing anything. 2 To wrangle, argue [Obs or dial in both senses].

—3 To play at the game of *camp*. Fosse

camp (kamp), *n.* [F. *camp*, a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ*, a field, = Pr *camp* = Sp *Pg* It *campo*, < L *campus*, a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML also a camp, a battle, = Gr *κῆπος*, *δορ* *καπος*, a garden, orchard, plantation see *camp*, 1.] 1 A place where an army or other body of



Typical Plan of Rom in Camp

A praetorium; B, quaestor and prefects; C, tribunus etc; D, tribunus; E, legiones; F, principes and Hastati; G, cavalry; H, allie foot and horse; I, auxiliaries; J, cohorts; K, special or extraordinary cohorts; L, special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; M, Decuman gate; N, praetorian gate; O, porta principalis dextra; P, porta principalis sinistra; Q, R, 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third and fourth legions; S, 5, 6, right and left wings.

men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp* surrounded by earthenworks, redoubts, etc. A *flyng camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for a stay of only a night, were of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a foss (*trench*) with a stake faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates one at each side and one at each end and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street (100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in maneuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Châlons-sur-Marne in France.

2 A body of troops or other persons encamping together, an army with its camp-equipment.

For I shall suffer be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.

Shak, Hen V, ii 1

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military encampment, and in this situation carrying more show than real force with it, the camp arrived at Berlin.

Hume, Hist Eng, v 119

3 In *British argot*, a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit*, in others a *bury*. — To break camp. See *break camp*. **camp** (kamp), *v.* [Camp, *n.*] 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army, encamp. [Rare.] — 2. To afford camping ground for, afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity
To camp this host, we all would sup together.

Shak, A and C, iv 8

3 To bury in pits, as potatoes, pit. London [Local, Eng.]

II. intrans. 1 To establish or make a camp; go into camp sometimes with down. — 2 To live in a camp, as an army, as, we camped there three days. — 3 To live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure generally with out.

camp (kamp), *n.* [L *campana*, *camp*, < Gr *κάπη*, a capillary.] A capillary. E Phillips, 1706.

campable (kam'pa-bl), *a.* [E dial, appar a perversion of *capable*.] Able to do. Grosse [North Eng.]

campagi, *n.* Plural of *campagus*.

campagnol (kam'pa-nyol'), *n.* [F (= It *campagnuolo*), < *campagna* = It *campagna*, a field, open country see *campagna*.] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *A. agrestis*, hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*, family *Murida*.

campagus (kam'pa-gus), *n.*, pl *campagi* (-ji).

[L, perh up < L *campus*, a field see *camp*.] In *Rom antiqu*, a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side nearly to the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and official classes.

campaign (kam-pän'), *n.* [F *campagne*, now *campagne* (assimilated *campagne*, > E *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp *campaña* = Pg *campanha* = It *campagna*, < ML *campana*, a level country, in classical L used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania*, now *Campania* (*Campanus*, of *Campania*, a *Campanian*) < **campanus* (L *campanus* or *campanus*), of a field, < *campus*, a field see *camp*.] 1 An open field, a large open plain. Now *champaign*. — 2 The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise, as, the Vicksburg campaign. — 3 Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object, as, the temperance campaign, especially, in U S politics, organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc., as, the last presidential campaign.

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer campaign.

S Boule, Letter to H L Dawes, Feb 16, 1857

4 In *metal*, the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage. — *Campaign wig*. See *wig*.

campaign (kam-pän'), *v.* t. [Campaign, *n.*] To serve in a campaign.

The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.

See R Musgrave, Irish Rebellion, p 6

campaigne (kam-pān'), *n* [*Prop. "campane,"* *F* *campane*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.: see *campane*] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

campaigner (kam-pā'nēr), *n* [*< campaign + -er*] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

Both horse and rider were old campaigners and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*

The plain before the town was full of tents and, long before the town or the tents were within sight, the sight of actual campaigners gave a keen feeling of what was going on. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 205*

campana (kam-pā'nā), *n* [= *F* *campane* = *Pr* *Sp* *It* *campana*, *< ML* *campana*, a bell] 1 *Booles*, a church-bell—2 A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid—3 In *bot*, the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*

Campana here he crops. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii* 227
campanal (kam-pā'nāl), *a* [*< *campana* for *Campanula* + *-al*] Related to the *Campanulaceae* applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type

campane (kam-pān'), *n* [*F* *campane*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.: see *campane*] In *her*, a bell

campaned (kam-pānd'), *a* [*< campane + -ed*] In *her*, bearing campanes or bells

campanero (kam-pā-nō'rō), *n* [*Sp*, a bellman, *< campana*, a bell: see *campane*] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the *arapunga* and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus* so called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *arapunga*

campanist (kam-pā'nīst), *n* [*ML*, see *campan*] A large open plain; a champaign

In vast *campanas* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple*
Forerunners of that great day of battle, which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campana*. *Jer. Taylor, Works, I* 371

Campanian (kam-pā'nī-an), *a* and *n* [*< L* *Campania* (see *campan*), *n*] + *-an*] 1. *a* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of Campania

campaniform (kam-pān'ī-fōrm), *a*, [*< NL* *campaniformis*, *< ML* *campana*, a bell, + *L* *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a bell; campanulate, bell-shaped. Also *campaniliform*

campanile (kam-pā-nē'le), *n*, *pl* *campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li) [*It*, = *Sp* *Pg* *campanil* = *F* *campanile*, *< ML* *campanile*, *< campana*, a bell: see *campane*] In *arch*, a bell-tower, especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells, also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures, that in Cremona is 395 feet high, and that in Florence, designed by Giotto early in the fourteenth century for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is the most perfect work of the pointed style in Italy

campaniliform (kam-pā-nīl'ī-fōrm), *a* Same as *campaniform*

campanologist (kam-pā-nol'ō-jist), *n* [*< campanology + -ist*] One skilled in the art of campanology

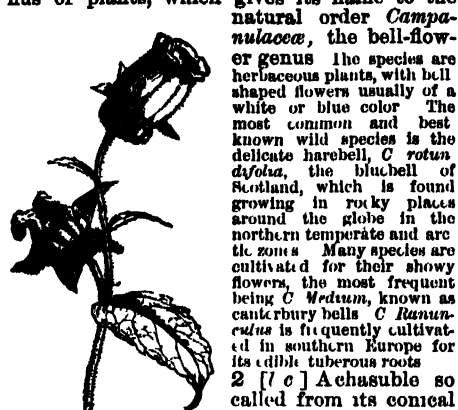
campanology (kam-pā-nol'ō-jī), *n* [*< ML* *campana*, a bell, + *Gr* *-λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*] 1 The art or the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc

The enthusiastic notices which the London papers give of the casting of a new big bell for St. Paul's may justify the publication here of a few notes on the subject of *campanology*. *Philadelphia Record, Jan 14, 1882, p. 8*

2. A treatise on this art

Campanula (kam-pān'ū-lā), *n* [*ML*, dim of *campane*, a bell, from the form of the corolla.

Cf *campane*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the natural order *Campanulaceae*, the bell-flower



Flowering Branch of *Campanula medium*

herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. medium*, known as Canterbury bells, *C. Rasnaueriana* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its double, tuberous roots

2 [*c*] A chasuble so called from its conical shape when put about the body—3 [*c*] In *cool* and *anal*, some

campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ—**Campanula Halleri**, *n* *whitl*, the swollen end of the falciiform process in the eye of a fish. See *extract*

A vascular darkly pigmented process is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and its end is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens. *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat (trans), p. 531*

Campanulaceae (kam-pān'ū-lā'sē-ē), *n*, *pl* [*NL*, *< Campanula* + *-aceae*] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value but for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula*. The order is sometimes made to include the *Lobeliaceae*. See cut under *Campanula* and *harebell*

campanulaceous (kam-pān'ū-lā'shūs), *a* Belonging to the natural order *Campanulaceae*

Campanularia (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-ā), *n* [*NL*, *< ML* *campanula*, a little bell] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidae*, having cup-shaped hydrothecae at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circlet of tentacles below the conical proboscis

Campanularian (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-ān), *a* and *n* [*NL* *Cf* *Campanularia*] In Claus's system of classification, a suborder of *Hydromedusa*, characterized by the chitinous skeletal tubes widening out round the polyp-head to form cup-like hydrothecae same as *Calyptoblastea*. Also called *Escutula*

campanularian (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-an), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Campanulate, calyploblastic, having bell-shaped hydrothecae said only of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanularia*. Also *campanularidan*

II. *n* A member of the genus *Campanularia*

Campanularida (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-dā), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Campanularia* + *-ida*] A suborder or other division of the calyploblastic hydroid hydrozoans, distinguishing the campanularian from the sertularian forms of the *Calyptoblastea*

campanularidan (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-dan), *a* Same as *campanularian*

campanulariid (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-id), *n* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidae*

Campanulariidae (kam-pān'ū-lā'rī-dē), *n* *pl* [*NL*, *< Campanularia* + *-idae*] A family of calyploblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. *Campanularia*, *Clytia*, *Obelia*, etc., are genera of this family. Also written *Campanulariæ*, *Campanulariade*. See cut under *Campanularia*

campanulate (kam-pān'ū-lāt), *a* [*< ML* *campanulatus*, *< campanula*, a little bell, dim of *campane*, a bell: see *campane*] Having the form of

a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end, applied especially to the metanotum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and hollowed at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

Campanulina (kam-pān'ū-lī-nā), *n* [*NL*, *< ML* *campanula*, dim. of *campane*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidae*.

campanulinid (kam-pān'ū-līn'id), *n*. A polyp of the family *Campanulinidae*

Campanulinidae (kam-pān'ū-līn'ī-dē), *n*, *pl* [*NL*, *< Campanulina* + *-idae*] A family of sertularian or calyploblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonies of polyps, which are differentiated into alimentary zooids, with one verticil of filiform tentacles, and generative polyps, having the polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. Both kinds of zooids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypostyles only produce by budding sexual zooids, which are rudimentary medusae and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus

Campbellite (kam'bel-it), *n* [*< Campbell* (see *def*) + *-ite*] 1 A member of the denomination otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights*. See *disciple* [U S]—2 One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposed in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation [Scotch]—3 [*c*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light*

The names new light and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation when the religious denomination bearing those names originated. *Stand Nat Hist, III* 235

camp-ceiling (kam'pē'sē'ling), *n* In *arch*, a ceiling sloping on either side from the vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent

camp-chair (kam'pē'chār), *n* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back

camp-drill (kam'pē'drīl), *n* A portable drill having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a rest for the work which lies between the two.

Campeachy wood. Same as *logwood*.

Campophaga, **Campophagidae**, etc. See *Campophaga*, etc.

camper (kam'pēr), *n* [*< ME* *camper*, *< camp* + *-er*] One who plays at the game of *camp*. *Tusser*.

camper (kam'pēr), *n* [*< camp*, *v.*, + *-er*] One who camps out, or lives in a camp

A true and circumstantial delineation of the camper's life in the Maine forests. *The American, VII* 169

camperknolls, *n*. [*E* dial, prop. **camperknolls*, lit mushroom (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), = *MD* *kampernoche*, *D.* *kampernoche* = *MLG* *kampernoel*, mushroom, *< It* *campignuolo*, *> F* *champignon*, a mushroom: see *champignon*] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, etc. *Grose*

campesont, *n* Same as *gambeson* *Wright*

campestral (kam-pēs'tral), *a* [*< L* *campestris*, *< campus*, a field: see *camp*] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer*

campestrian, **campestrine** (kam-pēs'tri-an, -trīn), *a* Same as *campestral*

camp-fight (kam'pēt'), *n*. [*< camp* + *fight*; cf *ML* *campus*, a duel: see *camp*] In *old law*, a trial by duel, or the combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy

camp-fire (kam'pēr), *n* 1 A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire*. It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground

A huge *camp fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream, XXI* 5

2 Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post [U S.]

camp-follower (kam'pōl'ō-ēr), *n*. One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay*

In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp followers*, whom they mistook for reinforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng People, iv. § 6*

camphene, camphine (kam-fén' or kam-fén'), *n* [**< camph(or) + -ene, -ine²**] 1 The generic name of the volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, which are isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes exist ready formed in plants, as oil of cloves, bergamot, etc. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures, and are distinguished from one another by their odors, boiling points, and action on polarized light. They absorb oxygen and convert it into ozone. The name is synonymous with *terpene*, but by some authorities the latter is made the generic name of all the volatile hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, while *camphene* is limited to those terpenes which are solid at ordinary temperatures. 2 The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light in lamps having a very strong draft for the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

camphic (kam'fik), *a* [**< camph(or) + -ic**] Of or pertaining to camphor as, *camphic acid*. **camphine**, *n* See *camphene*. **camphire†** (kam'fir), *n*. [See *camphor*] 1. An old form of *camphor*.

Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II 56

2 In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant 1. 14, iv 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba*. **camphired†** (kam'fird), *a* [**< camphire for camphor + -ed²**] Impregnated with camphor, camphorated

Wash balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain *Tatter*, No 101

camphogen (kam'fō-jen), *n*. [**< ML campho- (ra), camphor, + L -gen, producing see -gen**] A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxide. Also called *cymene*.

camphol (kam'fol), *n* [**< camph(or) + -ol**] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

campholic (kam-fol'ik), *a* [**< camphol + -ic**] Related to or containing camphol — **Campholic acid**, an acid ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potassium solution. It is a white volatile solid, insoluble in cold water.

camphor (kam'for), *n* [Now spelled to imitate the ML form, but until recently, and still dial, *camphire*, early mod E *camphire*, *camphor*, *camfere*, < F *camphre* = Sp *canfor*, *canfora*, *alcantor* = Pg *canfora*, *alcantor* = It *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG *campher* (also *gaffer*), G *kampfer* = Dan Sw *kamfer* = Pol *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora*, *kamfr*, *kafr* = Russ *kamfara*, < ML *camphora*, *canfora*, *camforum*, also *cafu-ru*, NL *camphora* = MGR Ngr *καφορυ* = Turk *kāfur*, < Ar. and Pers *kāfur* = Skt *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura*, *camphor*, < Malay *kāpur*, *camphor*, lit chalk, lime, *kāpur baris*, Burus *camphor*, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barus*, a place on the west coast of Sumatra), *kāpur tohōr*, Japan camphor] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree*. Common or lauril camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and is obtained in its crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states. — **Alant camphor**, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Isula Helium*. — **Artificial camphor**, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, or *hydrochlorate of turpentine oil*, a solid obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is less pungent, and is somewhat terebinthinate. — **Blumea camphor**, or *ngai*, a substance having the same composition as Borneo camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained by distillation from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera*, growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and in perfuming the finer kinds of ink. — **Borneo camphor**, also known as *Barus*, *Malayan*, or *Sumatra camphor*, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a gigantic forest tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *borneol* and *camphol*. — **Camphora monobromata**, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor*, *bromated camphor*, *brominated camphor*. — **Camphor-julep** or *-water*, a saturated solution of camphor in water. — **Cedrene camphor**, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid. — **Tobacco camphor**, a name given by Gmelin to nicotine. *Ure*, Dict., III 416 [Other so-called camphors (terpenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.]

camphor (kam'for), *r* & *i* [**< camphor, n.**] To impregnate or wash with camphor, camphorate. [Rare]

camphoraceous (kam-fō-rā'shius), *a*. [**< camphor + -aceous**] Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

camphorate (kam'fō-rāt), *v* *t.*, pret and pp **camphorated**, pp **camphorating** [**< NL camphoratus**, pp of *camphorare*, < *camphora*, *camphor*. see *camphor* and *-ate¹*] To treat or impregnate with camphor as, "a camphorated draught," *Dunglison*.

camphorate (kam'fō-rāt), *a* and *n* [**< NL camphoratus**, pp - see the verb] 1 *a* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it as, "camphorate liquors," *Boyle*, Works, I 433.

II, *n* [= NL *camphoratum*, neut] In chem, a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

camphoric (kam-fō'rik), *a* [**< camphor + -ic**] Pertaining to or derived from camphor. **Camphoric acid**, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

camphor-oil (kam'fōr-oil), *n* 1 A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution. — 2 A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphor-wood oil*.

camphoronic (kam-fō-ron'ik), *a* [**< camphor + -one + -ic**] Pertaining to or derived from camphor. — **Camphoronic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$, a tricarboxylic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are volatile and readily soluble in water.

camphor-tree (kam'fōr-trē), *n* 1 The *Cinnamomum camphora*, a lauraceous tree which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes chests and



Branch of Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*)

cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels.

2 The *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops camphor-wood* (kam'fōr-wud), *n* The wood of the camphor-tree. — **Camphor-wood oil**. Same as *camphor oil*, 2.

camphrene (kam-frén'), *n* [**< camphor + -ene**] A volatile product, to which the formula $C_{10}H_{14}O$ has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply phorone (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U* & *S* *Diagnosaurus*.

camplon (kam'pi-on), *n* [Cf "campus, an herb that bears a pretty flower" (Kersey, 1708), prob. ult. < L *campus*, a field. Cf *champion²*, *champaign*.] The popular name of certain plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder camplon is *Silene inflata*, sea camplon, *S. maritima*, moss camplon, *S. acaulis*, starry camplon, *S. stellata*, red alpine camplon, *Lychnis alpina*, rose-camplon, *L* (or *Agrostemma*) *coronaria* and

L. Flae-Jove, red camplon, *L. durna*, white camplon, *L. serpentina*, corn camplon, *L. Githago*, and meadow camplon, *L. Flae cuculi*.

camp-kettle (kam'ket'l), *n* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

camp (kam'pl), *v* *s*; pret and pp **camped**, ppr. **camping** [E dial, also *camble* (and *camp*), freq of *camp¹*] To contend, argue, talk noisily. [Prov Eng]

If they be incensed, angry child a little, their wives must not *camp* again, but take it in good part. *Burton*, *Anat of Mel*, p 501

camp-meeting (kam'pē'ting), *n* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more. The practice of holding such meetings originated in the United States in 1719 and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Mormons *wood meeting*.

campo (kam'pō), *n* [Pg Sp It *campo*, < L *campus*, a field see *camp²*] 1 The name given in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of the dense forests of the country which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

The country around Santarem is a *campo* region, a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with single scattered trees. *H. W. Bates*, *Naturalist on the River Amazon*, p 176

2 The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English acre to $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Campodea (kam-pō-dē-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, & *εἶδος*, form] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidae*. *C. staphylinus* is an example.

Campodea is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived." *Panzer*, *Zool Class*, p 106

Campodeæ (kam-pō-dē-ē), *n* pl [NL] Same as *Campodeidae*. *A. S. Packard*.

campodeid (kam-pō-dē-id), *n* An insect of the family *Campodeidae*.

Campodeidae (kam-pō-dē-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Campodea* + *-ida*] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Campodea*, illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived. They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidae* recall some of the myriapods; they are related to *Poduridae*, and especially to *Lepannidae*. The family contains the genus *Nothetia* besides *Campodea*, and to the genus *Lappet* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodeæ*, and less correctly *Campodea*.

campoi (kam-poi'), *n* [The Cantonese pron of Chin *kien*, selected, & *poi*, fire] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

campong (kam'pong), *n* [Malay *kampung*, an enclosure] A native village in the islands of the Malay archipelago.

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached *campongs*, while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes. *R. N. Cunt*, *Mod Langs E Ind*, p 132

Campophaga (kam-pōf-a-gā), *n* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr *κάμπη*, caterpillar, & *φάγειν*, eat] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campophaginae* (which see), the caterpillar-catchers proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga*.

Campophagidae (kam-pō-faj-i-dē), *n* pl [NL, < *Campophaga* + *-idae*] A family of old-world turdoid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga*, containing more or less shrike-like birds with soft plumage, that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill gryanian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional composition than by its intrinsic character, consisting, according to the latest authority, of the genera *Artamida*, *Campochara*, *Peripodiceps*, *Graucalus*, *Edolusoma*, *Lobelia*, *Campophaga*, *Pericoccyus*, *Lalage*, and *Symmorhynchus*. Many of the species are called *caterpillar catchers*. Also written *Campephagidae*.

Campophaginae (kam'pō-fā-jī-nē), *n* pl [NL, < *Campophaga* + *-inae*] A group of old-world denterostrial oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the *Laniidae* or shrikes, often to the *Muscicapidae* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagida*, the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campephaginae*, *Campephaginae*.



Campodea staphylinus

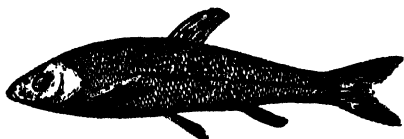
campophagine (kam-pof'a-jin), *a.* [*< Campophaga + -ine*]. Feeding upon caterpillars; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campophaginae* or *Campophagidae*. Also written *campophagine*.

Campophilus (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL (first *Campophilus*—G. R. Gray, 1840), *< Gr. καμφιλος*, *a. loving*]. A genus of woodpeckers of the largest size, of the family *Picidae*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, the ivory-billed woodpeckers. They have a long, straight, truncate beak and a ridge of ivory-like hardness and whiteness, a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white and scarlet. The best known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivorybill*. Also written *Campophilus*.



Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campophilus principalis*)

Campostoma (kam-pos'tō-in), *n.* [NL (Agassiz, 1855), *< (Gr. καμπος*, *a bending*, + *στόμα*, *mouth*)]. A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae*, characterized



Stone roller (*Campostoma anomalum*)

by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States and are known as *stone rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostominae*.

Campostominae (kam-pos'tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Campostoma + -inae*]. A subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

campostomine (kam-pos'tō-mīn), *a. and n. I.* *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominae*.

II. n. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominae*.

camp-sheathing (kam'pshē'ting), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting*, *campsheet*, *campshed*, *campshot*, *< camp* (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, Dan *cam*, a ridge see *cam*) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense)]. A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

campsheet, **campshed**, **campshot**, **camp-sheeting** (kam'pshē'ting), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

camp-stool (kam'p'stol), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

campterium (kam'p'tēr-um), *n. pl. campteria* (-i). [NL, *< Gr. καμπτειν*, *a bending*, turning (*cf. καμπτός*, *bent*), *< καμπτειν*, *a bending*]. In ornithology, the bend of the wing, the fore and outer border of the wing, as far as the bones extend forward.

Camptolemus (kam-pō-lē'mus), *n.* [NL (first *Camptolemus*—G. R. Gray, 1841), *< (Gr. καμπτω*, *flexible*, + *λεμος*, *the throat*)]. A notable genus of sea-ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinae*, having as type the pied or Labrador duck, *C. labradorius*. They have a leathery expansion of the edges of the upper mandible, a distinct nail slight frontal angles slight teeth in the upper mandible (those of the lower being prominent and vertical) bristly cheeks short and vaulted wings, a short and 14 feathered tail and the coloration of the male entirely black and white. The genus is supposed to be on the point of extinction. The steamer duck of South America is sometimes placed in this genus.

Camptosorus (kam-pō-sō'rus), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. καμπτός*, *bent*, + *σός*, *a heap*, *mound* (*fruit-dot*). see *sorus*]. A genus of ferns, of the tribe *Aspleneae*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

camptotropical (kam-pōt'ō-rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπτός*, *flexible*, taken as equiv. to *καμπύλος*, *bent*, *curved*, + *τροπικόν*, *turn* (*cf. campylo-*)] In bot., same as *campylo-*.

camptulicon (kam-pū'ti-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, *< Gr. καμπτός*, *flexible*, + *ούλον*, *woolly*, *thick*, *crisp*, *curled*]. A kind of cloth resembling india-rubber, made of a compound of inferior india-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes such as facings for knife handles, floor mats for steamers, shoe soles on door steps, and the like.

campulitropal, **campulitropous** (kam-pū-lit'ō-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylo-*.

cam-pump (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

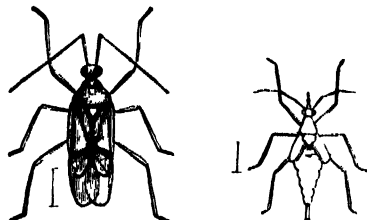
campus (kam'pus), *n.* [L, *a field* see *camp*]. The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand, the college-yard.

camp-vinegar (kam'vin'ē-gār), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

campylite (kam'pī-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος*, *bent*, *curved* (connected with *καμπειν*, *bend*, *curve*), + *-ίτης*]. A mineral, a variety of mimitite or arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved, hence the name.

campylometer (kam-pī-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος*, *bent*, *curved*, + *μέτρον*, *a measure*]. An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

Campyloneura (kam'pī-lō-nū'ri), *n.* [NL (Fieber, 1861), *< (Gr. καμπίλος*, *curved*, + *νύκτωρ*, *vein*)]. A genus of true bugs, of *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridae*. The *Phytocoridae*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campyloneura* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. vitripennis* (Say) the glassy winged soldier bug, is known



Glassy winged Soldier bug and Pupa (*Campyloneura vitripennis*) (Vertical line shows natural sizes)

to be predaceous and to attack leaf hoppers. It is pale greenish yellow, and has delicately transparent wing covers ornamented with a rose colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish white color.

Campylorhynchus (kam'pī-lō-rīng-kī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Campylorhynchus + -inae*]. A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidae* or wrens. The fact are not strictly laminiplumbeous, the lateral tarsal plates being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and fan shaped, with the individual feathers widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus*, *Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first named genus, and are known as *cactus wrens*, *cañon wrens*, and *rock wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and *cañon wren*.

campylorhynchine (kam'pī-lō-rīng'kīn), *a.* In ornithology, having the bill bent, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinae*.

Campylorhynchus (kam'pī-lō-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL (Spix, 1824), *< (Gr. καμπίλος*, *bent*, *curved*, + *ρύνχος*, *snout*, *beak*)]. The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinae* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of 7 or 8 inches, with the tarsus scutellate behind, the lateral toes of equal length the wings and tail of about equal length and the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown with sharp white streaks, the under parts white, boldly spotted with black, and the tail feathers barred with black and white. Two species occur



Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

In the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus wren, and *C. agilis*, the St. Lucas cactus wren.

campylospermate (kam'pī-lō-spér'māt), *a.* In bot., same as *campylosperruous*.

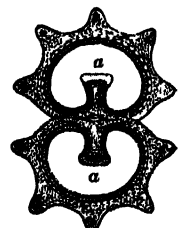
campylosperruous (kam'pī-lō-spér'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπύλος*, *curved*, + *σπέρμα*, *a seed*. see *spem*]. In bot., having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.

campylo- (kam-pī-lō-), *a.* Same as *campylo-*.

campylo- (kam-pī-lō-), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπύλος*, *curved*, + *τροπικόν*, *turn*]. In bot., curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base applied to an ovule or seed. Also



Campylo- seed of Cup parvis



Transverse Section of Campylosperruous fruit of *Conium maculatum* *a*, seeds, channelled up on the inner face

campylo- (kam-pī-lō-), *a.* Same as *campylo-*.

campylo- (kam-pī-lō-), *a.* Same as *campylo-*.

cam-shaft (kam'shāft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers used to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

camsterie (kam-stēr'i), *a.* [Also *camstary*, *camstetric*, *camstauric*, *camstarry*, *cf. camstrudgous*, of same sense, perhaps corruptions of Gael *comh-strì*, *-strìgh*, *-strìth*, *strife*, *broil*, *quarrel* (*comh-strìtheach*, *contentious*), *< comh-* (= *L. con-*, *com-*), together, + *strì*, *strife*, *contention*]. Forward, perverse, unmanageable. [Scotch]

Has a *camstary* child, and fashions about marches, but dell o me if I wad wiang Jock o Dawson nel ther. Scott, Guy Mannering, II xvii

camstrudgous (kam-struj'us), *a.* Same as *camsterie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

camus, **camused**, *a.* See *camous*, *camoused*.

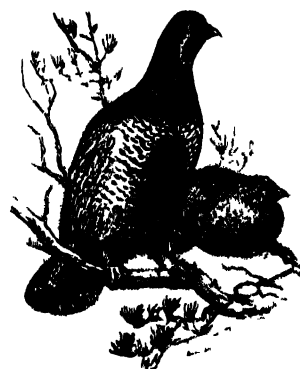
camus, *n.* See *camus*.

cam-wheel (kam'hwēl), *n.* A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilinear and interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*, 3.

camwood (kam'wūd), *n.* [*< native name kambe + E wood*]. A dyewood closely allied to barwood, from the same region, and apparently the product of another species of *Baphia*.

can (kan), *v.* pret. *could*. [The forms are: (1) Ind pres 1st pers *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d *can*, pl *can*, *< ME can*, *canst*, *can* (also *com*, etc.), pl *cunnen*, *cunne* (also *cunnen*, *conne*), *< AS. cunn* or *can*, *canst*, *cann* or *can* (also *com*, etc.), pl *cunnon*. (2) Pret *could* (the *l* being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the *l* is radical), *< ME coude*, *couthie*, earlier *cuthie*, pl *coude*, *couden*, *couthie*, *couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, *< AS cūthe*, pl *cūthon* (for **cunthe*, **cunthon*, the *n* being lost, as in *mūth*, *mouth*, *tōth*, *tooth*, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (to *can*), assumed from the ind form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, analogously with *will* as an independent verb; ME inf. *cunnen*, *cunne*, also *connen*, *ronne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'), *< AS. cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., ME. *cunning*, *kun-*

the Erie canal in New York, 863 miles. The James and Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, over-



Canada (rouge) (*Canadensis*)

Can the fig tree bear olive berries? Jan. III. 12.
Thou canst not say I did it never shake
Thy gory looks at me Shak. Macbeth. III. 4

Can the fig tree bear olive berries? JAM III 12.
Thou *canst* not say I did it never shake
Thy gory locks at me Shak. Macbeth. III. 4

came by its locks a grade of 1,918 feet, and the Morris canal in New Jersey, 101 miles long, one of 1,674 feet. The Suez canal (opened in 1869) is 90 miles long, and is level throughout. It is the largest ship canal in the world in sectional area and the most important in commercial aspect. Canalized rivers are common in western Europe. On ordinary narrow canal boats are usually drawn by horses or mules traveling on a tow path, though steam propulsion and steam towing are now used to some extent, larger ones, called *ship canals*, as the Suez, the North Holland, the Welland, etc., are navigated by vessels of different sizes, up to the largest under sail or steam.

2 In *arch*, a channel, a groove, a flute thus, the canal of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital. — **3** In *anat*, a duct, a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass, a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct*. — **4** In *zool*, the name of sundry grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as (a) the channels of various actinozoans, (b) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (c) the groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals. — **5** In *bot*, an elongated intercellular or intracellular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances. — **Abdominal canal**, in *anat*, same as *inguinal canal*. — **Alimentary canal**, **alioepithelial canal**, **alveolodental canal**. See the adjectives. — **Alveolar canal**. (a) *Anterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (b) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (c) *Median*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (d) *Posterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve. — **Ambulacral neural canal**. See *ambulacral*. — **Anterior palatine canal**. (a) The canal formed by the union of the canal of the palatine foramen just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine foramen*. (b) The canal in the incisive on either side. (c) The canal in the incisive with the anterior palatine canal in the same. — **Aquiferous canals**. See *aquiferous*. — **Arachnoid canal**, a portion of the subarachnoid space where the arachnoid crosses, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain. — **Atrial canal**, **auditory canal**. See the adjectives. — **Auricular canal**, the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart. — **Axial canal**. See *axial*. — **Bernard's canal**, a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal*. — **Canal of Bartholin**. Same as *duct of Bartholin*. — **Canal of Cloquet**. Same as *hyaloid canal*. — **Canal of Corvi**, the space lying between the tectorial membrane and basilar membrane of the cochlea. — **Canal of Cotunnus**, the aqueductus vestibuli (which see, under *aqueductus*). — **Canal of Fontana**, an annular series of spaces, which lie in the sclerotic, just in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of Hovius*, *ciliary canal*, and *Fontana's space*. — **Canal of Gartner**. Same as *Gartnerian canal*. — **Canal of Guidi**. Same as *Vulcan canal*. — **Canal of Hovius**. Same as *canal of Fontana*. — **Canal of Huguier**. Same as *Huguier canal*. See below. — **Canal of Löwenberg**, the canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the tectorial membrane, and the outer wall of the cochlear canal. It is the upper free portion of that canal. — **Canal of Müller**. Same as *duct of Müller*. — **Canal of Nuck**, the pouch of peritoneum (proccus vaginalis) which in the female embryo extends down along the round ligament of the uterus, and which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult. — **Canal of Petit**, the annular series of connective spaces in the suspensory ligament encircling the crystalline lens of the eye. — **Canal of Reissner**. Same as *cochlear canal*. — **Canal of Rivinus**. Same as *duct of Rivinus*. — **Canal of Rosenthal**. Same as *spiral canal of the modiolus*. — **Canal of Schlemm**, a circular canal, of elliptical cross section, lying in the substance of the sclerotic slightly anterior to the canal of Fontana. — **Canal of Stenson**. Same as *duct of Stenson*. — **Canal of Stilling**. Same as *hyaloid canal*. — **Canal of Wharton**. Same as *duct of Wharton*. — **Canal of Wirsung**, the pancreatic duct. — **Canals of Breschet**, canals in the diploe of the cranial bones in which Breschet's veins run. — **Canals of Recklinghausen**, the system of canals in the cornea, the communications between the cell spaces of the cornea. — **Carotid canal**. See *carotid*. — **Central canal**, the median canal of the spinal cord. — **Central canal of the modiolus**, the largest of the canals in the modiolus of the cochlea of the ear. — **Cerebrospinal canal**. (a) The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. (b) The primitive common and continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities. — **Ciliary canal**. Same as *canal of Fontana*. — **Cochlear canal**, the proper cavity of the cochlea, connected by the canals runnels with the cavity of other parts of the labyrinth of the ear. Also called *canal of Rivinus*. — **Dental canal**. (a) *Anterior*, a small canal branching off from the infraorbital canal in the floor of the orbit and descending in the front wall of the antrum. It transmits vessels and nerves to the front teeth of the upper jaw. (b) *Inferior*, the canal in the inferior maxillary or lower jaw bone, which transmits the inferior dental nerve and vessels. (c) *Posterior*, one or more fine canals entering the superior maxillary bone about the middle of its posterior surface, and transmitting the posterior dental vessels and nerves. — **Digestive canal**. Same as *alimentary canal*. — **Ejaculatory canal**. Same as *ejaculatory duct* (which see, under *duct*). — **Eustachian canal**, the bony canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which forms part of the Eustachian tube. — **Facial canal**, the aqueductus Fallopi (which see, under *aqueductus*) so called because it transmits the facial nerve through the temporal bone. — **Gartnerian canal**, or *duct of Gartner*, the remains in the fo-

male of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolfian duct, forming a caecal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium. — **Gastrovascular canal**, **genital canal**. See the adjectives. — **Haversian canal**, the track or trace of a blood vessel in bone, a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size, on transsection of compact bone tissue they appear as round holes, but in longitudinal section they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of adult bone, they are called *Haversian spaces*. The medullary cavity or marrow cavity of a long bone, as a humerus or femur, is really a gigantic Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood vessels, and connective tissue. See *cut under bone*. — **Hepatic canal**. Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*). — **Huguierian canal, a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the temporal bone between the squamous and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Huguier*. — **Hunter's canal**, the canal formed by the vastus intermuscular muscle on one side, and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, to gether with a strong fibrous band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs through this canal to become the popliteal. — **Hyaloid canal**, the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a time after the disappearance of that vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling*. — **Incisor canal**. See *anterior palatine canal*. — **Infraorbital canal**, the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and opening at the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery. — **Inguinal canal**, a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing from the internal to the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal*. — **Lacrimal canal**. (a) Same as *nasal canal*. (b) One of the canaliculi lacrymales (which see, under *canaliculus*). — **Madreporic canals, **mucous canals**. See the adjectives. — **Nasal canal**, the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrimal, and inferior turbinate bones. — **Nasopalatine canal**. Same as *anterior palatine canal*. — **Neural canal**. (a) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of vertebrae in which the brain and spinal cord lie. (b) In teleostomi, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by the ambulacral nerve and its connections, the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.****

This band like nerve [ambulacral nerve of a starfish] constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends through the whole length of the ambulacrum, and may be termed the *ambulacral neural canal*. It is divided by a longitudinal septum. At its oral end, each ambulacral nerve, which it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the other ambulacral nerves to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular *neural canal*, into which the ambulacral *neural canals* open. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 478.

Obturator canal, a funnel shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator foramen, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves. — **Pterygopalatine canal**. Same as *canaliculus pterygicus* (which see, under *canaliculus*). — **Sacral canal**, the sacral portion of the neural canal. — **Santorini's canal**. Same as *Bernard's canal*. — **Semioval canal**, one of the three membranous canals leading off from and returning into the utricle of the inner ear. Also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external semioval canal are distinguished. See *cut under ear*. — **Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. In man it soon closes, leaving the tunica vaginalis a shut sac. — **Spinal canal**, the canal formed by the series of vertebrae containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal*. — **Spiral canal of the cochlea**, the spiral canal in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is contained. — **Spiral canal of the modiolus**, a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the ear, winding spirally about the modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve. — **Sternal canal**. See *sternal*. — **Stiebel's canal**, a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos, and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic nephridium. — **Vertebral canal**. Same as *spinal canal*. — **Vidian canal, a canal running in the sphenoid bone from the foramen lacerum medium to the sphenomaxillary fossa and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Guidi*.**

canal¹ (ka-nal'), *v t*, pret and pp *canalled*, ppr *canalling* [*< canal¹, n*] To intersect or cut with canals.

Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters,—tunnelling Alps, *canalling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert Emerson, *Works and Days*.

canal² (ka-nal'), *n* Same as *canaille*. — **canal-boat** (ka-nal'bōt), *n* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods or passengers, and commonly moved by traction. — **canal-coal** (kan'al-kōl), *n* A corrupt form of *canal-coal*.

canals, *n* Plural of *canalis*. — **canalicular** (kan-a-lik'ū-lar), *a*. [*< L. canaliculus*, dim of *canalis*, a channel see *canal¹, n*, channel¹] 1 In *anat* and *zool*, resembling a small canal, canal-shaped.

A dividing of the mesoderm occurs which takes the form either of *canalicular* cavities, or of a complete splitting of the mesoderm into an outer plate attached to the ectoderm, and an inner one attached to the endoderm. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to canaliculi; canaliculate.

The reticulated tissue of Laver is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the *canalicular* spaces of the spines.

Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI, 80.

Canalicular abscess, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

canaliculate, **canaliculated** (kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a*. [*< L. canaliculatus*, *< canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal¹, n*] Channeled, furrowed, grooved. Specifically—(a) In *entom*, having a central longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (b) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus, being a channel, groove, gutter, or spout, as the lip of a whelk. (c) In *bot*, having a deep longitudinal groove, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

canaliculus (kan-a-lik'ū-lus), *n*; pl *canaliculi* (-li) [*L*, dim of *canalis*, a channel see *channel¹, canal¹, n*] In *anat* and *zool*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal. H. Gray, *Anat.*, p. 46.

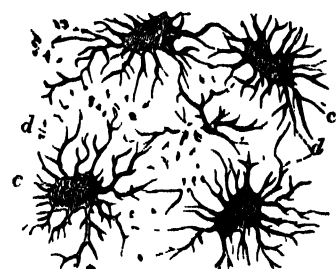
Canaliculi bilifera, the bile ducts. — **Canaliculi calceophori**. See *calceophorus*. — **Canaliculi carotico-tympanici**, two or three short canals leading from the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus. — **Canaliculi dentium**, the minute canals of the dentine. — **Canaliculi lacrymales**, the lacrymal canals, small tubes beginning at the puncta lacrymalia, and opening into the lacrymal sac (either separately or by a common opening). — **Canaliculi of bone**, the micro-

scopic branch ing tubules radiating from the lacunae of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another. — **Canaliculi petrosi**, two very small canals, or in some cases channels, on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves. — **Canaliculi vasculosi**, the nutritive and Haversian canals of bone. — **Canaliculus pharyngeus**, a groove on the under surface of the vaginal process of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palatine bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and the pharyngeal or pterygopalatine nerve. Also called *pterygopalatine canal*. — **Canaliculus pterygopalatinus**, **sphenopalatinus**, **sphenopharyngeus**. Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus*. — **Canaliculus tympanicus**, the minute canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.

Canalifera (kan-a-lif'ē-rā), *n* pl [*NL*, neut. pl of *canaliferus* see *canaliferous*.] A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a canal-like spout. It was formed by Lamarck (1809) for the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Pyrida*, *Fusua*, *Murex*, and *Pleurotoma*, which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

canaliferous (kan-a-lif'ē-rus), *a* [*< NL. canaliferus*, *< L. canalis*, canal, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Having a channel or canal. — **Canalirostra** (ka-nal-i-ros'trā), *n* pl. [*NL.*, *< L. canalis*, a canal, + *rostrum*, pl. *rostra*, a beak, mod rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tyngidae*, *Aradidae*, and *Phymatidae*; having a deep, long groove on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalirostri*. Amyot and Serville, 1843.

canalirostrate (ka-nal-i-ros'trāt), *a*. [*< Canalirostra* + *-at¹*.] Having a channeled beak or rostrum, specifically, having the characters of the *Canalirostra*. — **canalis** (ka-nāl'is), *n*; pl *canales* (-lēs). [*L.*, a channel, pipe, groove, etc. see *canal¹, n*] In *anat* and *zool*, same as *canal*, 3 and 4. — **Canales laqueiformes**, the loops of Henle in the kidneys. — **Canalis caroticus**. See *carotid canal*, under *carotid*. — **Canalis Cloqueti**, the hyaloid canal. — **Canalis cochleæ ossæ**, the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea, containing the scala vestibuli, scala cochleæ or canalis cochleæ, and scala tympani. — **Canalis condyloideus**, the canal opening at the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus. — **Canalis cranio-pharyngeus**, the cranio-pharyngeal canal, connecting the cerebral with the buccal cavity. See *cranio-pharyngeal*. — **Canalis gynecophorus**, a gynecophore. — **Canalis hypoglossæ**, the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve. — **Canalis incisivi**, the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal*, *anterior palatine canal*,



Microscopic Structure of Bone magnified about 600 diameters.
c, b, bone corpuscles in their lacunae, d, d, canaliculi of bone.

incisor foramen, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculo-tubarius**, the joint canal for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani.—**Canalis nasolacrimalis**. See *nasal canal*, under *canal*.—**Canalis reuniens**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis.—**Canalis vaginalis**. See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*.

canalization (ka-nal-i-zā'shon), *n*. [*< canalize*, after *F. canalisation*.] 1. The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

Canalization on a grand scale—the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals—had been “in the air” ever since the middle of the century.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV 9

Specifically—2. The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France, in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers are good instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

Also spelled *canalisation*.

canalize (ka-nal'iz), *v t*, pret and pp *canalized*, ppr *canalizing*. [*< canal + -ize*, after *F. canaliser*.] 1. To make a canal through, provide with a canal or canals.—2. To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

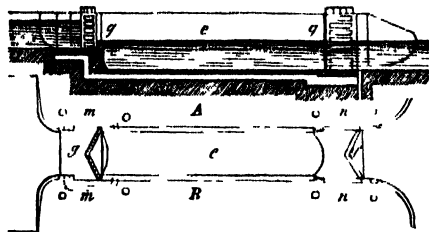
The Blavet is *canalized* throughout its course through the department. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 813

Also spelled *canalise*.

canal-lift (ka-nal'lift), *n*. 1. A hydraulic elevator for raising a tank filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.

2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

canal-lock (ka-nal'lok), *n*. An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection be-



Canal lock
A, vertical longitudinal section. B, plan. c, lock chamber.
E, F, gates. m, n, underground conduits.

tween the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *c* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g*, the gates at *g'* are closed and those at *g* opened, the water in *c*, being thus raised, forced with part of the water beyond *g*, rises to the same level with it, and the boat proceeds.

canam (ka-nam'), *n*. A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 3 United States bushels.

Cananeet, *a* [ME] An obsolete form of *Cananish*.

The woman *Cananeet* Chauver, Second Nun's Tale, l. 59

Cananga (ka-nang'gā), *n* [NL, from the Malayan name] A genus of large anonoaceous evergreen trees, including three species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odorata*, the Ilang Ilang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an oil, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

Canara butter. See *butter*.

canard (ka-nār' or ka-nārd'), *n* [*< F. canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, *m*. or *f*, a duck, prop only *m*, a drake, *< cane*, *f*, a duck (cf. ML *canardus*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown, supposed by some to be connected with MLG *LG kane* (*> G. Kahn*) = D *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob to be explained from the old phrase *vendeur de canard à mort*, a cozenor, guller, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (apparently) pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation, an expression prob due to some local incident. In def 2, of Parisian *F. canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] 1. An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition, a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper, a hoax. Hence—2. A broadside cried in the streets, so called from the generally sensational nature of its contents. *Imp. Dict.*

Canarese, Kanarese (kan-a-rēs' or -rēs'), *a*, and *n*. [*< Canara, Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n*. 1. *sing.* and *pl*. A native or natives of either of these districts.—2. A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

canarin, canarine (kan'a-rin), *n* [*< canary + -in, -ine*.] A compound ((*C₁₂H₁₀S₂O₂*)) used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

Canarium (ka-nā'ri-um), *n*. [NL, *< canari*, an *Island name*] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the natural order *Burseraceae*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number are but little known. The black dammar tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. *Maunula* is supposed to be the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *n*, and *a* [*< Sp. Pg. canario* (dance and bird) = *F. canari* (bird), *canarie* (dance), cf. *G. Kanarienvogel*, canary-bird, named with reference to the Canary islands, which take their name from Gran *Canaria*, one of the principal islands of the group, 1. *Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, *< canis*, a dog, see *Canis*.] I. *n*. pl *canaries* (-riz) 1. Wine made in the Canary islands. It was anciently included under the general name *sack*. In the eighteenth century and as late as 1829, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Teneriffe* and *Idonia*.

Canary was the Drink of our wise Forefathers, tis Bal samik, and saves the charge of Apothecaries Cordials. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *Hold the Stroke*, iii

2. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig, named from the Canary islands. Often written *canarus*.

I have seen a medicine That's able to breathe life into a stone, Quick'n a rock, and make you dance canary. *Shak*, *All's Well*, ii. 1

I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the Canaries And a consort of cramm'd capons fiddle to 'em. *Fletcher* (and others), *Bloody Brother*, ii. 2

3. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.—4. A canary-bird (which see).—5. A sovereign (gold coin) so called from its color [Prov. Eng].—6. A kept mistress [Prov. Eng].—7. A word put by Shakespeare in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as its wonderful. The best counter of them all could never have brought her to such a *canary*. *Shak*, *M. W. of W.*, ii. 2

II. *a*. Of the color of the domestic canary-bird, bright-yellow.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *v t* [*< canary, n*, 2.] To dance, frolic, perform the old dance called a canary.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shak*, *L. L. L.*, iii. 1

canary-bird (ka-nā'ri-bērd), *n*. An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands, a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept and bred in confinement. The native bird is dark and straggled, somewhat resembling a Linnet or skinkin, the uniformly bright or pale yellow color which commonly distinguishes the plumage of the cage bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrid birds with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, skinkin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower** (a) A species of *Tropeolum*, *T. peruvianum* with deeply cut leaves and bright canary yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary creeper*. (b) Same as *bird plant*.

canary-creeper (ka-nā'ri-krē'pēi), *n*. The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

canary-finch (ka-nā'ri-finch), *n*. The canary-bird.

canary-grass (ka-nā'ri-grās), *n*. *Phalaris Canariensis*, natural order *Gramineae*, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the

Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary birds. The reed canary grass, *P. arundinacea*, is a common species, a variegated form of which is the ribbon grass of gardens.

canary-moss (ka-nā'ri-mōs), *n*. A name of the lichens, *Rocella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See out under *archil*.

canary-seed (ka-nā'ri-sēd), *n*. The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

canary-stone (ka-nā'ri-stōn), *n*. A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

canary-weed (ka-nā'ri-wēd), *n*. Same as *canary-moss*.

canary-wood (ka-nā'ri-wūd), *n*. The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Persea Indica* and *Apollonia Canariensis*, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira, so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

canaster (ka-nas'tēr), *n*. [= MLG *kanaster* = *F. canastre*, *< Pg. canasta* = *Sp. canastro*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, *< Gr. kavastron*, a wicker basket, see *canister*.] 1. A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. The tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets takes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Meanwhile I will smoke my canaster,

And tiddle my ale in the shade.

Thackeray, *Imitation of Horace*

canatillo (kan-a-tāl'yō), *n* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a plant of the genus *Ephedra*, used as a styptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

can-bottle (kan'bot'l), *n*. The long-tailed tit-mouse [Prov. Eng].

can-buoy (kan'boi), *n*. A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

cancan (kan'kan), *n* [*< F. cancan*, a dance (see def.), a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, title-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be *< L. quinquam*, although (because "in the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quinquam*"), but prob *< cancan*, tattle, chatter, gossip, appar an imitative reduplication, to be compared with the *F. cackle*, *quack*, etc.] A kind of dance performed in low resorts by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures, hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

can-cart (kan'kurt), *n*. A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, used for carrying milk, etc.

cancel (kan'sel), *n*. [In older *E* form *chancel*, *q v*, *< OF. chancel* = *Sp. cancel* = *Pg. cancello*, *cancello* = *It. cancello*, a lattice, grating, *< ML. cancellus*, *cancello*, *L. *cancellus*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancel*), dim of *cancer*, pl *canceri*, a lattice, a word scarcely used. See the verb.] 1. Lattice-work, or one of the cross-bars in lattice-work; a lattice-work or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier, a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.

Jer. Taylor, *Life of Christ*, III, Disc. xv. § 9

2. [*< cancel, v*.] In printing, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct printing, but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.

3. [*< cancel, v*.] In music, the sign *z*, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as an accidental.

cancel (kan'sel), *v*, pret and pp *canceled* or *cancelled*, ppr *cancelling* or *canceling* [Formerly also *cancel*, *< F. canceller*, *OF. canceller*, *canceler* = *Pr. Pg. cancellar* = *Sp. cancelar* = *It. cancellare*, *< L. cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, *< cancelli*, pl, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles, see *cancel, n*. Hence ult (*< L. cancelli*) also *chan-*

al, chancellor, etc] **I. trans.** 1†. To inclose with latticework or a railing

A little obscure planer cancelled in with iron work is the pillar or stump at which our Saviour was scourged Evelyn

2 To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface, blot out or obliterate as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript

The sums you borrowed are returned the bonds cancelled, and your acquaintance formally sealed Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, iv 2

The indentures were cancelled Thackeray

3 To annul or destroy; make void, set aside as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement

Know then, I have forgot all former grudge, Cancel all grudge Shak T G. of V, v 4

His statutes cancelled, and his subject slain, His subject slain, Shak Henry VI, v 4

4 (a) In *math*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation (b) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work (c) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♯ — *Syn* 2 *Bras* *Expunge*, etc (see *efface*), strike out, destroy, scratch out, rub out, wipe out — 3 *Repeat* *Repeat* etc — See *abolish*

II † *intrans* To become obliterated or void [Rare]

A rash oath that cancelled in the making Cowley

cancellation, cancellation (kan-se-lā'shon), *n* The act of canceling, specifically, in *math*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term See *cancel*, *v* 1, 4 (a)

canceleert, canceller (kan-se-lōr'), *n* [*F* *canceler*, assimilated *chanceler* (**eschanceler*) (= *Pr* *canchler, chanceler*), *recl*, stagger, waver, lit go in zigzags, being the same word as *canceler*, draw lines across in the form of latticework see *cancel*, *v*] The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop Also written *canceller*

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies, Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach Drayton, Polyolbion xv 229

canceleert, canceller (kan-se-lōr'), *v* [*F* *canceler*, *n*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses Also written *canceller*

He [the hawk] makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced To *canceller* Massinger, The Guardian, II 1

canceler, canceller (kan-se-lōr'), *n* One who or that which cancels, specifically, a hand-stamp or stamping-machine for the cancellation of postage-stamps, a canceling-stamp

canceller, *n* and *v* See *canceller*

canceling-stamp (kan'sel-ing-stamp), *n* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks

cancellarean (kan-se-lā-rē-an), *a* Same as *cancellarian* [Rare]

cancellareate (kan-se-lā-rē-at), *a* [*L* *cancellarius* see *cancellor*] Belonging to a chancellor [Rare]

Cancellaria (kan-se-lā-rī-ā), *n* [*NL* (Lamarck, 1801, cf *ML cancellarius* see *cancellor*), < *L* *cancelli*, a grating see *cancel*, *v*] The typical genus of *Cancellarida*, having an oval cancellated shell with the last whorl ventricose, aperture oblong and canalculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example

The shell is almost always marked off into squares by transverse ribs and revolving lines which give rise to the name of the principal genus *Cancellaria* Stand Nat Hist, I 337

cancellarian (kan-se-lā-rī-an), *a* [*L* *cancellarius* see *cancellor*] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor, cancellareate Also spelled *cancellarean* [Rare]

cancellarian (kan-se-lā-rī-an), *a* [*L* *cancellaria* + *-an*] In *conch*, pertaining to the *Cancellaria* or to the *Cancellarida*

cancellariid (kan-se-lā-rī-id), *n* A gastropod of the family *Cancellariidae*

Cancellariidae (kan-se-lā-rī-id-ē), *n* [*NL*, < *Cancellaria* + *-ida*] A family of toxoglossate prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cancellaria*, having the proboscis rudimentary, the teeth two-rowed, and the shell cancellated and inoperculate They are vegetarians.

cancellarioid (kan-se-lā-rī-oid), *a* [*L* *Cancellaria* + *-oid*] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria*; cancellarian

cancellate, cancellated (kan'se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a* [*L* *cancellatus*, pp of *cancellare*, make like or provide with a lattice; see *cancel*, *v*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(a) In *zool*, marked by lines crossing each other, marked latticewise, reticulatid, showing a net work of lines The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy, and cancellated with some resemblance to the scales of fishes N Greiv, Museum

(b) In *anat*, same as in *zology*, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture of bone resulting from numerous thin osseous laminae with intervening spaces large enough to be readily seen by the naked eye Such texture occurs in the ends of long bones, as the humerus and femur, and in the interior of most short, flat, or irregular bones The spaces are chiefly vascular channels, filled with connective tissue, fat, etc., between plates or layers of more compact bone tissue (c) In *bot*, applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open network In mosses, applied to cell structure having such appearance

Also *cancellous*

cancellation (kan-se-lā'shon), *n* [*L* *cancellatio*(*n*), < *cancellum*, pp *cancellatus* see *cancel*, *v*] 1 See *cancellation* — 2 In *anat*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated as, the *cancellation* of bone

canceller, *n* See *canceller*

cancelli (kan'sel-i), *n* *pl* [*L*, a lattice, etc see *cancel*, *n*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating Specifically—(a) In the *Rom Cath Ch*, the parts of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view

The Altar is inclosed with *Cancelli* so as not to be approached by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 27

(b) In *zool* and *anat*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or reticulated texture, a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network of a little like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use See *cancellate*, (b)

cancellous (kan'se-lus), *a* [*L* *cancellous*, < *cancelli* see *cancel*, *v*] Same as *cancellate*

On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory, the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure, thus from its resemblance to lattice work, is called *cancellous* H Gray, Anat, p 45

cancer (kan'sér), *n* [*L* *cancer* (*cancr*), = *Gr* *καρκινος*, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses, cf in same senses *Skt* *karkata*, *karkataka*, > *Hind* *kark*, *Hindi* *kekra*, a crab, also in astronomical sense Hence (from *L*), through *AS*, *cunker*, *q* *v*, and, through *F*, *chancre*, *q* *v*] 1. [*cap*] [*NL*] In *zool*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous



Common Crab of the Pacific Coast (*Cancer magister*)

crustaceans of the family *Canceridae* formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners See *crab* — 2. [*cap*] In *astron*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer, hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ♋). — 3 In *pathol*, a malignant tumor technically named *carcinoma* (which see), also, by extension, any malignant tumor,

as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata. — 4†. A plant, possibly cancerwort.

Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him Great Britains's Troye, l 1609

Adenoid cancer, an adenocarcinoma.—Alveolar cancer, colloid cancer, encephaloid cancer See the adjectives — **Tropic of Cancer** See *tropic*

cancerate

(kan'se-rāt),

v *t*, pret. and

pp *cancerated*,

ppr. *cancerat-*

ing [*L* *canceratus*, adj,

prop pp. of

**cancerare*, in-

ceptive *cancer-*

cancerare, be-

come *cancer-*

ous, < *cancer*,

a *cancer* see

cancer] To

grow into a

cancer, be-

come *cancer-*

ous

canceration (kan-se-rā'shon), *n* [*L* as if **canceratio*(*n*), < *canceratus* see *cancerate*] A growing cancerous, or into a cancer

cancer-bandage (kan'sér-ban'dāj), *n* A bandage so arranged as to resemble the legs of a crab Also called the *splint-cloth of eight tails*

cancer-cell (kan'sér-sel), *n* In *pathol*, a cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and irregular form, frequently occurring in malignant tumors

cancerine (kan'sér-in), *n* [*L* *cancer*, a crab, + *-ine*²] An artificial guano prepared from horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland, New Jersey, and elsewhere

cancerite (kan'sér-it), *n* [*L* *cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*²] A petrified crab, a fossil brachyurous crustacean

cancer-juice (kan'sér-jōs), *n* A milky liquid which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer

cancer-mushroom (kan'sér-mush'róm), *n* The mushroom-shaped mass produced by cancer of the uterus when it affects the parts about the os and leaves the cervix intact

cancerous (kan'se-rus), *a*. [= *F* *cancereux*, < *ML* *cancerosus*, < *L* *cancer*, a cancer] Like cancer, virulent, also, affected with cancer

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth Hallam

cancerously (kan'se-rus-li), *adv* In the manner of a cancer

cancerousness (kan'se-rus-nes), *n*. The state of being cancerous

cancer-root (kan'sér-rōt), *n*. A name in the United States of several plants belonging to the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, more particularly *Erythraea Virginiana*, *Conopholis Americana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum* All are low herbs without green color, white, pale brown, or purplish, and parasitic on the roots of trees

cancer-weed (kan'sér-wēd), *n* The rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*, of the United States, a milky-juiced composite having an intensely bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

cancerwort (kan'sér-wért), *n*. 1. The common name of the annual species of *Linaria*, *L. spuria* and *L. elatine*, common European weeds. — 2†. An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

canch (kanch), *n* [*E* dial] 1† A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn, a small mow. — 2† A short turn or spell at anything — 3† A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom — 4† A certain breadth in digging or treading land — 5 In *coal-mining*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway which has to be removed in order to equalize the grade, when there has been a slight fault or break in the strata

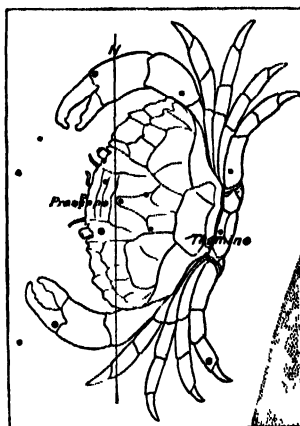
canchalagua (kan-cha-lā-gwā), *n* [*Sp*, also *canchelagua*, *canchilagua*] The Spanish name in Chili and California of species of the gentianaceous genus *Erythraea*, used as bitter-tonics.

canciller (*Sp* pron. kán-thél-yār'), *n*. [*Sp*: see *chancellor*] In *Mexican law*, a chancellor

cancra, *n* Plural of *cancrum*

cancered (kang'kér), *a*. An obsolete form of *cankered*

cancerid (kang'krid), *n* A crab of the family *Canceridae*.



The Constellation Cancer

Canceridae (kang'kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (Cancer-) + *-idae*.] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type, the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See out under *cancer*.

canceriform (kang'kri-fōrm), *a* [= F. *canceriforme*, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape] 1 Having the form of a crab, resembling or related to a crab in structure, brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean, carcinomorphous. Also *canceroid* — 2. Cancerous.

cancerine (kang'krin), *a* [*<* L. as if **cancerinus*, < *cancer*, a crab; see *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancerinea (kang'krin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < (*Cancer* (Cancer-) + *-inea*.)] A group or legion of canceroid crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Cancerodea*, and especially the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*.

cancerinite (kang'kri-nit), *n.* [*<* *Cancer* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773-1845) + *-inite*.] In mineral, a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxide. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white to yellow and red lrecol. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

cancerisocial (kang'kri-sō'shal), *a* [*<* L. *cancer* (Cancer-) + E. *social*.] Social with crabs, associated with a crab in vital economy ap-



Cancerisocial Animals. — Sea anemone (*Sagartia parasticta*) on a shell (*Buccinum undatum*) inhabited by a hermit crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

plied to sea-anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit-crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association means to be not merely for tuition, but to involve some community of vital interest.

cancerivorous (kang'kriv'ō-rus), *a* [*<* L. *cancer* (Cancer-), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour] Crab-eating; carcinophagous. Applied to sundry animals. Also *cancerophagous*.

cancerizans (kang'kri-zanz), *a* [*<* ML. *cancerizans*, ppr of *cancerizare*, walk backward like a crab, < L. *cancer* (Cancer-), a crab] Going or moving backward, like a crab. In *musci*, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

canceroid (kang'kroid), *a* and *n.* [*<* L. *cancer* (Cancer-), a cancer, crab, + Gr. *eidōs*, form] 1. *a* 1 In *pathol.* of the nature of or resembling cancer — 2. In *zool.*, same as *canceriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.* (a) An epithelioma (b) An adenoma (c) A keloid

Cancerodea (kang'kroi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (Cancer-) + *-odea*. Cf. *canceroid*.] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*. It corresponds to *Cyclometopa*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterior margins arched, the mouth cavity subquadrate, 9 branches with efferent channels terminating at the palps, and the male organs in the base of the fifth pair of legs.

cancerodean (kang'kroi'dē-an), *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Cancerodea*.

Cancroma (kang'krō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), named with reference to F. *crabber*, crab-eater (in *zool.* and *ornith.*), < L. *cancer* (Cancer-), a crab. For the form, cf. L. *cancroma*, *cancroma*, under *carcinoma*.] A genus of altricial gallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidae*, the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the cochleariform bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. cochlearia*. The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancrominae*. Also called *Cancrophagus*. See *boatbill*.

Cancromidae (kang'krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-idae*.] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominae*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancrominae*.

Cancrominae (kang'krō-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidae*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts, a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See out under *boatbill*.

cancrophagous (kang'krōf'a-gus), *a* [*<* L. *cancer* (Cancer-), a crab, + Gr. *phagō*, eat] Same as *cancerivorous*.

cancrum (kang'krum), *n.*, *pl.* *cancra* (-kra) [NL., a neut. form of L. *cancer* (mace), a cancer] A rapidly progressive ulcer. *Cancrum oris* (gangrenous stomatitis) and *cancrum nasi* (gangrenous rhinitis), very fetid destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill fed, delicate children. Also called *noma*.

cand (kand), *n.* [Cf. W. *can*, brightness] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john*. Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

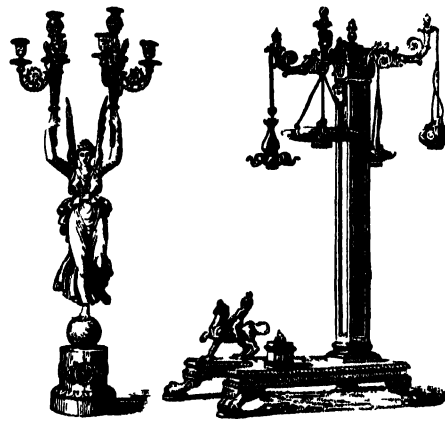
candareen (kan-da-rēn'), *n.* [*<* Malay *kondrin*] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fun the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 14 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

candavaig (kan'da-vāg), *n.* [See, perhaps < Gael. *ceann*, head, + **dubhach*, < *dubh*, black, foul salmon being called 'black fish' (Jannieson)] A fowl salmon, one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

candeli, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*, *pl.* *candelabra* (-bra) [L., < *candela*, a candle; see *candle*.]

1 In *antiq.* (a) A candlestick (b) A lampstand, a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cap or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and rising



Candelabra of Bronze. — First example, epoch of Napoleon I. Second example, Roman from Pompeii.

ing to a proportionate height, these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils.

2 Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches most commonly made to hold seven candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick*) are properly candelabra.

3 A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus a shaft or a sort of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrum* to the design itself.

4 *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Encyc. Brit.*

candency (kan'den-si), *n.* [*<* L. *candentia*, whiteness, < *canden(t)-s* see *candent*] Heat, fervor.

candent (kan'dent), *a* [*<* L. *canden(t)-s*, ppr of *candere*, be white or hot; see *candid*.] 1. Whiteness; making white. [Rare.]

Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that *candent* baptism even to the leaves. Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 20.

2 Very hot, heated to whiteness, glowing with white heat.

The *candent* vessel. Boyle, Works, I. 482.

canderos (kan'de-rōs), *n.* [F. Ind.] An East Indian gun resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* [*<* L. *candescen(t)-s* see *candescunt*] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

candescunt (kan-des'ent), *a* [*<* L. *candescen(t)-s*, ppr of *candescere*, become white, begin to glow, inceptive of *candere*, be white or hot, glow; see *candid*] Same as *incandescunt*. [Rare.]

At sight of the star yet above the cave though less *candescunt* than before. L. Wallace, Ben Hur, p. 76.

candicant (kan'di-kant), *a* [*<* L. *candican(t)-s*, ppr of *candescere*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white; see *candid*.] Waxing white. Bailey.

candid (kan'did), *a* [*<* F. *candid* = Sp. *Fig. It. candido*, < L. *candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, sincere, frank, < *candere*, shine, glitter, gladden, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendere* and *incendere*, set on fire, see *accend*, *incense*, *incendiary*, etc.), akin to Gr. *ξανθός*, golden-yellow (see *xantho-*), *καθαρός*, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), < Gr. *καθαρός*, a coal, and to Skt. *chandā*, *chandra*, shining, *chandra*, *chandamas*, the moon, < *√ chand*, *chand*, orig. **skandh*, shine. Hence also (< L. *candere*) *candle*, *q. v.*] 1. Bright; white.

The box receives all black but pour d from them, the stone came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. Dryden.

2 Honest and frank, open and sincere, ingenuous, outspoken of persons as, to be *candid* with you, I think you are wrong.

Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the attuned index of his mind. Canby.

I must be *candid* with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. Sydney Smith To Francis Jeffrey.

3 Free from undue bias, fair, just, impartial of persons or their acts as, a *candid* view or construction.

Candid and dispassionate men. Irving.

—Syn. 2 and 3. *Candid*, *Fair*, *Open*, *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, *Native*, *Sincere*, *unprejudiced*, *unbiased*. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own, and due credit to the motives of opponents, *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going so far as to be blunt. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid*, as a man preeminently *fair* in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment, the *open* man does not cultivate a political reserve, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free*, the freedom may be in regard to one's own opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unbecoming, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood most in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience, hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Native* expresses a real or an assumed unconcernedness of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others, *native* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth, the *sincere* man is necessarily *candid* and *fair*, and as open and frank as seems required by truth.

He [Dryden] was, moreover, a man of singularly open soul and of a temper self-confident enough to be *candid* even with himself. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

I like not *fair* terms and a villain's mind. Shak., M. of V., I. 3.

True, some are *open*, and to all men known. Pope, Moral Essays, I. 51.

O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear In hearts kept *open*, honest and sincere! A. Coles, The Evangel.

With *frank* and with unburied plainness Tell us the dauphin's mind. Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. Locke.

Infuse into their young hearts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fail to make many of them renowned. Milton, Education.

He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands high est among the arts, and that he [William Wordsworth] is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most naive manner. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 148.

But had thy love, still odiously pretended,
Heen, as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings Milton, S. A., l. 874

candidacy (kan'di-lā-si), *n* [*< candida* (tc) + -cy] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office, *candidature*

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n* [= *F. candidat*, *< L. candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), *< candidus*, white, shining see *candid*, which has thus an etymological connection with *candidate*] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor, one who offers himself or is proposed for office or preferment, by election or appointment as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable feelings of one about making his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 155

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *v*, pret and pp *candidated*, ppr *candidating* [*< candidat*, *n*] *It trans* To render qualified as a candidate

Without quarrelling with Rome we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory

Fittham, Resolves, II 57

II. intrans To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office, offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge, compete with others as a candidate

Let him put the question to some [choir singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation

The Century, XXVIII 308

candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n* [*< candidate* + -ship] *Candidature*

candidature (kan'di-dāt-tūr), *n* [*< F. candidature*, *< candidat*, candidate] The state of being a candidate, *candidateship*, *candidacy*

candidatus (kan'di-dāt-tus), *n* [*L. see candidate*, *n*] A candidate for a public office at Rome *Shak*

candidly (kan'did-li), *adv* In a candid manner, openly, frankly, without trick or disguise, ingenuously

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought

Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1508

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors

Lovell, Stanley

candidness (kan'did-nēs), *n* The quality of being candid, openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness, fairness, ingenuousness

The *candidness* of an upright judge

Fittham, Resolves, II 26

candied (kan'did), *p. a.* [*Pp of candyl*, *v*] 1 Preserved with sugar, or incrustured with it, covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it as, *candied* raisins — 2 Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed as, *candied* honey — 3 Figuratively, honeyed, flattering, glozing

Why should the poor be flattered?

No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning

Shak, Hamlet, III 2

candify (kan'di-fi), *v. t or s*, pret and pp *candified*, ppr *candifying* [*< candyl* + -fy] To make or become candied, candy [*Rare*]

Candiot, Candiot (kan'di-ot, -ōt), *n* and *n* [*< It. Candia*, Crete (*< Ar. Khandeh* see def), + -ot², -ōt] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter, Cretan [Now little used]

II. n An inhabitant of Candia or Crete, a modern Cretan

candite (kan'dit), *n* [*< Candi* (see def) + -ite²] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*

canditeer (kan'di-tēr'), *n*. [Origin uncertain] In *fort*, a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots upon, to protect or cover a working party

candle (kan'dl), *n* [*< ME. candele, candela, < AS. candela = F. chandele = Pr. Sp. candela = Pg. candeia = It. candela = Wall. candil = OIr. cannel, cannel, Ir. connell = Gael. connell = W. cannyll = OIr. kandle, Bulg. kandle = Serv. kandle = Russ. kandilo, kandel = NGr. kandila = Ar. qandil (> Turk. qandil, Sp. candil, a lamp), < L. candela, a candle, < candere, be white, bright, shining see *candid* Hence (through *F.*) *chandler*, *chandelier*, *chandry*, etc.] 1. A taper, a cylindrical body of tallow, wax,*

spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light

Miche of my *candel* in waaste y sponde,
Manye wickid windis hath wastid it away
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (L. E. T. S.), p. 69

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick

Mat. v. 15

2 One candle-power, used as a standard of comparison See *candle-power*. — **3**. In *sodamantuf*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture — *Bell, book, and candle* See *Bell* — *Candles' ends* See *candle end*

Path! tis true, Sir,

We are but spans and *candles' ends*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III 5

Electric candle, a form of the electric arc lamp, as the Jablockhoff candle, which resembles an ordinary candle in form See *electric light*, under *electric* — **Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out — **Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick (which see, under *candlestick*)

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking glass

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, IV

Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma — **Not fit to hold a (or the) candle to (one)**, very inferior The allusion is to link boys who held torches or candles to light passengers

Some say, compared to Buononcini

That Mylius of Handel's but a ninny,

Others aver that he to Handel

Is scarcely fit to hold a candle

Byron, Fugio between Handel and Buononcini

Rush candle, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow — **Sale by candle** See *auction by such of candle*, under *auction* — **The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment a phrase of French origin — **To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant, live too fast, especially by the exhaustion of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasures, or the like

You can't burn the *candle* at both ends, and make any thing by it in the long run, and it is the long pull that you are to rely on

S. Bowles, in Merriam & Bowles, I 200

To drink off candles' ends (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk

Drinks off *candles' ends* for fladpaddings

Shak, 2 Hen IV, II 4

Cautious her health in cans

And *candles' ends*
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II 2

Yellow candle, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen

candle-balance (kan'dl-bal'ans), *n* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale beam in such a way as to balance it exactly The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, say one ounce When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal

candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n*. A candle-case [Prov. Eng.]

candle-beam (kan'dl-bēm), *n* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the drippings. Candle beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir or chancel, where the rood beam or rood screen was placed in richer churches

candle-bearer (kan'dl-bär'er), *n* A candle-bearer

There shall be a *candle bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity, on the top of which three candles shall be burnt, on Sundays and feast-days, so long as the means of the Guild allow it

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 283

candleberry (kan'dl-ber'i), *n*; pl *candleberries* (-iz) 1 The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*, the candleberry-tree, so named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles Also called *candlenut* — 2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit See *Myrica*

candleberry-tree (kan'dl-ber'i-trē), *n* The *Aleurites triloba* See *Aleurites*

candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n*. A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the wick of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated

candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n*. A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned, a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced

Shak, T of the S, III 2

candle-coal, *n*. See *cannel-coal*.

candle-end (kan'dl-end), *n* The rag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap, a fragment, a worthless trifle, chiefly in the plural. [Archaic]

candle-fir (kan'dl-fēr), *n*. Fir that has been buried in a moss- or peat-bog for a long time It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light

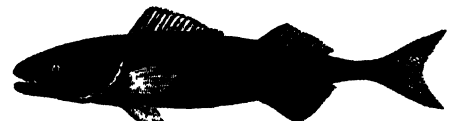
candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n* 1 The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, deep-sea,



Candle fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*)

salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentina*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals off the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn At the time of the runs the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon oil, proposed as a substitute for cod liver oil in medicine, and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as a wick (whence the name)

2. An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidae*, resembling a pollock,



Candle fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*)

and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds See *Anoplopomidae* Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow* **candle-fly** (kan'dl-flī), *n* 1 A firefly *Florio* — 2 A Chinese and East Indian lantern-fly, of the family *Fulgoridae* and genus *Fulgura*, such as *F. candellara* See *cut under lantern-fly* **candle-holder** (kan'dl-hōl'dēr), *n* A person who holds a candle, hence, one who remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking

I'll be a *candle holder* and look on

Shak, R. and J, I 4

candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n* [*< ME. candell-licht, < AS. candel-līht, < candel, candle, + līht, light*] 1 The light of a candle, illumination by candles

That children hath bi *candell-licht*

Heere [their] shadowe on the wall isen [seen]

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138

In darkness *candle light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II iv § 7

2 The time at which candles or lamps are lighted an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible as, the evening service will begin at early *candle-light*

Between daylight and *candle light*

Swift

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n*. [*< ME. candlemasse, -messe* (cf. Dan. *kyndelmisse* = Sw. *kyndelmessa*, after *E*), *< AS. candele-masse, < candele, candle, + masse, mass* The ML. terms were *candelaria*, *candelatio*, *candelosa*, also *candela*] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the first half of the fifth century, though some authorities believe it to be older It was first observed in the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke II 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel" On this day Roman Catholics consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans It is also called the *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypopants* In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter days for paying and receiving rents, interest, school fees, etc

Candlemas-bell (kan'dl-mas-bel), *n* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* so called from the time of its flowering.

Channel-bone, " An obsolete form of **channeled-bone**.

canell (ka-nel'), *n*. Same as *canaille*, 2.

Canella¹ (ka-nel'ä), *n*. [NL (> F. *cannelle*, *caneller*) (> E. *cannel*², *q v*) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canella*, *canella* = It. *cannella*, formerly also *canella*], < ML *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon see *cannel*².] 1 A genus of low aromatic trees, representative of the order *Canellaceae*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. alba*, the whitewood or wild cinnamon of the West Indies and southern Florida, which yields canella or white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

2. [i c] [Pg] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Nectandra mollis*—3. [i c] The bark of *Canella alba* See def. 1

canella² (ka-nel'ä), *n*. [Genoese dial, < It. *cannella*, dim of *canna* see *cane*¹ and *cannal*, and of *Canella*¹] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each

Canellaceae (kan-e-lä'shi-ä), *n pl* [NL, < (*Canella*¹ + *-aceae*)] A small natural order of thalamifloral plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, and *Cinnamomum* of Madagascar, and comprising only five known species. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is perhaps related to the *Buxaceae*

canellaceous (kan-e-lä'shi-ä), *a* [*Canella*¹ + *-aceous*] In bot, related or belonging to the order *Canellaceae*

canella-wood (ka-nel'ä-wud), *n*. A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Aydenodon canella*. Also written *canella-wood*

canellét (ka-nel'ä), *a* [OF, pp of *caneller*, fluted, grooved, channeled see *canell*¹, *canell*², *v*, *channel*¹.] In her, same as *invected*

canelle-brown (ka-nel'broun'), *n*. [*F. canelle*, *canelle*, cinnamon (see *cannel*²), + *brown*] Cinnamon-brown, also, a dye of this color See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n*

cane-mill (kän'mil'), *n*. A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar See *sugar-mill*

canephore (kan'e-för), *n*. [*L. canephora*, also *canephora*, < Gr. *kanēphōra*, basket-bearer, < *kanē*, a basket of reed or cane (< *kána*, a reed see *cane*¹), + *-phōra*, < *phōrē* = E. *bear*¹] 1 One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions of the Dionysia, Panathenaea, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins—2 In arch, a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*

canephoros (ka-nel'ä-ros), *n*; *pl canephori* (-ri) [L] Same as *canephore*

canescence (ka-nes'ens), *n*. [*Canescent* see *-ent*] A whitish or hoary color

canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a* [*L. canescens* (< *canescere*, become white or hoary, inceptive of *canere*, be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary)] Growing white or hoary, tending or approaching to white, whitish applied to hoary, whitish pelage, plumage, or other covering of animals, and to plants with gray or hoary pubescence

cane-scraper (kän'skrä'për), *n*. A machine for removing the woody bark of ratan canes

cane-splitter (kän'split'er), *n*. An apparatus for cutting and riving splints from ratan *E. H. Knight*

cane-stripper (kän'strip'er), *n*. A knife for stripping the stalks of the sugar-cane and cutting off their tops

cane-sugar (kän'shüg'är), *n*. 1 Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, starch-sugar, etc. See *sugar*—2 A general name for saccharose,

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc

canet (kä'net), *n*. [Origin not ascertained] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus* *E. Blyth*

cane-trash (kän'trash), *n*. 1 In sugar-making, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice, bagasse—2. The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow the stalk to ripen

canette (ka-net'), *n*. [F, a beer-jug, dim of OF. *cane*, a can see *can*²] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1½ to 3 pints. In shape it is cylindrical or nearly so, and sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or tin like

The canette of white ware is richly ornamented *Whitely and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p 60*

canevast, *n*. An obsolete form of *canvas*
can-frame (kan'främ), *n*. A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans
canful (kan'ful), *n*. [*can*² + *full*] As much as a can will hold

cang, *a*, and *n*. [ME, also *kang* Cf *cank*¹] 1. *a* Foolish.

Nis he a cang knit [knight] thit secheth reeste fith the uilthe [in the fight?] *Ancren Riwle, p 358*

To kusten kang eien upon gungu wummen *Ancren Riwle, p 56*

II. *n*. A fool
Thet is al thes cangne blisse *Ancren Riwle, p 214*

canga (kang'gi), *n*. [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr of an African word *tapanhancanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, concretionary forms] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous micaceous, clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

cangan, **kangan** (kang'gan), *n*. A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long *Imp Dict*

canger, *v t*. [ME *cangen*, also *acangen*, < *cang*, *n*] 1 To befool

We are cangede *Ancren Riwle, p 302*

cangeant, *a* [OF, ppr of *canger*, unassimilated form of *changer*, change see *change*, *v*] Changing

Rich gold tissue on a ground of green, Where th artfull shuttle rarely did encheck *Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas, The Decay, l 107*

cangle (kang'gi), *v i*, pret and pp *cangled*, ppr. *cangling* [Se appar freq of *cank*¹, *q v*] 1 To quarrel—2 To cavil *Jameson*

canglyt, *adv*. [*ME cangliche*, < *cang*, *a*, + *-lyt*] Foolishly

Forthut that to wummen lokode cangliche o weopmen [on men] *Ancren Riwle, p 338*

cango (käng'ö), *n*. [Jap] Same as *kago*
cangue (kang'), *n*. [*Pg cangue*, a wooden collar (accord to *Pg canga*, a yoke), < Chinese *kang*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a wooden collar worn by criminals] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese *kia*, or portable pillory, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to *kang*, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 20 to 60 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it usually measures 3 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is thus dependent on the good offices of his friends

cangy (käng'ji), *a*. [E dial, also *canngy*, prob. < *cang* + *-y*] Cross; crabbed, peevish, ill-humored. [Prov Eng]

can-hook (kan'hök), *n*. A contrivance for sling-ing a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the tackle being hooked in the middle of the light.

Canicula (ka-nik'ä-lä), *n*. [L (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *Canicula* = It. *canicola*) (also in E. and F form *Canicule*), dim of *canis*, a dog see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and *Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*

canicular (ka-nik'ä-lär), *a*. [*late ME canicular*, < L. *canicularis*, < *Canicula*, the dog-star

(*dieb caniculares*, dog-days) see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to *Canicula*, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

The sun, incens'd by eastern wind, Afflicts me with *canicular* aspect. *Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.* I'll never dig in quarry of an heart To have no part

Nor roast in fiery eyes, which always are *canicular* *Donne, Dialogue*

Canicular days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of *Canicula*. See *dog days*

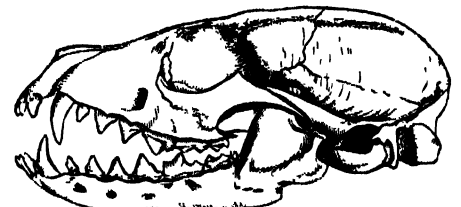
Unto some (such as are south of the equinox) the *canicular days* are in the winter *Sir T. Browne, Vulg Err, iv 13*

Canicular year, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of *Canicula* to the next.

Canicule (kan'ä-kül'), *n*. [*F Canicule*, < L. *Canicula* see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*

canid (kan'id), *n*. A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidae*.

Canidae (kan'ä-dä), *n pl* [NL, < *Canis* + *-idae*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Ferae*, suborder *Fissipoda*, and series *Cynoidae*, as the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The paracitipal processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bulla, the mastoid process is small or obsolete, the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect, the carotid canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacarot foramen, the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct, there is an intestinal caecum, the prostate gland is salient and the penis bone large, the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from



Skull of a Fox (*Urocyon littoralis*) illustrating canine cranial and dental characters

38 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the molars being 1 to 3, the premolars 1, the canines 1, and the incisors 3, the claws are non retractile, the muzzle is produced, and the belly is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis*, *Cyon*, *Lynx*, *Ictonyx*, *Lycalopex*, *Pseudalopex*, *Vulpes*, *Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Caninae*, and *Megalogis* (or *Otocyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinae*

Canina (ka-ni'ä), *n pl* [NL, < (*canis* + *-ina*) Cf. L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog see *canine*]

A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidae*, the dog tribe See *Cynoidae*

Canine (ka-ni'ä), *n pl* [NL, < *Canis* + *-ina* Cf *canine*] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidae*, embracing all of the family excepting the genus *Megalogis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalogis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated See *Canidae*

caninal (ka-ni'äl), *a* [*Canine* + *-al*] Canine

Canine (ka-ni'ä), *a*. [Canine] Canine

Canine (ka-ni'ä), *a*. [Canine] Canine

Canine (ka-ni'ä), *a*. [Canine] Canine

Canine (ka-ni'ä), *a*. [Canine] Canine

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Canine (ka-ni'ä), *a*. [Canine] Canine

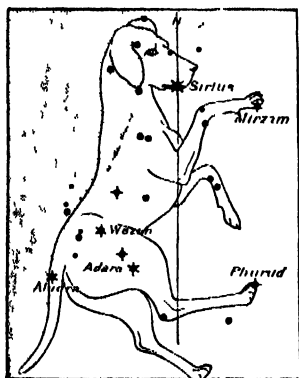
Canina; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jackal; a cynoid, thobid, or alopecoid.—3 One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name. In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye teeth*, and the lower ones *stomach teeth*.

caniniform (ka-nin'fōrm), *a* [*L. caninus* (sc. *dens* = *E. tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth

No *caniniform* premolars in either jaw [of *Tragulidae*] *Eneye Brit.*, XV 430

canionist (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.* 7.
caniplet (kan'ip-l), *n.* [A corruption of (*OF*) *canivet*, also *canwet*, dim. of *canif*, knife see *knife*] A small knife or dagger

Canis (kā'nīs), *n.* [*L.*, a dog, = *Gr. κῑων* (kiv-) = *E. hound*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Canidae* and subfamily *Caninae*. The name is used with varying latitude, it was formerly co-extensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan.



The Constellation Canis Major according to ancient descriptions and figures

Dog, a constellation following Orion, the brightest in the heavens—*Canis Minor*, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

canister (kan'is-tōr), *n.* [Formerly also *canister*, < *L. canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = *MLG. kanaster*, < *Gr. κανιστρον*, *kánastrov*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. *F. canastre*, < *Pg. canastra* = *Sp. canastro*, usually *canasto*, a basket see *canaster*), < *κάννα*, a reed see *canal*.] 1† Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*—4. *Canister-shot*

canister-shot (kan'is-tēr-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1

canities (ka-nish'ī-ēz), *n.* [*L.*, white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, < *canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, *n. pl.*, white hair] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair

canitudo, *n.* [*L. canitudo*, hoariness, < *canus*, hoary see *canous*.] Hoariness *Blount*, 1656

canjica-wood (kan'jī-kā-wūd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet makers and turners. Also *angica wood*

cank (kangk), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, appar. a var. of *cank*, talk, etc.; but cf. *leel. kankast*, refl., jeer, gibe, *kank*, *n.*, gibe; cf. also *cackle*] 1 To talk. *Halliwel*—2. To cackle [*Prov. Eng.*]

cank (kangk), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, perhaps a short form of *conquer* ("canker"), taken as a freq. verb] To preserve; overcome; conquer, continue. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cank (kangk), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin unknown.] The local name in the coal-regions of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England, of a hard, ferruginous sandstone, sometimes called *bur* in other districts

canker (kang'kér), *n.* [*ME. canker*, *kankar*, < *AS. cancer* = *D. kanker* = *OHG. chanchar*, *cancur*, *G. kanker* (*ME.* also *cancere*, < (*OF*) *dial. canere* (*F. chancre*, > *E. chancre*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. cancro*, also *cancer*, = *It. cancro*, *canchero*, formerly also *cancaro*], a canker, < *L. cancer*, a crab, a cancer, see *cancer*] 1 A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

And their word will eat as doth a canker. 2 Tim. II 17
Specifically—(a) *Cancerum oris* (which see, under *cancer*) (b) A disease or fungus attacking trees or other plants and causing slow decay (c) In *surgery* a disease in horses feet, causing a discharge of fluid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush

2 A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

To kill cankers in the musk rose buds *Shak*, *M. N. D.*, II 1

3 Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates, irritation; pain, grief, care

Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts *Shak*, 2 Hen. VI, i 2

Grief, that a beauty's canker *Shak*, *Tempest*, I 2
What is this but a new learning, a new canker to rust and corrupt the old truth? *Latimer*, *Misc. Ser.*

The worm, the canker, and the grub
Are mine alone! *Byron*, *On my Thirty-sixth Year*

4 Rust [*Prov. Eng.*]—5 In *bot.* (a) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas* (b) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker, *Boltingbroke*, *Shak*, 1 Hen. IV, i 1

To draw the yielding sense, which, come to hand,
He shifts, and gives a canker *Middleton and Rowley*, *Fair Quair*, II 2

(c) A toadstool [*Prov. Eng.*]—Black canker, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*

canker (kang'kér), *v.* [*ME. cancren* (after *ML. cancerare*), < *canker*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To infect with canker, either literally or figuratively, eat into, corrode, or corrupt, infect as with a poisonous influence, render ill-conditioned or venomous, make sour and ill-natured

Restore to God His due in title and time
A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate *G. Herbert*, *Church Porch*, xv

No wise man ever planted by the rose,
It *cankers* all her beauty *Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, IV 4

May this angel
New mould his cankered heart *Coleridge*

II. *intrans.* 1 To corrode; grow corrupt, be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence, be or become ill-conditioned or malignant

And as, with age, his body uglier grows
So his mind *cankers* *Shak*, *Tempest*, IV 1

2 To fret, become peevish *Jamison*—3† To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause, grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding *Bacon*, *Phys. and Med. Remains*

cankerry (kang'kér-ber'ī), *n.*, *pl.* *cankerryberries* (—ī) In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*

canker-bit (kang'kér-bit), *a* Bitten with a cankered or venomous tooth *Shak*

canker-bloom (kang'kér-blōm), *n.* [= *D. kan-kerbloem*, wild rose, wild poppy] 1 A bloom or flower eaten by canker—2. A bloom or flower of the dogrose.

The *canker blooms* have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses *Shak*, *Sonnets*, IIV

canker-blossom (kang'kér-blos'um), *n.* 1 A canker-bloom—2 That which causes canker in a blossom

O me! you juggler! you *canker blossom*!
You thief of love! *Shak*, *M. N. D.*, III 2

canker-dort, *n.* [*ME.*, < *canker* + *dort*] Anxiety, distress

Was *Troilus* naught in a *canker dort*?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II 1752

cankered (kang'kér-d), *p. a.* [*Ip* of *canker*, *v.*] 1 Affected with canker, as, a cankered tree—

2 Ill-natured; cross, crabbed; venomous; malignant, wicked

The baser mind it self displays
In *cankered* malice and revengeful spite *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI vii 1

A *canker* of grandame's will! *Shak*, *R. John*, II 1

The Governor assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and *cankered* Duke *Mulleu*, *Dutch Republic*, II 460

cankeredly (kang'kér-dī), *adv.* In a cankered manner, crossly, crabbedly *Mir for Magy*

cankeredness (kang'kér-dness), *n.* The state of being cankered, crabbedness

canker-fly (kang'kér-flī), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit

cankerfret (kang'kér-fret), *v. t.* [*ME. cancrefete*, eaten into by a canker, < *canker* + *frete*, pp. of *fretten*, fret, eat see *canker* and *fret*] To eat into like a canker

If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *cankerfretted* the soul *D. Rogers*

cankerfret (kang'kér-fret), *n.* [*Cancrefret*, *v.*] 1 A cankerous sore or blister in the mouth—2 Copperas

cankerly (kang'kér-lī), *a.* [*Cancker* + *-ly*] Cankered

canker-nail (kang'kér-nāl), *n.* A hangnail [*Scotch*]

cankorous (kang'kér-us), *a.* [*Cancker* + *-ous*, after *cancerous*, *q. v.*] 1 Of the nature of or resembling canker, corrosive, ulcerous, gangrenous as, a *cankorous* sore or eruption—2. Causing canker, chafing, corroding; ulcerating

Tyrannic rule
Unknown before, whose *cankorous* shackles sold
The environment of soul *Thomson*, *Liberty*, IV

Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and *cankorous* chain *Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*

canker-rash (kang'kér-rash'), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat

canker-root (kang'kér-rōt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for aphthæ, as *Statice Caroliniana*, *Coptis trifolia*, etc.

cankert (kang'kér-t), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*

Nor anxious fear, nor *cankert* care,
E'er melt come near him *Burns*, *Ep. to Robert Ruisseau*

canker-weed (kang'kér-wēd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort

canker-worm (kang'kér-worm), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The *spring canker worm*, *Anisophteryx vernata*, is found in the United

States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees

The larvae, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely destroying it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive bandage, oil trough, or tarred band placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The *fall canker worm*, *Anisophteryx pomonaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. See *gonimotus*, *measures* and *spaw worm*

And oft he it is his *cankers* worms light
Upon my branches, to wake me more spiteful *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, February

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten *Joel*, I 4



Spring (canker worm) (*Anisophteryx vernata*)

Fig. 1. a, full-grown larva, b, egg, enlarged (natural size shown in small mass at the side), c, d, one joint enlarged side and dorsal views. Fig. 2. a, b, male and female moths, both natural size, c, joints of antenna of female moth, d, joint of her abdomen, showing spines, e, her ovipositor (c, d, and e enlarged)

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cankery (kang'kér-i), *n* [*< canker + -y*] 1. Cankered, corroded, rusty.—2. Ill-natured, crabbed, venomous, vexing. as, "O *cankrie* care," *Burns*.

canking (kang'king), *p* *a* [*Ppr. of cank¹, v*] Whining, dissatisfied [*Prov Eng (Derbyshire)*].

canna¹ (kan'á), *n* [*L, a reed, cane; see canel¹*] 1 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of reed-like plants, natural order *Murantiaceae*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy



Indian shot (Canna indica)
a foliage, b flower, c fruit dehiscing

flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common *Indian shot* of gardens is *C. indica*. The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tousses mon*.

2 The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—3 *Eccles*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice.

4 A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 118 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches.

5 [*cap*] [*NL*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1865.—6 A name of the eland, *Oreos canna*.

canna² (kan'á), *n* [*< Gael canach, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir canach, cotton, down*] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum*.

Still is the canna's heavy beard

Scott, l. of the *L*, II 15

canna³ (kan'á), [*Sc*, prop *can na*, cannot na = *E. nol*] Cannot [*Scotch*].

cannabene (kan'a-bén), *n* [*< Cannabis + -ene*] A colorless oil (*C₁₈H₂₀*) obtained from *Cannabis indica*.

cannabic (kan'a-bik), *a* [*< L cannabis, hemp, + -ic*] Of or pertaining to hemp.—**Cannabic composition**, a substitute for paper mâché, made of a mixture of hemp and resin.

cannabin, cannabine¹ (kan'a-bin, -bín), *n* [*< Cannabis + -in², -in²*] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis indica*. It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

Cannabineae (kan'a-bi-ná'sé-fé), *n* *pl* [*NL, < L cannabis, hemp, + -area*] A natural order of plants, the hemp family, properly included in the order *Urticaceae*.

cannabine¹, *n* See *cannabin*.

cannabine² (kan'a-bin), *a* [*< L cannabis, < cannabis = E hemp*] Pertaining to hemp, hempen [*Rare*].

Cannabineae (kan'a-bin'á-fé), *n* *pl* [*NL, < L cannabis, hemp, + -ea*] In some classifications, a suborder of plants, of the natural order *Urticaceae*, the hemp family as a suborder.

Cannabis (kan'a-bis), *n* [*L, = E hemp, q. v.*] A genus of urticaceous plants, of a single species, *C. indica*. See *bang* and *hemp*.

canel¹ (kan), *n* [*F, cane see canel¹*] 1† An old spelling of *cane¹*—2 A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

canel², *n*. An obsolete spelling of *can²*.

canel³, *n*. See *kanne*.

canell¹ (kan'el), *n*. [*< ME canel (also assimilated chanell, > mod E chanell), < OF canel, chenel, < L canalis, a channel see channell¹*,

kennel², and **canal¹**, doublets of *canell¹*.] 1† A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream.

Their grutchiden agens this water, and drunken podel water of the canel

Wyclif, Select Works (ed Arnold), II 386

Again he did the waters ga,

Till their canels that that comen fra

Cursor Mundi, l. 1866.

2† A conduit; a pipe.

Canels or pipes wyne forth to lede

Into the vat

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3† The throat.

So now thou hatz thi hert holle hitte me bihou(e)s,
Halde the now the hyz hode, that Arthur the ragt,
& kepe thy kanel at this keet, if hit keuer may
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2298

4 The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing, the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

It [a pocket-knife] must be held [in honing] at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *canell* and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not remove or touch the polished surface. *A Trade Circular*, 1887.

5 [*< canell¹, v*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. *E. H. Knight*.

canell¹ (kan'el), *v* *t* [*< F. caneller, formerly cancler, caneller, channel, flute, groove, < canel, a channel, groove see canell¹, n, and cf. channell¹, v*] To channel, groove, chamfer *Jamieson*.

canell² (kan'el), *n* [*Early mod E also canel, < ME canel, cancl, < canelle = MD D kancel = MLG. kannel, LG. kancl, knel = late MHG. kanel, G. canel, kancl = Sw. Dan. kanel, < OF. canelle, F. canelle = Pt. Sp. canela = Pg. canela, canella = It. canella, now cannella, < ML. canella, cannella, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. canelle, F. canelle, a quill, faucet, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) cana, canna (OF. can, F. canne, etc.), a cane, reed. see canel¹, and cf. cannon¹ Cinnamon*

In Arabia is store, mli and canel

Terminis of Higden's *Polychronicon*, I 99

Alle maner of spicery, as of gyngere, clove gylo

fres, canelle, redewalle, notemuges, and maces

Mandeville, Travels, p. 187

canell³, *n*. An obsolete form of *kennel¹*.

cannella-wood, *n*. Same as *canella-wood*.

cannel-coal, candle-coal (kan'el-, kan'dl-köl), *n*. A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly stratified as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See *coal*. Also written *canal coal*, *kancl coal*.

cannellated (kan'e-lä-ted), *a* [*< canell¹ + -at¹ + -d¹*] In arch, channeled or fluted as, "cannellated pilasters," *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xlvii.

cannellure (kan'e-lür), *n* [*F, < caneller, groove, flute see canell¹, v*] 1 A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Much of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in a roll formed or spiral cannellures.

2 A rectangular groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax. There may be from 3 to 5 cannellures, there are 8 in the United States regulation bullet. The lubricant prevents leading and fouling of the bore in firing. See *cut under cartridge*.

cannellure (kan'e-lür), *v* *t*, pret and pp *cannellured*, ppr *cannelluring* [*< cannellure, n*] To form a groove or channel on as, a *cannellured* bullet.

cannequin (kan'e-kim), *n* [*F, also canegun, origin unknown*] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. *E. H. Knight*.

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n*, *pl* *canneries* (-riz) [*< can² + -ry*] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season. *Science*, IV 475

canet¹ (kan'et), *n*. [= *F. canette, < OF. canet, m, canette, f., a young duck, dim. of cane, a duck see canard*] In her, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *martlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

canetet¹, *n* [*ME, = It. canneto, < L. cannetum, a thicket of reeds, < canna, a reed.*] A thicket of reeds.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is now to wede

And of to kyte it that thaire root uneseth

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n*. and *a*. [Formerly also *canibal*, = *F. cannibale* = *G. canibale*, now *cannibale*, < *Sp. canibal* = *Pg. canibal* (*NL. cannibale*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (*NL. Caribale*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *cannibal*, "propter rabiem *cannum* anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine voracity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from *L. canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in *Sp. Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > *E. Caribbee* see *Carib*. In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.'] 1. *n* 1. A human being who eats human flesh, a human man-eater or anthropophagite.

That face of his the hungry cannibals

Would not have touch'd *Shak*, 3 Hen VI., l. 4

Is there anything here to eat

But one another, like a race of cannibals?

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 2.

Hence—2 Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They [worms] are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin, Vegetable Mould*, p. 86.

II. *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism as, "cannibal ferocity," *Macaulay, Hist Eng*, xiv.

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n* [*< cannibal + -ism*] 1. The eating of human flesh by human beings.

It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 179

Hence—2 The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

cannibalistic (kan'i-bal-ist'ik), *a* [*< cannibal + -istic*] Characterized by cannibalism, given to eating its own kind.

cannibally (kan'i-bal-i), *adv*. In the manner of a cannibal as, "cannibally given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak*, Cor., iv. 5. [*Rare*].

cannie, *a* and *adv*. See *canny*.

cannikin (kan'i-kin), *n* [*< can² + euphonic -i- + dim. -kin*] 1. A little can or cup. Also written *canakinn*.

And let me the *canakin* clink.

Shak, Othello, II 3 (song)

2 A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc. **cannily** (kan'i-li), *adv*. [*Sc*, also written *cannilie*, < *canny + -ly*] In a canny manner.

He lean'd him ower his saddle bow,

And *cannilie* kiss'd his dearie

Duke of Athol's Nurse, in Child's Ballads, VIII 228.

canniness (kan'i-nes), *n*. [*< canny + -ness*] Caution, shrewdness.

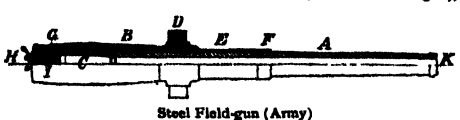
cannionst, *n* *pl*. See *cannon*, *n*, 7.

cannipert (kan'i-pér), *n*. A corruption of *caliper*.

canoid (kan'oid), *a* [*< Gr. káva, a reed, a tube, + eidos, form, shape see canel¹ and -oid*] Tubular, having tubes applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

cannon (kan'on), *n*, *pl* *cannons* (-onz) or *cannon*. [Early mod. E. also *canon*, = *D. kanon* = *G. canone*, now *kanone*, = *Dan Sw. kanon*, a cannon (gun), < *F. canon*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (*canon parfumatore*, a surgical tube), a graft, a cannon-bit, a roll or cuff (*canon de chaussures*, or simply *canons*, *pl*, *E. canons, cannons, canons, cannons*) (Cotgrave), cannon-bone, *OF. canon*, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin, = *Sp. cañon*, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> *E. cañon, canyon*, *q. v.*) = *Pg. canhão*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, *pl.* rolls (cannons), = *It. cannone*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (Florio), tube, bobbin (> *NGr. κανόνι*, a cannon), < *ML. canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon) (*canonus*, a bobbin), prop. aug. of *L. canna*, *ML. canna, cana*, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with the nearly related *canon*, a rule, in its lit. sense of 'a straight rod,' < *Gr. κανών*, a straight rod, a rule, < *kavv*, a rare form of *κάννη*, *kávva*, *L. canna*, a reed see *cane¹* and *canon¹*. In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *canon*, but prop. *cannon*. In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. *It. cannohi* (Florio), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *canell²*).] 1. An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun; a piece of ordnance. Cannons are made of iron, brass, bronze, steel, or steel wire, and carry balls of from 3 or 4 pounds weight up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the

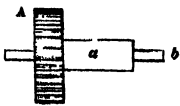
weight of the shot fired as, a 32-pounder, (3) by the diameter of the bore as, a 12-inch gun, or (3) by the weight of the gun itself as, an 8-hundredweight gun, a 25-ton gun. Before the introduction of armor plating, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (65 hundredweight), 8-inch shell-guns (65 hundredweight),



Steel Field-gun (Army)
A, tube; B, jacket; C, elliptical chamber; D, trunnion-ring; E, screw; F, key ring; G, base-ring; H, interrupted screw fastener; I, Freire gas-check or obturator; K, bore.

and 32-pounders (42 to 58 hundredweight). Now ships are said to carry 6-inch, 12 inch, etc., or 18-ton, etc., guns, the 18-ton gun throwing 400-pound projectiles, and the 25-ton gun 600 pound, and so on, the weight of the ball rising with the weight of the piece. Cannon weighing more than 100 tons have seldom been constructed. The 100-ton gun is charged with 240 pounds of powder, and discharges a bolt of steel or chilled iron weighing 2,000 pounds. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field pieces. In the United States army the guns in service are 8, 10, 12, 15, and 20-inch smooth bore Rodman guns, and 3.2, 3.6, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inch breech loading rifled guns. It is proposed to build breech loading, rifled, coast defense guns of 16 inch caliber. The 3.2 inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 15 inch steel guns have been adopted for ships of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon are 1st, the *breech*, which is the mass of metal behind the bottom or end of the bore, and extending to the base ring, 2d, in muzzle loading cannon, the *casemate*, a projection in rear of the base ring, including the *knob*, the spherical part between the knob and the base ring being called the *base of the breech*, 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base ring forward 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side and serve to support the cannon, 5th, the *bore* or *caliber*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled, though rifled cannons have virtually superseded the smooth bores, 6th, the *muzzle* or *mouth* of the bore, 7th, in modern breech loading ordnance, the *breech plug* with its mechanism. Cannon are often made so as to be loaded at the breech, various devices being employed to effect this object. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannons, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc., but are now classified as guns, howitzers, arzonades, and mortars, also as field, mountain, coast, sea, and siege guns. See *gun*.

2 In *mach*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3 That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon*, *canon-bit*, *canon-bit* — 4 The canon-bone — 5 The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the stock, and weakened it very much.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 268

6. In *surg*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds — 7 *pl* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minshew*, 1617. Also written *canons*, *cannons*, and *canons*.

"Tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canons*, thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish wailing woman."

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 4

Chaussees à queue de merlus, round ribches with straight *canons*, having on the seat a piece like a fish's tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly or needy persons.

Cutgrave

(Lord's Day) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, with my black silk knit *canons* I bought a month ago.

Pepps, Diary, II. 69

8 [*canon*, *v.*, 2.] In *billiards*, a carom little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*. — *Canon* of seven, cannon of eight, cannon with a 7 or 8 inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see, below).

In the morning came Mr. Chichly to Sir W. Coventry to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyal London, which is, that in the trial every one of the great guns, the whole *canon* of seven, as I take it, broke in pieces.

Pepps, Diary, II. 404

Canon royal, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 324 pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *canon of eight* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706 — *Rifled cannon*, or *ride cannon*, a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

cannon (kan'on), *v.* *t.* [*F. canonner* = *Sp. cannonar* = *Pg. cannonear* = *It. cannonare*, from the noun.] 1 To discharge cannon, cannonade. — 2. In *billiards*, to make a cannon or carom, hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another, carom. [Great Britain.]

The first (torpedo) struck one of the iron-clads just abast the fore-chains. . . did not explode, but cannoned off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 386

The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she cannoned off against the brick layer. *Mrs. Toomey's Mission*, p. 80

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *n* [= *G. canonade*, *kanonade*, *F. canonnade* (= *Pg. cannonada* = *It. cannonata*), *< canon*, cannon. see *canon* and *adel*.] A continued discharge of cannon or artillery, specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *v.* *pret* and *pp. cannonaded*, *ppr. cannonading* [*< cannonade*, *n*] *I. trans* To attack with ordnance or artillery, batter with cannon.

II. intrans. To discharge cannon, fire large guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Taiter*, No. 63

cannon-ball (kan'on-bāl), *n* A ball or missile, originally of stone, but now usually of cast-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct. — **Cannon-ball mill**, a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon balls effect the desired grinding. — **Cannon-ball tree**, the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.

cannon-basket (kan'on-bās'kot'), *n* A gabion.

cannon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n* Same as *canon*, 3.

cannon-bone (kan'on-bōn), *n* In *farrury* and *vet surg*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the tarsus or "hock" to the fetlock joint. In a solid ungulate, as the horse, the cannon bone is the single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal, in cloven footed quadrupeds as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals fused in one. The rudimentary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals on either side of the cannon bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon bone represents the extent of the limb from the carpo-metacarpal or tarsometatarsal articulation to the meta-carpo or metatarsophalangeal articulation. Also spelled *canon bone*.

cannon-bullet (kan'on-bul'et), *n* A cannon-ball. [Rare]

cannoneer (kan-on-ēr'), *n* [Also written *canonier*, *< F. canonnier* (= *It. cannoniere*), *< canon*, cannon. see *canon* and *-er*] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon, an artilleryman.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,

The trumpet to the cannoneer without.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2

cannoneering (kan-on-ēr'ing), *n* [*< cannonier* + *-ing*] The act or art of using cannons, practice with cannons. Also *cannoneering*.

Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding mining.

Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society

cannoning (kan'on-ing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *cannon*, *v*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

cannon-lock (kan'on-lok), *n* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-pinion (kan'on-pin'yon), *n* In a clock or watch, a squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight*.

cannon-proof (kan'on-prōf), *a* Proof against cannon-shot.

cannon-range (kan'on-rānj), *n* The range of a cannon, the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port, cannon-shot as, to come within *cannon-range*.

cannonry (kan'on-ri), *n* [*< cannon* + *-ry*] Artillery, cannon in general. [Rare]

cannon-shot (kan'on-shot), *n* 1 A ball or shot for cannon. — 2. The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannon-stove (kan'on-stōv), *n* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

Cannopyles (kan'ō-pī-lē'a), *n pl.* [NL, *< Gr. káva*, a reed, + *πύλη*, a gate] A group or legion of radiolarians, same as *Phaeodaria*.

Cannoraphidids (ka-nor-a-fīd'ī-dē), *n pl.* [NL, *< Cannoraphis* (*-phid*) + *-ida*.] A fam-

ily of phaeodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of siliceous, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannoraphida*. *Haackel*.

Cannoraphis (ka-nor'a-fis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. káva*, a reed, + *ράφις*, a needle, also a needle-shaped fish, *< πύρρον*, sew.] The typical genus of the family *Cannoraphididae*. Also *Cannoraphis*.

Cannosphera (kan-ō-sfē'rā), *n* [NL, *< Gr. káva*, a reed, + *σφαίρα*, sphere] The typical genus of the family *Cannospherida*.

Cannospherids (kan-ō-sfē'rī-dē), *n pl.* [NL, *< Cannosphera* + *-ida*] A family of phaeodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell (medullary layer) is composed simply of solid beania, the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannospherida*. *Haackel*.

cannot (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

cannula (kan'ū-lū), *n.* [L (ML also *canula*), dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe. see *can*.] 1. A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it. Also *canula*.

2 *Eccles*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*. — *Bellocoq's cannula*, an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

cannular (kan'ū-lar), *a* [*< cannula* + *-ar*] Tubular, having the form of a tube. Also *canular*.

cannulate (kan'ū-lāt), *v t.* *pret* and *pp. cannulated*, *ppr. cannulating* [*< cannula* + *-ate*.] To make hollow, like a cannula. — **Cannulated needle**, a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

canny, **cannie** (kan'ī), *a* [Sc., of uncertain origin, popularly associated with *can*, *n*, skill, knowledge, ability, and *cunning*, knowing, and thus ult. with *can*, *n*, know, but perhaps ult. due to *Irish kanna* (for *kann*, *i e*, *koenn*), wise, skilful, expert, clever, = AS *cene*, bold, E *korn*, sharp (cf E *sharp* in a similar sense) see *kenn*.] A term of commendation of various application. 1 Knowing, cautious, prudent; wary, watchful; cunning, artful, crafty.

I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford, Letters*.

White'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care. *Ramsay*.

White tail [dec] are very *canny*, and know perfectly well what threatens danger and what does not.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 113

2 Skilled, handy, expert.

His wife was a *canny* body, and could dress things very well for an in her line o' business. *Scott, Old Mortality*, v.

3 Moderate, reasonable. (a) In expense. Frugal, not extravagant. (b) In charges or exactions. Not extortionate. (c) In conduct. Not over.

4 Quiet, easy, soft. (a) Quiet in disposition, gentle, tractable. (b) Quiet in movement, still, slow.

I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang about on my stockin' nobs as *canny* as my pany. *Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends*.

(c) Snug, comfortable, neat.

Edgo me into some *canny* post. *Ramsay*.

5 Safe, not dangerous, fortunate; lucky. — 6. Good, worthy. — 7. Possessed of supernatural power, skilled in magic.

Canny Elsie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor. *Scott, Black Dwarf*, p. 39.

canny, **cannie** (kan'ī), *adv* [Sc.] In a *canny* manner, *cannily*, cautiously, gently, slowly.

Ye'll tak me in your arms twa, lo, lift me *cannie*. *Bonnie Anne*, in *Child's Ballads*, III. 48.

Speak her fair and *canny*. *Scott, Pirate*, I. 68.

Ca' cannie (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution, don't act rashly. [Scott.]

canoat, *n* [See *canoe*.] A canoe. *Raleigh*.

Canobic (ka-nō'bik), *a* Same as *Canopic*.

canoe (ka-nō'), *n* and *a* [Early mod E *canoo*, *canow*, *canowe*, orig *canoa*, = *Pg. It. canoa* = *F. canot* = *D. kanoo* = *Sw. kanot* = *Dan. kano*, *< Sp. canoa*, *< canaoa*, the native West Indian (Carib) name] *I. n* A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of sav age races are constructed of bark (as the birch bark canoe of the American Indians) or hides, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

sons sometimes weighing no more than 40 or 50 pounds. The modern canoe, employed chiefly for pleasure, is a light boat, carved or planked built, sharp at both ends and with a beam one eighth or one sixth its length, it is usually



War canoe of the Iñlikt Indians, Alaska

built of wood but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is about 14 feet long, 27 to 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

I encountered with two *Canoes* of Indians, who came aboard me. *Capt. John Smith, Works (Arctic), p. 10*

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life, depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [Colloq.]

II. a canoe-shaped (a) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that state whose structure gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe* mountains, the one being like the other inverted. (b) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and bilaterally symmetrical sides curved in over the yolk sac as in man.

canoe (ka-nō'), *n.*, pret and pp *canoeed*, pp *canoeing*. [*< canot, n.*] To paddle a canoe, sail in a canoe.

canoe-birch (ka-nō'bēr'h), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

canoe-cedar (ka-nō'sō'dar), *n.* See *cedar*, 2.

canoeing (ka-nō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *canoe*, *v.*] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

Canoeing as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back in the United States, to 1871, when the New York *Canoe Club* was organized. *Fort and Stream, XXI, 5*

canoeist (ka-nō'ist), *n.* [*< canoe + -ist*] One who paddles a canoe, one skilled in the management of a canoe.

All this country lies within the reach of the *canoeist*. *Harpers Mag., LXX, 236*

canoeman (ka-nō'man), *n.*, pl *canoemen* (-men) (One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.)

canoe-wood (ka-nō'wud), *n.* The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

canon¹ (kan'on), *n.* [*< ME canon, canoun, a rule, < AS canon, a rule, canon (canones bōc, the book of the canon), = D canon = G canon, kanon = Sw. Dan. kanon = F canon = Sp canon = Pg canon = It canone = W canon = Russ kanon, < L canon, a rule, in LL also the catalogue of sacred writings, < Gt κανων, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church, the orig senso being 'a straight rod,' < κανν, a rare form of κανν, καννα, a reed see cane*¹. Cf *canon*, a doublet of *canon*¹, and *canon*², a deriv.] 1. A rule or law in general.

Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and content canon. *Shak., I. I. L. 11*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2

She shook'd no canon of taste. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v*

The scientific canon of excluding from calculation all incalculable data places Metaphysics on the same level with Physics. *G. H. Lewis, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1 § 54*

2 Eccles. (a) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons*, which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook*

In the wording of a *canon*, it is not enough to admonish or to express disapprobation, its wording must be explicitly permissive or prohibitory backed by the provision, expressed or admittedly understood, that its infringement will be visited with punishment.

The Churchman, LIV, 462

(b) In *liturgics*, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession. It begins after the Sanctus (in the Roman liturgy, and other Latin liturgies influenced by the Roman, with the words *Te igitur*), and ends just before the Lord's Prayer, sometimes counted a

part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See *liturgy*.

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice. With the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canon list of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church, and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the number, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican Church (which, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical books*, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, 2, *deuterocanonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—**5.** A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—**6.** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.

—7. In *art*, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa. A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is a certain number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the torso or the legs.

8. In *music*, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and after a few beats, the number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning, at the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally interval for interval. The principle of the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with that part at which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine in the same manner with those parts at which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A *round* is sometimes improperly called a *canon*.

Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a *canon* for eight voices, which Mr. Lock had lately made on these words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys, Diary, I. 20*

9. In *math*. (a) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (b) An extensible table or set of tables. (c) A collection of formulas.—**10.** In *logic*, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.—**11.** In the *Kantian philosophy*, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition as, pure logic is the *canon* of the formal use of the understanding and reason, transcendental analytics is the *canon* of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.—**12.** In *phar.*, a rule for compounding medicines.—**13.** In *Gr. hymnology*, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered. See *ode*, *tetradion*, *triodion*.—**14.** Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.—**15.** In *printing*, a large text printing-type, in size about 17½ lines to the linear foot, so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.—**ANCYRENE CANONS** See *Ancyrene*.—**APOSTOLIC CANONS** See *apostolic*.—**BOOLE'S CANON**, in *math*, a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.—**CANON CANONICANS** See *canonizans*.—**CANON LAW**, rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any church communion by its lawful ecclesiastical authority, specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the Corpus Juris Canonici (body of canon law). It is a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and canonical replies made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, or collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the decretals of Gregory IX. to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the Extravagantes of John XXII and the Extravagantes Communes. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and common law. The canon law of the Greek Church is embodied in the collections called the Syntagma Canonum, Nomocanon, and Synagoge Canonum of Photius. See *nomocanon*.—**CANON LAWYER**, a person versed in the canon law.

Ovid was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great *Canon lawyer*. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.*

Canon of Lysippus, in *Gr. art*, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polykleitos**, in *Gr. art*, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polykleitos, or deduced from his works. It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphoros* (which see).

—**Canons of inheritance**, in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property.—**Circular canon**, in *music*. (a) A canon whose subject returns into itself, an infinite or perpetual canon. (b) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon**, *canon enigmatical*, *riddle canon*, in *old music*, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the number of parts was given, the remaining parts were to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of an enigmatical inscription written upon the music. See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon**, in *music*, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm.—**Syn. Or. dance**, *Regulation*, etc. See *law*.

canon² (kan'on), *n.* [*< ME. canon, canoun, canun, assimilated chanoun, < OF canone, assimilated chanone, chanoinne, F. chanoinne = Pr canonge = Sp. canónigo = Pg conego = It. canonico = AS. canoníc, ME kanunk = MD. kanonik, D kanonik = late MHG. kanonike, G. canonich, now usually canonikus, = Icel. kanóki, kanuki = Sw. kánik, also kanonikus, = Dan. kánik = Russ kanonik, < LL ML. canonicus (also canonus), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical see *canonic*, *canonical*), later also (ML.) simply *canon* (LGr. κανών, a canon, prebendary), < L canon, < Gr. κανών, a rule see *canon*¹.] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes, *regular*, *secular*, and *honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular or lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name *foreign canon* was given to such as did not officiate in their canons opposed to *monastery or residential canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.*

In the Church of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben *Chanouns* of the ordie of seynt Augustyn, and hadden a Priour but the Patriark was here Sovereyne. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 79*

Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became associated, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grades continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, II, 88*

canon³, *n.* See *canon*, 7.

cañon, canyon (kan'yon; Sp. pron kã-nyõn'), *n.* [The E. spelling *canyon* (like the ult. identical *canyon*) suits the pronunciation, Sp. # being equiv. to E. ny, < Sp. cañon, sug. of caña, a tube, funnel, cannon see *cannon* and *cane*¹.] The name given throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides, and also frequently applied to what would properly be called in English a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and the Argentine Republic is *cañada*, in Peru, *quebrada*, and in Chili, *garganta*. A small and steep cañon, called in English *ravine*, *gorge*, or *gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca* and *quebra*.—**Syn.** *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

cañon, canyon (kan'yon), *v.* [*< cañon, canyon, n.*] To enter a defile or gorge; said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

canon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

canon-bone, *n.* See *canon-bone*.

canoness (kan'on-es), *n.* [*< ML. canonissa* (> F. *chanoinesse*), a fem. form of *canon* see *canon*² and *-ess*.] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

There are in popish countries women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayiffe, Parergon*

canonist, *a.* [*< ME. canonist, < ML. as if *canonialis, < canonia, a canonic, < canon, a canon: see canon*².] Same as *canonical*.

canonic (ka-non'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. canonicus, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in ML.) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, < Gr.*

κανονικός, < *κάνων* (*kanon*), > *L. canon*, a rule, etc. see *canon*¹ and *canon*²] *I. a.* Same as *canonical*.

You are my learned and *canonic* neighbour
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, 1. 3

Canonic imitation, in music, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See *canon*¹, 8.

II. n. [*Gr. τὸ κανονικόν*, neut. of *κανονικός*; see above.] In the *Epicurean philosophy*, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform. *canonical* (*ka-non'i-kal*), *a.* and *n.* [As *canonic* + *-al*. Cf. *ML. canonicus*, pertaining to a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon or prebendary; see *canon*².] *I. a.* 1 Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule as, *canonical writings*.

The term *canonical* signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authorized, or approved in this character.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin of Christianity*, p. 573

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See *canon*¹, 3—3. Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church, authorized as, *canonical age*, *canonical hours*.

These two prelates [Giso of Wells and Walter of Hereford], having doubts about the *canonical* competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 704

We have one [successful epic] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the *canonical* requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 177

Canonical age. See *age*. — *Canonical books*, or *canonical Scriptures*, those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice (See *apocrypha*, 2). — *Canonical dissection*, in *math.* a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface. — *Canonical epistles*, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic*. They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude. — *Canonical form*, in *alg.*, the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the $(2m+1)$ th degree can be expressed as the sum of $m+1$ powers. — *Canonical hours*, certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of nocturns with lauds), prime, terce, sext, none, evensong or vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church without a special license. — *Canonical letters*, letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics. — *Canonical life*, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life. — *Canonical obedience*, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a presbyter to his bishop. — *Canonical punishments*, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc. — *Canonical scholar*, a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation. — *Canonical sins*, in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. n. pl. [Cf. *ML. canonicæ vestes*, canonicals.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the coat of a serjeant-at-law, the lamb-skin on the hood of a B.A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals*. *Macaulay*

canonically (*ka-non'i-kal-i*), *adv.* In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church as, "*canonically* admitted bishops." *Bp. Bale*, *Apology*, p. 23

canonicalness (*ka-non'i-kal-ness*), *n.* The quality of being canonical.

The *canonicalness* of the Apostolic Constitutions
Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1711

canonicate (*ka-non'i-kāt*), *n.* [= *F. canonicat*, < *ML. canonicatus*, *n.*, office of a canon, cf. *canonicatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, make a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon; see *canonic*, *canon*².] The office of a canon; a canonry.

canonicity (*kan-o-nis'i-ti*), *n.* [= *F. canonicité*, < *ML. canonicitas* (*-tis*), < *canonicus*, canonical.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.

J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ Doct.*, iii. 4

canonisation, *canonise*, etc. See *canonization*, *canonize*, etc.

canonism (*kan'on-izm*), *n.* [*< canon*¹ + *-ism*] Adherence to canon or rule.

canonist (*kan'on-ist*), *n.* [= *F. canoniciste*, < *canon*¹ + *-ist*.] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a *canonist* that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, were both celebrated *canonists* and devoted adherents of the old religion. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, 1

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman, and ours [England] is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the canonist exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legislator or civilian.

Mayne, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 27

canonistic (*kan-p-nis'tik*), *a.* [*< canonist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition. *Milton*, *1st tractation*

canonizant (*ka-non'i-zant*), *n.* [*< canonize* + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a certain covariant used in reducing quantities to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic (a, b, c, d, e, f) (x, y) is

$$\begin{aligned} & ax + by, \quad bx + cy, \quad cx + dy \\ & bx + cy, \quad cx + dy, \quad dx + ey \\ & cx + dy, \quad dx + ey, \quad ex + fy \end{aligned}$$

canonizate (*ka-non'i-zāt*), *v. t.* [*< ML. canonizatus*, pp. of *canonizare*, canonize; see *canonize*.] To canonize.

canonization (*kan'on-i-zā'shon*), *n.* [= *F. canonisation*, < *ML. canonizare*, canonize; see *canonize*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints. See *beatification*. Originally each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be carried as saints, but the exercise of this power was gradually assumed by the popes, who since 1170 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by his intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of testing his qualifications for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, who make their report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person called the *advocatus diaboli* or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, if doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him and exposes any want of formality in the procedure, while another person, called *advocatus Dei*, or God's advocate, supports his claim. Lastly, a fourth consistory is held in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled *canonisation*.

canonize (*kan'on-iz*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canonized*, ppr. *canonizing*. [= *F. canoniser*, < *ML. canonizare*, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < *canon*, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc. see *canon*¹.] 1 To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints, declare to be a saint, regard as a saint. See *canonization*.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honors, he came suitor to Pope Julius, to *canonize* King Henry VI for a saint. *Baron*, *Hist. Hen. VII*

The best of them will never be canonized for a saint when also a dead. *Goldsmith*, *Good Natural Man*, 1

And has a Champion risen in arms to try
His Country's virtue, fought, and braves no more,
Him in their hearts the people *canonize*.
Wordsworth, *Musks Sonnets*, 1. 32

2 To admit into the canon, as of Scripture [Rare]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine. *Bp. Hall*, *David*, 1. 10

3. To embody in canons [Rare]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house, and another while in the chapel at Westminster, when all the faith and religion that shall be there *canonized* is not sufficient without plain conviction, and the charity of patient instruction. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 55

Also spelled *canonise*. *canoniser* (*kan'on-i-zēr*), *n.* One who canonizes. Also spelled *canonizer*.

canonly (*kan'on-li*), *a.* [*< canon*¹ + *-ly*.] According to the canon, canonically.

canonry (*kan'on-ri*), *n.*; pl. *canonries* (*-ries*). [*< canon*² + *-ry*.] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the *canonries* was secured to the Arch-bishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 98, s. 25.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479

canons (*kan'onz*), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canonship (*kan'on-ship*), *n.* [*< canon*² + *-ship*.]

The position or office of canon, canonry.

canon-wise (*kan'on-wiz*), *a.* Versed in the canon law, as, "*canon-wise* prelate," *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, 1

cañon-wren (*kan'yon-ren*), *n.* A bird of the family *Troglodytida* and genus *Catherpes*, as



Cañon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*)

C. mexicanus so called from its frequenting cañons. *Coues*. See *Catherpes*.

canooskie (*ka-nos'ki*), *n.* A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, *Somorhynchus cristatus*. *H. W. Elliott*

can-opener (*kan'ō-pn-ēr*), *n.* An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

Canopic (*ka-no'pik*), *a.* [*< L. Canopicus*, < *Canopus*; see *Canopus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written *Canobic*.

Canopic vases, vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is



I trust an Canopic Vases.

that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terra cotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. The Etruscan examples have handles and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.

Against the walls [of the mummy chamber] were piled libation jars of bronze and terra cotta, and *canopic* vases of precious Egyptian alabaster.

Harpur's Mag., LXV. 187

Canopus (*ka-nō'pus*), *n.* [*I.*, the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from *Canopus*, < *Gr. Κανώπας*, earlier *Κανώπας*, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achenar. It is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter. Astronomers call it *α* or *alpha Argus*, or *α* or *alpha Canis*. See *cut* under *Argo*.

canopy (*kan'ō-pi*), *n.*, pl. *canopies* (*-pies*). [Early mod. E. also *canapy*, *canapu*, = *D. kanape* = *G. kanapee*, *kanapee*, a canopied couch, sofa, < *F. canapé* (after *It.*), prop. *canopée* (Cotgrave) = *OPG. ganapē* = *Sp. Pg. canape* = *It. canope* = *Wall. canapeu*, a canopy, canopied couch, < *ML. canapeum*, *canapeum*, *canapum*, *canopum*, prop. *canopeum*, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < *Gr. κανάπιον*, *κανάπειον*, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < *κῶνυψ* (*κῶνυψ*), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian) word, but appar. 'cone-faced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < *κῶν*, a cone, + *ψ*, face; see *cone* and *optic*.] 1 In general, any suspended covering

that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

It was escorted by the military of the city under a royal canopy borne by the ducal.

Prentiss, Ford and Isa, II 12

2 In specific figurative use, the sky as, anywhere under the canopy, or the canopy of heaven

But, of what substance shall I, after this
(O Matchless Maker), make Heaven's Canopy?

Sylvester, tr of Du Bartas, Weeks, I 2

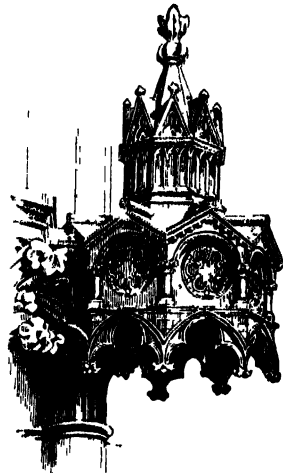
And now

The forest's solemn canopies will be changed
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky

Shelley, Alastor

3. In arch, a decorative hood or cover supported or suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like, also the ornamental projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. The label molding or drip stone which surrounds the head of a door or window if ornamented is also called a canopy.

4 Naut. (a) A light awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. (b) The brass framework over a hatch. 5 A large smoke-bell. See smoke-bell. Car-Build-er's Dict.



Canopy

Port of the church of St. Pierre sous-Vezze
137, France. (From Viollet le Duc's Dict
de l'Architecture.)

canopy (kan'ô-

pi), v t; pret
and pp canopyed, ppr canopying [*< canopy, n*]
To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy

Which erst from heat did canopy the herd

Shak, Sonnets, xli

Canopied with golden clouds Chapman, Illad, xlii

A bank

With ivy canopyed Milton, Comus, I 544

Beneath thy pinions canopy my head Keats

canoræ (ka-nô-rê), n pl [NL, fem pl (see
ares, birds see *trés*) of *L. canorus* see *cano-*
rous.] The singing birds See *Cantores* and
Cantors

canorous (ka-nô-rus), a [*< L. canorus*, sing-
ing, musical, *< canere*, sing see *cant²*] Mu-
sical, tuneful [Rare]

Birds that are canorous are of little throats and
short necks Sur T. Brown, Vulg. Bri, VII 14

The Latin has given us most of our canorous words, only
they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones,
still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the
sense, cumulate it

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser. p 75

canorously (ka-nô-rus-lî), adv Melodiously,
tunefully

canorousness (ka-nô-rus-nes), n Musicalness
Spencer chooses his language for its rich canorous
ness rather than for intensity of meaning
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p 184

canoust, a [*< L. canus*, white, hoary, esp of
the gray hair of the aged] Hoary, gray

cansh (kansh), n A small mow of corn, or a
small pile of ingots, etc Halliwell [Prov
Eng]

canstick; (kan'stik), n A contraction of *can-*
dstick.

I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn d

Shak, I Hen IV, III 1

canstowt. An old abbreviation of *canst thou*

cant¹ (kant), n [= D *kant*, border, edge, side,
brink, margin, corner, = OFries *kant* (in
comp.), side, = MLG *kant*, *kant*, LG *kante* (*>*
G. *kante* = mod Icel *kantr* = Dan Sw *kant*),
border, edge, margin, prob *< OF. cant*, corner,
angle, = Sp. Pg *lt canto*, side, edge, corner,
angle, *< ML. cantus*, side, corner. Of uncertain
and prob various origin (1) in part, like *W*
cant, the rim of a circle, *< L. canthus*, ML *can-*
tus, *contus*, the tire of a wheel (in ML also
explained as the nave or spokes of a wheel, in
L also poet a wheel), cf Gr *kavðs*, the felly
of a wheel (a late word, perhaps due to the L,
which was, according to Quintilian, a barbarous

Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. Gr. *kavðs*,
the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. O Bulg
kantû = Bulg *kât* = Sloven *kôt* = Serv *kut* =
Bohem *kout* = Pol *kant* = Russ *kutû* = Lett
kante, a corner. In some senses the noun is
from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *canton¹*.] 1f.
A corner, an angle; a niche.

The principal person in the temple was Irene, or
Peace, she was placed aloft in a cant

B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment

2 The corner of a field—3 An external or
salient angle. as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one
of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles
—4. One of the segments forming a side piece
in the head of a cask—5. A ship's timber,
near the bow or stern, lying obliquely to the
line of the keel.—6. A piece of wood which
supports the bulkheads on a vessel's deck
[Eng]—7. A log that has received two side
cuts in a sawmill and is ready for the next cut
—8. An inclination from a horizontal line, a
sloping, slanting, or tilted position

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a
large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the
bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the
help of the wind giving her a cant

C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p 245

9 A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk
as, to give a ball a cant—10 In whale-fishing,
a cut in a whale between the neck and fins
E. D.

cant¹ (kant), v. [= D *kanten*, cut off an angle,
square, = G *kanten*, cant, tilt, = Sw. *kanta*,
bevel, = LG freq *kanteln*, *kantern*, turn over,
tilt, *af-kanteln*, cut off an angle, = Dan. *kantre*,
upset, capsize, cant, from the noun] I. trans.

1 To put or set at an angle, tilt or move from
a horizontal line as, to cant or cant up a plank;
to cant over a pal or cask—2 Naut., to turn
(something) so that it is no longer fair and
square, give (a ship) an inclination to one side,
as in preparing her to be careened—3 To set
upon edge, as a stone—4 To throw with a
sudden jerk, toss as, to cant a ball

The sheltie canted its rider into the little brook

Scott, Pirate

5 To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece
of timber

II. intrans To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to cant as usual, being clamped in
position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant under
neath

Ure, Dict., IV 903

cant² (kant), v [First at the end of the 16th
century, usually referred to *L. cantare* (*> ult.*
E *chant*, q v), sing (in form a freq of *canere*,
pp *cantus*, sing, from a root represented in E.
by the noun *can*, q v), in eocl. use (ML) also
perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun,
an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp.
when given as an anniversary observance (see
cant², n and a) The word *cant* may thus have
become associated with beggars, but there may
have been also an allusion to a perfunctory
performance of divine service, and hence a hy-
poecritical use of religious phrases.] I. intrans.

1 To speak with a whining voice or in an
affected or assumed tone, assume a particular
tone and manner of speaking for the purpose
of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence,
to beg

You are resolved to cant, then t where, Savil,
Shall your scene lie?

Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, v 3

2 To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whin-
ing pretensions to goodness, affect piety with-
out sincerity; sham holiness

I could not cant of creed or prayer

Scott, Rokeby, I 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the
words and phraseology peculiar to a particular
sect, party, profession, and the like

A merry Greek, and cante in Latin comely

B. Jonson, New Inn, II 2.

The Doctor here,
When he discoursed of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
Of miserals and the mesenterium,
What does he else but cant?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, IV 1

II. trans. To use as a conventional phrase-
ology or jargon

Is it so difficult for a man to cant some one or more of the
good old English cants which his father and grandfather
cantled before him, that he must learn in the schools of
the Utilitarians, a new sleight of tongue, to make fools
clap and wise men sneer?

Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

cant² (kant), n. and a. [*< cant²*, v] I. n. 1.
A whining or singing manner of speech; spe-

cifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in
asking alms.—2. The language or jargon
spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beg-
gars, or the like, and containing many words
different from ordinary English; a kind of slang
or argot.—3. The words and phrases peculiar
to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profes-
sion; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of peo-
ple: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world,
though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant
of criticism is the most tormenting

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 12.

The cant of party, school, and sect

Provoked at times his honest scorn.

Whittier, My Namesake

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in
speech, of a religious character; an ostenta-
tious or insincere use of solemn or religious
phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced
by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long ser-
mons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height
of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under
rueful wrongs and misfortunes, but the cant then common
in every guard room gave him a disgust which he had not
always the prudence to conceal

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I

Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace

Whittier, Daniel Neall

Hence—5. Any insincerity or conventionality
in speech, especially insincere assumption or
conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high
thoughts or aims

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over
into anything better than cant

Lowell, Study Windows, p 157

—Syn. 2 and 3 *Cant*, *Slang*, *Colloquialism* *Cant* be-
longs to a class, *slang* to no one class, except where it is
specified as, *colloquial slang* parliamentary *slang* *Slang*
is generally over vivid in metaphor and threadbare from
use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical, *cant* may be
correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class
concerned *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or
conventional use of religious or other set phrases, as above
A *colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to
common conversation, but is considered too homely for
refined speech or for writing

The *Cant* or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarce-
ly known even by name in the United States until
some forty years ago

Science, V 380

The use of *slang*, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute
for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign
and a cause of mental atrophy

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p 275

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of
literature, namely, familiar and humorous writing, but in
grave compositions they are objectionable

J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 270

II. a. Of the nature of cant or jargon

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and
multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any
language

Swift

cant³ (kant), n [Said to be vagabonds' slang
Cf ML *cantare*, pl *cantaria*, alms see *cant²*, v]

Something given in charity Imp Dict

cant⁴ (kant), n [Short for OF. *enchant*, F *en-*
can = Pr *enquant*, *enquant* = OSp *encante* = It
incanto (ML *incantum*, *incantus*, *inquantus*), an
auction, orig a call for bids at an auction, *< L*
in quantum, for how much? See *quantum*,
quantity, etc.] An auction, sale by auction
Grose [Prov Eng]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their
leases by cant

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm II

cant⁴ (kant), v t [*< cant⁴*, n Cf equiv ML
incantare, *inquantare*] 1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to cant
their land to the highest bidder?

Swift, Against the Bishops

2f To enhance or increase, as by competitive
bidding at an auction [Prov Eng in both uses]

When two monks were outwitting each other in *canting*
the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third
at some distance, who said never a word the king de-
manded why he would not offer, the monk said he was
poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so
rich, the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to
have it, and immediately gave it him

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm II

cant⁵ (kant), a [E. dial and Sc, also *canty*, *<*
ME. *cant*, *kant*, *kaunt*, bold, brave; origin ob-
scure.] Bold, strong, hearty, lusty. Now
usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete

Of knyghtes & cant men, cairty him with

lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3573.

The king of Beme was cant and kene,

Bot there he left both play and pride

Arnott, Poems, p 30.

cant⁵ (kant), v. t. [E. dial., *< cant⁵*, a] To re-
cover or mend; grow strong.

can't (kânt or kant) A colloquial contraction
of *cannot*

Cantab. (kan'tab) 1 An abbreviation of the
Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri-*

gian). as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University) — 2. [As a noun] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

The rattle pated trick of a young *cantab* Scott

Cantabs are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL 65

3 [As an adjective] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge

How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!

Tennyson, To the Rev W. H. Brookfield

cantabank (kan'ta-bangk), *n* [A pl *cantabankus* is cited in Halliwell; < It *cantabanco*, formerly *cantimbanco* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, < *cantare*, sing, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench see *cant*², in¹, bank² Cf *mountebank*, *saltimbando*] A strolling singer, a common ballad-singer used in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,

But a squire minstrel of your Highness court

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I, III 2.

cantabile (kan-ta'bē-le), *a* [It, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung see *cant*² Cf. *chantable*] In music, executed in the style of a song, flowing, sustained, lyrical

cantabile, *a* [< L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < *cantare*, sing. see *cant*² Cf. *chantable*] That may be sung Bailey, 1727

Cantabrian (kan-tā'bri-an), *a*. [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-bri'j-an), *a* and *n* [< M.L. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge] I. A. Relating to Cambridge, England, or to its university Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabridgian*

II. *n*. 1. An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge — 2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University Abbreviated *cantab*

Cantabrigically (kan-ta-bri'j-i-kal-i), *adv* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University [Humorous and rare]

cantaliver, *cantilever* (kan'ta-liv-er, kan'ti-lever-er), *n* and *a* [Also written *cantilever*, *cantilever*, of uncertain origin

The form *cantaliver* (accented *cantals'iver* in Bailey, 1733 — *cant's'iver*, Johnson, 1755) appears to be the earliest, and is nearest the probable original, namely, < L. (NL) *quantā librā*, of what weight or balance (L. *quantā*, abl. fem. of *quantus*, how much (see *quantity*), *librā*, abl. of *libra*, a pound, weight, balance, counterpoise (see *libra*, *livre*); cf. *caliber*, *calver*, prob. of similar formation), a phrase which, if used technically in early modern (NL) works on architecture, would naturally take in E. the forms given. Hardly, as by some supposed, < *cant*¹, an angle, + *-a*, *-i*, a mere syllable of transition, + *lever*, a support, of E. dial *lever*, the support of the roof of a house] I. *n*. 1. A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eaves, etc. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied. Hence — 2. One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder

II. *a*. Formed on the principle of the cantaliver, or with the use of cantalivers — Cantaliver bridge See *bridge*

cantaloup (kan'ta-lōp or -lōp), *n* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaloup*, *cantaloupe*, etc.; < F. *cantaloup*, < It *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor

cantankerousness (kan-tang-ke-rosh'-ti), *n*. [< *cantankerous* + *-ity*] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech, and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerousness* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor

A Burlingame, Speech in House of Reps., June 21, 1856

cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus), *a* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, < E. dial. *cantanker*, < *cantanker*, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of M.L. *conteckour*, *conteckour*, prob. also < *contackour*, < *contackour*, a quarrelsome person, < *conteck*, *contack*, *contek*, *contek*, contention, quarreling see *conteck*, *contackour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory, mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured as, "a cantankerous humor." Thackeray [Colloq.]

There's not a more bitter cantankerous soul in all Christendom Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II

I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by sitting out Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3

cantankerously (kan-tang'ke-rus-i), *adv* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly, waspishly, crossly. [Colloq.]

cantankerousness (kan-tang'ke-rus-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being cantankerous, ill-tempered opposition; crossness, waspishness [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in cantankerousness London Times, Aug. 14, 1863

cantar (kan'tār), *n*. [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar*, *kentar* = Serv. *kantar*, < Turk. *qantar* (*kantār*), < Ar. *qantar*, a hundredweight, quintal] < It. *quintale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. F. *quintal*, < E. *kintal*, *quintal*, q. v.), < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.) see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*, all ult. doublets of *cantar*] An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, and each has its *cantar*. The *cantar* thus has all values from 98.05 pounds avoirdupois (the government *cantar* of Alexandria) to 880 pounds (the great *cantar* of Aleppo). The *cantar* of Constantinople is 124.65 pounds, that of Smyrna 127.43 pounds, that of the Calif. Alimannun (A. D. 818-38) was 108.4 pounds.

cantara (kan'tā-rā), *n*. [< Sp. *cantara* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cantaro*, a liquid measure (see *def*), < *cantara*, *cantaro* = It. *cantaro*, a jar or pitcher, < L. *cantharus*, a drinking-vessel see *cantharus*] In Spain and Portugal, same as *aroba*

cantata (kan-tā'tā), *n* [It, < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing. see *cant*²] Originally, a musical recitation of a short drama or story in verse by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies interspersed; now, a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted

Cantate (kan-tā'tē), *n*. [L, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing. see *cant*²] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate* (O sing), more fully (*cantate Domino* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Evening Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the ninth tenth day of the month. In the English book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat*. In the American book it has the *Benedictus* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1866 an alternate of the *Magnificat*

cantation (kan-tā'shon), *n*. [< L. *cantatio* (n-), < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing. see *cant*²] A singing Cockeram

Cantatores (kan-ta-tō'rēs), *n* pl [NL, pl of L. *cantator*, singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing. see *cant*²] In ornith., a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly co-extensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*, the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system (1839), where the term is first technically used, the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds, the order as there constituted, however, is not exactly continuous with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non ornith. forms

cantatory (kan'ta-tō-ri), *a* [< L. as if **cantatorius*, < *cantator*, singer see *Cantatores*] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers Dr. S. Miller. [Rare.]

cantatrice (kan'ta-trēs), *f* [It. pron. *kā-tā-trē'-che*], *n*. [F. *cantatrice*, < It. *cantatrice*, < L. *cantatrix*, ace. of *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer: see *Cantatores*.] A female singer applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts

cant-block (kant'blok), *n* A large block used in canting whales, as is, turning them over in flensing E. H. Knight

cant-board (kant'bōrd), *n* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades

cant-body (kant'bod'i), *n* In ship-building, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames

The square body ends and the *cant body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the keel being required Thistle, Naval Arch., § 54

cant-chisel (kant'chis'el), *n* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side

cant-dog (kant'dog), *n* Same as *cant-hook*, 1. Brockett [Prov. Eng.]

canted (kan'ted), *a* [< *cant*¹ + *-ed*] 1. Having cants or angles in arch, applied to pillars, turrets, or towers the plan of which is a polygon — 2. Tilted to one side

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n* [Also *cantine*, < F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto (cf. dim. *cantinetta*, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler), = Sp. *cantina*, dim. of It. *Sp. canto*, a side, corner, angle see *cant*¹] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc., where provisions, liquors, etc., are sold

The king of France established a sufficient number of canteens for furnishing his troops with tobacco Rees, Cyc.

Much of the time formerly wasted in the canteen, to the injury alike of health and morals, is now devoted to reading Dr. J. Brown, Spate Hours, 3d ser., p. 181

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is of tin, covered with a wooden fabric, is circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stoppered by a cork, and holds about 3 pints. It is slung over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

cantelt, *n* See *cantle*

canteleup, *canteloup*, *n* See *cantaloup*.

canter¹ (kan'tēr), *n* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop* see *gallop*.] 1. A moderate running pace of a horse, a moderate or easy gallop

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace Youatt, The Horse, p. 547

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind, a running over or through, a run; a scamper

A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day Sir J. Stephen

To win in a *canter*, in horse racing, to distance all the other horses so much that urging toward the end of the race is unnecessary, hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily

canter¹ (kan'tēr), *v* [< *canter*¹, *n*] I. *intrans.*

1. To move in a *canter* said of horses — 2. To ride a cantering horse

II. *trans.* To cause to *canter*

canter² (kan'tēr), *n* [< *cant*², *v*, + *-er*] 1. One who *cants* or *whines*, a professional beggar or vagrant

Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars B. Jonson

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word, especially, a canting preacher

You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church robbers of Christendom B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2

On Whitsunday I went to the church (where is a very faire one), and heard one of the *canters*, who dismissed the assembly rudely and without any blessing Feely, Diary, June 4, 1652

canter³ (kan'tēr), *n* [< *cant*⁴, *v*, + *-er*] One who bids at an auction See *extract*

A class of men called *canters*, who were accustomed to bid for the title of their neighbours' land, and who by Whiteboy terrorism were almost extirpated from Munster Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi

canterbury (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n* [< *Canterbury* (a city of England), in AS *Canteraburh*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, < *Canthara*, gen. pl. of *Canthware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man: see *wer*), + *burh*, city see *borough*¹, *bury*¹] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made some-



Cantalivers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York

what ornamental as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters

canterbury-bell (kan'tör-ber-i-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common canterbury bell of the garden is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See cut under *Campanula*.

Canterbury gallop. See *gallop*.

canterinet, *a* [ME *canterynne*, < L *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordeum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding] Of a horse — **Canterine barley**, horse barley

This moon is some eke barly canterine,
Lande lone, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. 1. 7. 8), p. 187

cant-fall (kant'fál), *n.* The fall rove through the cant-blocks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber

cant-file (kant'fil), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine work, as of spanners or wrenches

cant-frames (kant'framz), *n. pl.* In ship-building, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* [NL (Jussieu, 1789), dim of L *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref to the shape of the fungus, but prob suggested by the F *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnaeus, 1753) see *chanterelle*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus*. The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibarius*, is a well-known edible species

canthari, *n.* Plural of *cantharus*

cantharid (kan'tha-rid), *n.* [ME *cantharide*, *cantharide* = F *cantharide* = Pr Sp Pg *cantharida* = It *cantharide*, < L *cantharis* (-rid-) see *Cantharis*] 1. Some worm-insect injurious to plants

Beates forto ale
That dooth thi vines harm let ale the fle,
The cantharid in roses that we se
Palladius, Husbandrie (L. 1. 7. 8), p. 82

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides*, especially, *C. vesicatoria*. See cut under *Cantharis*

Cantharides (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Cantharis* + -idē] A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharus*. Other genera are *Meloe* and *Mylabris*

cantharidal (kan-thar'i-dal), *a* [< *cantharides*, 2, + -al] Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides, composed of or treated with cantharidin

cantharidate (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [< *cantharidate* + -ate] A salt of cantharidic acid

Cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL, *pl.* of L *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, or F *pl.* of *cantharide* see *Cantharis*] 1. In cool, a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharus* and a number of closely related genera — 2. [< c] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes

cantharidian (kan-thar'id-i-an), *a.* [< L *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -ian] Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis*, made of cantharides

Oh, how they fire the heat devout,
Like cantharidian plasters Burns, Holy hair

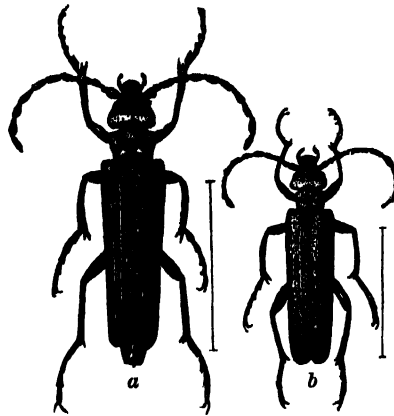
cantharidic (kan-thar'id'ik), *a* [< *cantharid* + -ic] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin

cantharidin, **cantharidine** (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [< L *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -in², -ine²] A peculiar poisonous substance (C₁₀H₁₆O₅) existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body very soluble in ether, alcohol and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris eichornii* than from the Spanish fly as the former insect contains less fat. It is only in solution that this substance possesses blistering powers

Cantharina (kan-tha-ri'nā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Cantharus*, 3, + -ina²] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Sparidae*, having more or less broad trenchant teeth in front of the jaws, no molars nor vomerine teeth, and the lower pectoral rays branched. The species are mostly vegetable-feeders. Also (*Cantharina*, *Cantharins*)

Cantharis (kan'tha-ris), *n.* [L (> E *cantharid*, q. v.), < Gr *kantharis*, a blistering fly, < *kantharōs*, a kind of beetle Cf *Cantharus*] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated

from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharida*. The best known species is that which is called the Spanish or blistering fly, *C. vesicatoria*. This



Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*)
a, female, b, male (Vertical lines show natural sizes)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicator or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia, the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed — 2. [< c ; *pl.* *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz)] A member of the genus *Cantharis*.

cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.*, *pl.* *canthari* (-ri) [L. *cantharus* (ML also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarus*, a tankard, > It *cantaro* = Sp *cantaro*, *cantara* see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *kantharōs*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot] 1. In classical antiquity, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine — 2. [LL] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a lavoir. Now generally called *phiale* — 3. [cap] [NL] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidae*. *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the black bream, or black sea-bream. Cuvier, 1829 — 4. [cap] [NL] A genus of mollusks. Montfort, 1808

canthi, *n.* Plural of *canthus*

canthitis (kan-thi'tis), *n.* [NL, < *canthus* + -itis] Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye

Canthon (kan'thon), *n.* [NL, < Gr. *kanthōn*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle, of *kantharōs*, a kind of beetle see *cantharus*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleurae, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiae. *C. laticornis* is a common United States species, black, and half an inch long

cant-hook (kant'huk), *n.* 1. A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs — 2. A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them

canthoplastic (kan-thō-plas'tik), *a* Pertaining to or consisting in canthoplasty as, a canthoplastic operation

canthoplasty (kan'thō-plas'ti), *n.* [< Gr *kanthōs*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj of *πλάσσω*, form, mold] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids

canthus (kan'thus), *n.*; *pl.* *canthi* (-thi). [NL, < Gr *kanthōs*, the corner of the eye see *canthi*] 1. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids

The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the outer, temporal, or *lateral*, and the inner, nasal, or *great*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the posterior and anterior

2. In entom. (a) One of the upper and



a, inner Canthus, b, outer Canthus

lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (b) A corneous process of the clypeus, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

canticle, canticki, *n.* [< L *canticum*, q. v] A song

[He] gave thanks unto God in some fine canticles made in praise of the Divine bounty

Urquhart, tr of Rabelais, l. 23.

cantica, *n.* Plural of *canticum*.

canticki, *n.* See *cantic*.

cantick-quoin (kan'tik-koin), *n.* Same as *canting-coin*

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME *canticle*, < L *canticulum*, dim of *canticum* (> also AS *canite*), a song, < *cantus*, a singing, < *canere*, sing see *cant²*, *chant*] 1. One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help — 2. One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. xv 1-19 and Dent. xxxii 1-48), Hannah (1 Sam ii 1-10), and Habakkuk (iii 2-19). In Isaiah the Roman Catholic Church has canticles taken from chapters xii and xxxviii (10-20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi (9-20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedictus* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 45-66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the English Apocrypha. The Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (9-34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. The *Te Deum* is accounted a canticle, although not found in the Bible. The English and American books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms lxvii (*Gloria in excelsis*), xcvi (*Cantate*), and c (*Psalms*), to which the American book adds xciii (*Bonum est*) and xlii (*Benedicite*). Some writers also account the *Veni* (psalm xcv), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Trisagion* canticles

Specifically — 3. [cap] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but some critics now think it of later date — 4. A division of a song or poem, a canto

canticum (kan'ti-kum), *n.*, *pl.* *cantica* (-kū) [L see *canticle*] 1. In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors, especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and music — 2. [LL] A canticle — **Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles

cantilate, cantillation, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

cantilet, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantile*.

cantilena (kan-ti-lē'nā), *n.* [= F *cantilène* = Sp *cantilena*, *cantilena* = Pg *cantilena* = It *cantilena*, < L *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old song, gossip, < *cantillare*, dim of *cantare*, sing see *cant²*, *chant*] 1. In medieval music (a) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (b) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use — 2. In modern music, a ballad or light popular song

cantilever, *n.* See *cantilever*.

cantillate (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L *cantillatus*, pp of *cantillare*, sing low, hum, dim of *cantare*, sing, chant see *cant²*] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate*. [Rare]

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L as if **cantillatio* (-n-), < *cantillare* see *cantillate*] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantillation*. [Rare]

cantillatory (kan'ti-lā-tō-ri), *a* Chanted, or arranged for chanting as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantillatory*.

cantily (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; lively [Scotch]

cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* See *canteen*.

canting (kan'ting), *p. a* [Ppr of *cant²*, v] 1. Affectedly or hypocritically pious; whining. as, a *canting* hypocrite, a *canting* tone of voice

A pedant, *canting* preacher, and a quack,

Are loud enough to break one's ear k
Dryden, *Prol* to *Pilgrim*, l. 49

2. In *her.*, allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm²*. — **Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which allusive bearings are used

canting-coin (kan'ting-koin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is chocked to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cantick-quoin*.

cantingly (kan'ting-ly), *adv.* In a canting manner; whinnily; hypocritically.

canting-wheel (kan'ting-hwél), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E H Knight.*

cantinière (kan-tē-nyār'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *cantiniere*, sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen*.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

cantino (kan-tē-nō), *n.* [*It.*, < *cantare*, < *L. cantare*, sing. see *cant²*, *chant*.] The treble string of a violin.

cantiont (kan'shon), *n.* [= *F. chanson* (see *chanson*), < *L. cantio(n)*, a song, < *canere*, pp *cantus*, sing. see *cant²*, *v.*] A song; anything that is sung.

Singing a Cantion of Colins making
Spenser, Shop Cal., October, Glosce

cantle (kan'tl), *n.* [*ME cantel, canthl*, < *OF cantel* (*F. chanteau*) = *Pr cantel*, a corner, a piece, but (cf. *Sp. cantillo*, a little stone), < *ML cantellus*, dim of *cantus*, side, corner see *cant¹*. Hence ult. *scantle, scantlet, scantling*, *q. v.*] 1. A corner; fragment, piece; portion.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., I Hen IV, III 1

Do you remember
The cantle of immortal (hence you carried with you?)
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II 4

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind, the hind bow. In the war saddles of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantle was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and pressure of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

cantlet (kan'tl), *v t* [*cantle*, *n*] To cut into pieces, cut a piece out of.

The Duke of Lorraine was for cantling out some part of
France, which lay next his territories
Dryden, Vind of Duke of Guise

cantlet (kan'tlet), *n* [*Dim of cantle*, *n* Cf. *scantlet*] A corner; piece, fragment, a cantle.

Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground
Dryden, tr of Ovid's Metamorph, xli

Thanks to his clasp knife, he was able to appropriate a
wing of fowl and a slice of ham, a cantlet of cold custard
pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii

cantling (kant'ling), *n* [*cant¹* + *-ling¹*] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

cantlyt, *adv* [*cant¹*, *a.*, + *-lyt²*] Boldly.

Then crie he full cantlyt the knights vpon
And the tyde men of Troy, with a tore steuyne,
In haist for to hie to there had priue
Destruction of Troy (E E T S), I 6504

cant-molding (kant'mōl'ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

canto (kan'tō), *n* [*It canto* (= *Pg Sp. canto* = *F chant*, > *E chant*), < *L. cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing see *cant²*, *chant*.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length as, the six cantos of "The Lady of the Lake"—2. In music, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

canto fermo (kan'tō fēr'mō) [*It.*, < *ML cantus firmus* *L. cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm see *chant*, *canto*, and *firm*.] 1. Firm or fixed song, the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was originally sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the canto fermo, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each syllable as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner, as his taste and his ideas of harmony and fitness dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the canto fermo, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato*.

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient canto fermo of the church, for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient canto fermo, and treated contrapuntally. See *plan-song*.

canto figurato (kan'tō fig-ū-rā'tō). [*It.*, < *ML cantus figuratus* *L. cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid see *chant*, *canto*, and *figured*.] Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo*.

canton¹ (kan'ton), *n.* [= *G. canton* (but Swiss *G.* usually *ort* see *ord*), < *F. canton* = *Sp. canton* = *Pg cantão* = *It. cantone*, < *ML. cantio(n)* (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *canus* (> *OF cant* = *Sp. Pg. It. canto*), a corner: see *cant¹*.] 1.

An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a cliff in the rock
Sandys, Travels, p 148.

2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

There are no grotesques in nature not anything framed to fill up empty cantons, and unnecessary spaces
Sir T Browne Religio Medici, I 15

3. A small district, a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(a) In Switzerland one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

The *canton* of Unterwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty five miles in length and seventeen in breadth
J Adams, Works, IV 316

(b) In France, the territorial division below an arrondissement and above a commune. See *arrondissement*.

4. In *her*, a part of the chief, cut off on either the left- or the right-hand upper corner. It is always bounded by straight horizontal and vertical lines, and is generally considered one of the subdivisions. *See or dinary*

The King gave us the arms of England to be borne in a *canton* in our arms.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug 21, 1662

5. A distinct part or division as, the cantons of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

A square piece or *canton* of the fish Tunny salted and conditioned
Holland, Pliny, II 434

canton¹ (kan'ton), *v t* [= *F cantonner*, from the noun] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory, divide into distinct portions, with out, to cut out and separate.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world
Locke, Conduct of Understanding § i

You shall hear how I have *canton'd* out the day
Mrs Centlivre, Love at a Venture, I

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton' and kan-ton']

The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for near a century
J Adams, Works, IV 370

canton², *n* A variant of *canto*.

Write loyal cantons of contemned love,
And sing them loud even in the dead of night
Shak., F T, I 5

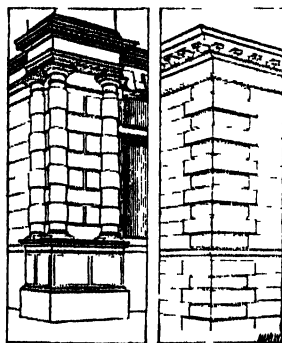
cantonal (kan'ton-al), *a* [*< F cantonal* (= *Pr cantonal*), < *canton* see *canton¹*] Pertaining to or consisting of a *canton* or cantons.

Canton crape. See *crape*.

cantoné (kan-ton-ā'), *a* [*F. cantonné*, pp of *cantonner* see *canton¹*, *v.*] In *her*, same as *cantoned*, 1.

cantoned (kan'tond), *a*. [*< canton¹* + *-ed²*, after *F. cantonné*.] 1. In *her*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary.

—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or corbels. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars such as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.



1 Cantoned Building
2 Cantoned Building
1 Hôtel de Ville Arr 1 since
2 College of the Sapienza Rome

Canton flannel. See *flannel*.

cantonite (kan'ton-it), *n.* [*< Canton* (see *def*) + *-ite²*.] Copper sulphid (covellite) in cubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

cantonize (kan'ton-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing* [*< canton¹* + *-ize*] To *canton* or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.
Sir J Davies, State of Ireland

cantonment (kan'ton- or kan-ton'ment; in India, kan-tōn'ment), *n.* [*< F. cantonnement*, <

cantonner, *canton*. see *canton¹*, *v*] 1. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops, especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonments* of the Europeans, the native city and bazaar
W H Russell, Diary in India, I 180

2. *pl.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field, the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters, specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 89

cantoon (kan-tōn'), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other. See *corded*.

cantor (kan'tor), *n* [*L.*, a singer, < *canere*, sing see *cant²*, *v*] *Ecclēs*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church, a precentor.

cantoral (kan'tō-ral), *a* [*< cantor* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor as, a *cantoral* staff.

Cantores (kan-tō-rēs), *n. pl* [*L.*, *pl* of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing see *cant²*, *v.*] In Blyth's classification (1849), the fourth order of birds, including the reversed *Passerina*, or the *Passerina* of Cuvier, directed of all their heterogeneous elements. It was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores*, *Oscines*, and *Passeres*.

cantoris (kan-tō-ris), *a* [*L.*, gen of *cantor*, a singer see *cant²*, *v*] *Ecclēs*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar, opposed to the *decan* side.

Cantor's theorem. See *theorem*.

cant-piece (kant'pēs), *n* In ship-building, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient. *Wheat*

cant-rail (kant'ral), *n* 1. A triangular rail. *Hallucell* [*Prov Eng*]—2. A fire-pole. *Hallucell* [*Prov Eng*]—3. A timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [*Eng*] Called in the United States a *plate*. *Car-Builders Dict.*

cantrap, *cantrap*, *n* See *cantrip*.

cantred (kan'tred), *n* [*Also cantref, cantrev, canty, < ME cantred* (*ML cantredus, cantredus, cantredus*), < *W cantref*, a hundred (i e, a district so called), < *cant* (= *L. centum* = *E. hundred*) + *-red*, also *tred*, *tri*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] In Wales, a division of country, a hundred.

The principal land measure [of Wales] was the *erw*, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. Four *erws* constituted a *tyddyn* or tennement. 12 800 *erws* formed the territorial division called a *cymwd*, and about double that number a *cantref*.
Edinburgh Rev, CLXV 75

cantrip, *cantrap* (kan'trip, -trap), *n* [*See*, also written *cantrap*, origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < *Ircl qandh*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping, according to another, < *cant²*, in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + *Sc. rap* = *E. rope*, a cord, and orig meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption*.] 1. A charm, a spell, an incantation.

Ramsay
And by some deevish *cantrip* might
Each in its cault hand held a light

Burns, Tam o' Shanter

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, a trick.

As Waverley passed him, approaching his stirrup, he bade "tak heed the auld Whig playing him nae *can trip*"
Scott, Waverley, xxix

cant-robin (kant'rob'in), *n.* The dwarf dog-rose [*Scotch*].

cant-spar (kant'spār), *n* *Naut*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

cant-timber (kant'tim'ber), *n* In ship-building, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem (called *knight heads*) form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Cantuarian (kan-tū-ā-ri-an), *a* [*< ML Cantuariensis, Cantuwarensis*, of Canterbury, < *AS.*

Cantuarr, pl, the inhabitants of Kent (or Canterbury) see *canterbury*] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England

cantus (kan'tus), *n*; pl *cantus*. [L. see *chant*, *canto*] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music **Cantus Ambrosianus** [L.] the style of church music instituted by Ambrose, the first style of plain song (which see) **Cantus ecclesiasticus** [ML.] (a) church music in general (b) plain song in particular (c) a musical rendering of a liturgy, as contrasted with mere reading **Cantus figuratus** [ML.], figured plain song in counterpoint **Cantus figuratus** — **Cantus firmus** [ML.] the melody in plain song (originally given to the tenor voice) or a melody taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition See *canto fermo* — **Cantus Gregorianus** [ML.], the style of church music instituted by Gregory the Great, the second style of plain song **Cantus mensuralis** [ML.], measured or metrical melody having all its notes commensurate in duration invented about the twelfth century **Cantus planus** [ML.] plain song

canty (kan'ti), *a* [North E and Sc., also *cant*, < ME *cant*, *kant*, *spirit*, *bold* see *cant*⁵] Lively, sprightly, cheerful applied to persons and things.

Contented w/ little and cantie w/ mair Burns, Song
Then at her door the cantie dame
Would sit, as any blumt gay
Wordsworth, Goody Blake

There were the ballie's wife, and the ballie's three daughters and the ballie's grown up son, and three or four stout, bushy eyebrows'd, cantie old Scotch fellows Dickens, Pickwick, xlix

Canuck, Kanuck (ka-nuk'), *n* and *a* [Of Amer Ind origin] 1. *n* A Canadian a nickname in the United States

II *a* Canadian

canula, *n* See *canula*

canut (ka-nüt'), *n* [NL *canutus*, specific name of the knot see *knot*²] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus* See *knot*² Edwards

canutillo (ka-no-té'lyô), *n* [Sp *cañutillo*, lit a small pipe or tube, dim of *cañuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caña*, a cane, pipe see *cane*¹] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country

The canutillos, or the crystallized and more valuable stones Lucie Brit., VIII 170

canvas (kan'vas), *n* and *a* [Early mod E also *canvass*, *canmess*, < ME *canvas*, *kanvas*, *canerwas* = D *kanfwas* = G *canerwas*, *kanerwas* = Sw *kanfwas* = Dan *kanerwas* = Russ *kanva*, < OF *canavas*, *canever*, also (in deriv) **canabas*, also assimilated *chanerwas*, *chaneraz*, *chanerwas*, mod F *canavas* = Pr *canabas* = Sp *canhamazo* = Pg *canhamazo* = It *canuaccio*, formerly also *caneraceo*, *caneraccio*, *canapazzo*, *canvas*, hempen cloth, < ML *canervasum*, *canabacus*, prop **canuabacum*, **canuabacum*, neut or masc of adj *canuabacum* (> OF *chanerace*), of hempen, < L *canuabacum* = E *hemp* see *hemp*, *Canabac*, and *canuac* Hence *canvas*, *v*, and *canvass*, *v*, and *n*] 1. *n*, pl *canvasses*, sometimes *canvases* 1. A closely woven, dense, heavy cloth of hempen or flax, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required Specifically (a) Sail cloth (which see) (b) A carefully woven fabric used as a surface or support for oil painting It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral colored paint Four kinds are known in trade single prime, smooth, Roman, and twilled

Touch'd the canvas to life
Addison, To Mr Godfrey Kneller

2. A fabric woven in small square meshes, used for working tapestry or embroidery with the needle

And on the floor yeast a canvas
Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeman's Tale, l 386

3. *Naut*, cloth in sails, or sails in general as, to spread as much canvas as the ship will bear.

In the north her canvas flowing,
Rose a ship of France

Boil of canvas See *boil*² — **Chess-board canvas** See *chess board* — To be or live under canvas, to be or live in tents — To give one the canvas, to receive the canvas, to dismiss a person, or to be dismissed old phrases equivalent respectively to to give one the sack and to get the sack, said to be in allusion to the canvas used for mechanics' tool bags

Rid If she would affect one of us, for my part I am in dissent.

Vend So say I too, but to give us both the canvas
Shirley, Hyde Park, l 1

II. *a*. Made of canvas

Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee and peace to all she brings
Waller, To the King

canvas (kan'vas), *r* *t*, pret and pp *canvased* or *canvassed*, ppr. *canvassing* or *canvassing*. [*C*

canvas, *n*] 1. To provide or cover with canvas

The door had been nailed up and canvassed over
Dickens

2† To toss as in canvas; shake, take to task.

I'll canvass thee between a pair of sheets
Shak., 2 Hen IV, II 4

3 To sift, examine; discuss in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see)

canvasback (kan'vas-bak), *n* A North American duck of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulinae*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on



Canvasbacks (*Fuligula (Aristonetta) vallisneria*)

the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely variegated with narrow, zigzag blackish bars or rows of dots In general the canvasback closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula f. rina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped The head is not coppery red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish brown, and the size is greater

canvas-climber (kan'vas-klî'mér), *n* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare]

From the ladder tackle washes off
A canvas-climber Shak., Pericles, iv 1

canvas-cutter (kan'vas-kut'ér), *n* A machine for cutting canvas, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips

canvass (kan'vas), *r*. [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v* (cf OF *canabassar*, "to canvas, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit sift as through canvas, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth, < *canvas*, *n* Cf *bolt*, *v*, sift, examine, of similar origin] 1. *trans* 1 To examine, scrutinize

The merits of the petitioners are canvassed by the people
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions and it was in truth not upon one who appreciated life at its true value to canvass that variety in the shortest space possible
Hawthorne, Dust, p 288

Specifically—2 To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss, debate

An opinion that we are likely soon to canvass
Sir W Hamilton

To canvass with official breath
The future and its viewless things
M Arnold, A Wish

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to canvass in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter his many vulgar fancies
Gladstone, Gleanings, I 88

3 To sift or investigate by inquiry, examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions, apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result as, to canvass the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—4 To traverse for the purpose of inquiry or solicitation, apply to or address the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action as, to canvass a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—5† To shake; take to task See *canvas*, *v* t, 2

II. *intrans* To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like followed by for as, to canvass for an office or preferment, to canvass for a friend; to canvass for a mercantile firm

canvass (kan'vas), *n* [*C* *canvass*, *v*] 1. Examination; close inspection, scrutiny as, a canvass of votes. Specifically—2 An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate, an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a canvass of the

legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—3. A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends

No previous canvass was made for me
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov 8, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the organization of a great anti Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active canvass
The Nation, XXVII 18

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the canvass and discussion of sober and considerate men
Dr H More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

canvasser (kan'vas-ér), *n* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a canvasser he [Wharton] was irresistible
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer

canvas-stretcher (kan'vas-strech'ér), *n*. A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which canvas is stretched for artists to paint upon

canvas-work (kan'vas-wérk), *n*. 1. Embroidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the canvas being then pulled out.—2. A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk canvas with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile Also called *raised canvas-work* Dict. of Needlework.

cany (kâ'ni), *a*. [*C* *canal* + *-y*¹] 1. Consisting or made of cane

Of Sericana, where Chinese drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Milton, P L, III 439

2 Abounding with canes. as, cany brakes

canyon, *n* and *v* See *cañon*

canzonet, *n* [*C* It *canzona*, *canzone*, a song, ballad see *canzona*] A poem, a song.

Canst not the body weep without the eyes?
Yes, and frame deepest canzones of lament
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii

canzona, **canzone** (kân-zô'nê, -ne), *n* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *canton*, < L. *cantio*(-n), a song see *chanson* and *canton*] 1. A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal (Grove)

The Canzoniere includes also a few political poems—a *canzone* to Italy, one supposed to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon
Encyc Brit., XIII 504

2. In music (a) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic (b) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal

canzonet (kan-zô-net'), *n*. [*C* It *canzonetta*, dim of *canzone* see *canzona*] 1. A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of oratorio or opera

The canzonet and roundelay

Rogers, An Italian Song
I amused the fair Discretion with some canzonets, and other toys, which could not but be ravishing to her inexperienced ears
Scott, Monastery, II 96.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the canzonettes of the divine Astrophel
Scott, Monastery, II 181

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once,
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of canzonets and serenades
Tennyson, The Princess, iv

2. In music, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

caouanne, **caouanne** (kâ-wân'), *n*. [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caouana*)] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caouana* J. E. Gray.

caoutchin, **cautchine** (kô'chin), *n*. [*C* *caoutch(ou)* + *-ine*, *-ine*²] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucine* and *caoutchoucine*.

caoutchouc (kô'chük), *n*. [= G. *caoutschuck* = Russ. *kauçuk*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly also *caoutchou*, from the native S Amer name *cahuchu*] An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated milky juice of various tropical trees belonging to the natural orders *Apocynaceae*, *Urticaceae*, and *Euphorbiaceae*; India-rubber (which see).—Artificial caoutchouc, a thick solution of glue to which sodium tungstate and hydrochloric acid are added. A precipitate of glue and tungstic acid is formed, which, when cool, can be made into sheets.—Caoutchouc cement. Same as rubber cement. (b). See *caoutchouc*.—Mineral caoutchouc. See *mineral*.—Vulcanized caoutchouc. See *vulcanization*.

caoutchouc, **caoutchoucine** (k'oh-uh-sin), *n.*
Same as **caoutchouc**

cap (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E also *cappe*, < ME *cappe*, *cappe*, *keppe*, < AS. *cappe*, also *cappe*, = OFries *cappe* = MD *kappe*, *l.* *kap* = MLG. *kappe* = OHG *chappa*, MHG *G kappe* = Norw. *kappa* = Sw. *kappa* = Dan. *kappe* = OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also *chape* (< ML. *cappa*), a cap, hood, ewel, parallel with (2) E *cope*, < ME *cope*, earlier *cāpe*, < AS. **cāpa* = Icel. *kāpa* = Norw. *kaapa* = Sw. *kāpa* = Dan. *kaabe* (< ML. *cāpa*), (3) E. *capet*, < ME *capre*, < Pr. Sp. *Pg. capa* = It. *cappa*, a hood, cape, cloak, all < ML. *cappa*, also *cāpa*, a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin, said to be < L. *capere*, take, take in, "quia quasi totum capit hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, 19, 31), by others referred to L. *caput*, head, but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *capet* and *cope*, doublets of *cap*, and the deriv. *chapel*, *chaplet*, *chaplain*, *chaperon*, etc.] 1. A covering for the head, a hood, now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and usually fitting more closely to the head than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk, or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbons, and other light materials, and sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering or ornament. Caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations as the ecclesiastical cap (see *bulla*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap*, below), the fool's cap, the nurse's cap, etc.] 2. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically (a) In bot., the pilius of a mushroom. See *pilius*. (b) In ornith., the pilius or top of a bird's head, especially when in any way notable, as by special coloration. See *pilius*. (c) A pilius cap. (d) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches, now nearly disused. (e) Naut. (1) A covering of metal or of tanned canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick block of wood, strengthened by iron bands, and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the heel of one mast to the head of another above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fixed firmly on the tenon in the head of the lower mast, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit also is fitted with a cap through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of the square blocks of wood laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (f) In bookbinding, the envelop of paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (g) In mach. (1) The upper half of a journal box the lower half is called the *pinion*. (2) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (3) The part connecting a pump rod with a working beam. (4) The band connecting the handstand and swing of a fall, the *capling*. (h) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (i) In carp., the uppermost of any assemblage of parts, as the lintel of a door or window frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (j) In mining, as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find ore in paying quantities. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop*, especially when this is comparatively barren of ore. Any unproductive rock, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *caprock* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the rock might be said by some to be *caprock*. (k) In coal mining, the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety lamp when a dangerous amount of the damp is present. Also called *blue cap*. (l) In her., the figure of a cap used in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape.

3. [*foolscap*, orig. used with ref. to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. *Foolscap*, usually folded the long way, ranges from 12 x 15 to 12½ x 15½ inches. *Law cap*, folded the narrow way, is of the same dimensions. *Fat cap* and *legal cap*, always flat or unfolded, are 13 x 16 inches. *Flat cap*, or *full cap*, is 14 x 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 x 23 inches. In England pot is 12½ x 15½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13½ x 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly colored paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc.] 4. The head, chief, or top, the acme.
Thou art the cap of all the fools alive
Shak., I of A., iv. 1

5. Head, chief, or master [Prov. Eng.]—6. An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.
Give a cap and make a leg in thanks
Fuller

7. A cap-sheaf (which see)—8. *pl. Fungi* [Prov. Eng.]—9. A cape. See *cape*.—A feather in one's cap. See *feather*.—Belt-rail cap. See *belt rail*.—Black cap. (a) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [British.] (b) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged.—Cap popped in her, a bycock used as a bearing.—Cap in crown, in her, the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned

in the blazon.—Cap of a cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron*.—Cap of dignity. Same as *cap of maintenance*.—Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance*.—Cap of fens, any defensive head dress, specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. See *coat of fens*, under *coat*.—Cap of liberty. See *Phrygian cap*, below.—Cap of mail. Same as *coat of mail* (which see, under *coat*).—Cap of maintenance. See *maintenance*.—Four-cornered cap, the square topped cap worn in English universities and public schools. The cap part fits close to the head, and is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot diagonally across. *Phrygian cap*, the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in classical times, and considered by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. This form of cap is now received as the type of the cap of liberty. See cut under *bracia*. *Statute cap*, a woolen cap enjoined to be worn by an English statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap makers as "plain statute caps." *Shak.* I. L. L., v. 2.—To set one's cap, to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

Yet this maunciple sette here alle [= of them all] *cappe*
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. (l. 1, 1) 596

To set one's cap at or for, to use measures to gain the regard or affections of, aim to secure in marriage, said of a woman in regard to a man.

cap (kap), *r.*, pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping* [*cap*, *n.*] I. *trans* 1. To put a cap on, cover with or as with a cap, in any sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of—*as*, to cap a dunc at school, to cap (the nipple of) a gun.

The cloud capped towers
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1

Bones capped by a layer of hard cement
Owen, Anat. Vert.

Hampstead Heath is formed of London clay capped
by lower flagstone sand
Huxley, Physiography, p. 2.

The snow has capped yon distant hill
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To complete, consummate, crown, bring to a climax, follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done—*as*, to cap a story with its moral, he capped this exploit by another still more audacious—3. To puzzle. [North. Eng.]—4. To deprive of the cap.

As boys sometimes used to cap one another
Spenser, Stat. of Ireland

5. To salute by taking off the cap—*as*, to cap a proctor.

You would not cap the Pope's commissioner
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2

Capped quartz. See *quartz*.—**Capped rail**, an iron rail with a steel cap on tread. See *rail*.—To cap a rope (*quint*), to cover the end of it with tanned canvas or metal.—To cap off, in glass making, to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end.—To cap texts or proverbs, to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest. See *cap verses*, below.

I will cap that proverb with—There is flattery in friend ship
Shak. Hen. V., iii. 7

Henderson and th' other masses,
Were sent to cap texts and put cases
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. li. 1240

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action, exceed expectation or belief—*as*, that story caps the climax, his conduct in this affair caps the climax of absurdity.

In due time the old gentleman capped the climax of his favors by dying a Christian death.
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, I. 115

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The cappling of Latin verses is a common game in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted, so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes a several thousand verses arranged in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans*. To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still capping, ringing, applauding—waiting at men's doors with all affability
Horton, Anat. of Mel.

cap (kap), *n.* [Same as *cap* = E. *cap*, *q. v.*] A wooden bowl—*as*, a cap of porridge and milk. Also *cap*. [Scotch.]

cap (kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping* [*D. kappen* (= Sw. *kapa*), seize, catch, make prize of, as a privateer or pirate (> D. *kapp*, privateering); appar. < L. *capere*, take, seize, capture. See *capable*, *capture*, *capture*, etc. Hence *capers* and *cappers*, *v.*] 1. To arrest.

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Postle, III. 2.

Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be cap't for ten times so much.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Postle, III. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently, specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize, hence, to entrap or ensnare. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cap (kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping* [Unassimilated form of *chap*, *chap*, *q. v.*] 1. To chap, as the hands.—2. To wrinkle.—3. To coagulate. [Prov. Eng.]

cap. An abbreviation (a) of *capital*, (b) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum*, chapter, (c) in printing, of *capitalize*.

capa (k'ā-pā), *n.* [Sp., a cloak, cape. See *cape*, *cap*.] 1. A Spanish cape or cloak.—2. A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, especially suited for the outsiders or wrappers of the best cigars.—**capability** (k'ā-pā-bil'i-ti), *n.*, *pl. capabilities* (-tiz). [*L.* as if **capabilitas* (< *capabilis*, capable. See *capable*.)] The quality of being capable, ability to receive, or power to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing, capacity; ability, capableness.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the capability of being destroyed. W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I. 106.

We have arrived at the stage where new capabilities are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture.
Wells, Ing. Lit., I. 206.

capable (k'ā-pā-bl), *a.* [*F. capable*, capable, able, sufficient, able to hold, < *L.* *capabilis*, comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of *L. capax*, capacious), < *L. capere*, take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of E. words, as *capacious*, *captious*, *captive* = *captif*, *capture*, *accept*, *except*, *intercept*, *precept*, *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*, *conception*, *deception*, etc., *receptacle*, *receptum*, *occupy*, etc.), = Goth. *hafjan* = AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, lift, raise, orig. 'hold' see *heave*.] 1. Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for) followed by *of*.

The place chosen was the cathedral church capable of about 400 persons.
Lord Herbert

2. Capacious, extensive, comprehensive as, "a capable and wide revenge," *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.—3. Able to receive, open to influences; impressible, receptive, susceptible, admitting usually followed by *of* as, capable of pain and grief, capable of long duration, capable of being colored or altered. Sometimes used absolutely.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them capable.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

If thou be st capable of things actions, thou must know
the king is full of grief.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

To his capable ears
Silence was music from the holy spheres.
Keats, Endymion, II.

We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always capable of being explained.
W. A. Clifford, Lectures, I. 149.

4. Able to be received. [Rare.]
Lean upon a bush,
The electric and capable impressure
Thy palm some moment let it pass.
Shak., As you like it, III. 5.

5. Fitted or deserving to receive as, "capable of mercy," *Lord Herbert*.

That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit capable of.
H. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something) as, a man capable of judging.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlv.

7. Having legal power or capacity as, a bastard is not capable of inheriting an estate.

Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee capable.
Shak., Lear, II. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability, qualified, able, competent as, a capable judge, a capable instructor.

To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and capable.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 487.

= *syn.* 8. Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skillful, gifted, accomplished.

capableness (k'ā-pā-bl-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being capable, capability, capacity.

capably (k'ā-pā-bl), *adv.* In a capable manner.

capacify (k'ā-pas'i-fi), *v. t.* [*L. capax* (capax), capable, + *-fy*, *q. v.*] To qualify.

Wisdom capacifies us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 1.

capacious (k'ā-pā-shus), *a.* [*L. capax* (capax), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (< *capere*, hold, contain. See *capable*), + *-ous*. For the term, cf. *audacious*, *jallacious*.] 1. Capable of receiving or holding as, a jar capacious of 20 gallons.—2. Capable of holding much, roomy, spacious as, a capacious vessel, a capacious bay or harbor, a capacious mind or memory.

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bud of waters.
Milton, P. L., vii. 290.

The fancy which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all mankind and very probably in no eminent degree in him was urged into unusual activity under the necessities of his capacious understanding.

De Quincey, Rhetoric

3† Disposed to receive or take comprehensive views (of)

For I write not to such translators but to men capacious of the soul and genius of their authors, without which all their labour will be of no use but to disgrace themselves and injure the author that falls into their slaughter house.

Dryden, Life of Lucian

capaciously (kā-pā'shus-lī), *adv* In a capacious manner or degree

capaciousness (kā-pā'shus-nēs), *n* The state or quality of being capacious (a) Width, largeness, extensiveness (b) Comprehensive, power of taking a wide survey applied to the mind

capacitate (kā-pas-i-tat), *v* *t*, pret and pp **capacitated**, ppr **capacitating** [*capacitate* + *-ate*] Cf. the equiv. *It capacitate*, from an assumed *L* **capacitare*.] 1. To make capable, enable

By this instruction we may be capacitated to observe these errors

Dryden

Specifically—2 To furnish with legal powers, qualify as, to capacitate one for an office

capacitation (kā-pas-i-tā'shon), *n* [*capacitate* + *-ation*] The act of making capable [Rare]

capacity (kā-pas-i-ti), *n*, pl **capacities** (-tiz) [*F* *capacit* = *Pr* *capacitat* = *Sp* *capacidad* = *Pg* *capacidade* = *It* *capacità*, < *L* *capacitas* (-tas), < *capax* (*capax*), able to contain see *capacious*] 1 The power of receiving or containing, specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly, cubic contents

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose capacity for coal is strictly limited

R D Hitchcock, Address 48th Annu. Un. Int. Sci.

2. Receptivity, susceptibility to being passively affected in any way, power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon

Faculty is properly limited to active power and, therefore, is abnormally applied to the more passive affections of mind. Capacity on the other hand, is more properly limited to those. Its primary significance which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Its limit, as far as I know, was the first who limited its psychological application to the passivity of mind. The active [power] may be called faculty, and perhaps the passive might be called capacity, or receptivity.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii

Capacity signifies a greater passivity or receptivity than [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill or to make striking advances through education and habit.

A. Porter, Human Intellect, § 36

3 Active power, ability as, mental capacity, the capacity of a substance to resist pressure

Hate and fear and remorse and crime have in them the capacity of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening

J. Caird

Man's capacities have never been measured

Thorau, Walden, p. 12

Powhatan gave him Namontack his trusty servant, and one of a shrewd subtil capacity

Quoted in Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I 107

4 Ability in a moral or legal sense, legal qualification, legal power or right as, a man or a corporation may have a capacity to give or receive and hold estate, A was present at the meeting in his capacity of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director)

Over that that the same Master and Wardens, and their successors, should be perpetual and have capacity

English Guilds (E. F. T. S.), p. 310

He had been restored to his capacity of governing by renouncing the cruelties of Popery

Brougham

Hence—5 Character, profession; occupation, function

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament they are the same in both capacities

Swift

6† A license, authorization

They gave the monks leave to depart, and most of them, they said, desired capacities or licenses to depart to be granted to them, though some desired to be assigned to other places of religion

A. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v

Breathing capacity Same as *differential capacity*—**Capacity for heat**, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of any object one degree, being the product of its mass into its specific heat. Also sometimes used as a synonym of *specific heat* when it is generally called the *specific capacity for heat*—**Capacity of a conductor**, in elect., the quantity of electricity required to raise its potential from zero to unity. The capacity of a sphere is proportional to its radius, and in the C. G. S. system is numerically equal to its radius expressed in centimeters. The capacity is increased by proximity to a charge of an opposite kind, as is shown by a condenser

like the Leyden jar. The unit of capacity is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*—**Differential capacity**, extreme differential capacity, or vital capacity, the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches—**Specific inductive capacity**, in elect., the ratio of capacity of an accumulator formed of the dielectric substance whose specific capacity is spoken of to the capacity of an accumulator of the same form and size filled with air—**Standard measure of capacity** See *measure*—**Thermal capacity** of a body, in thermodynamics, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale. Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI 576—**Vital capacity** Same as *differential capacity*—**Syn.** 1 Dimension—3 *Aptitude, Faculty* (see *aptitude*), turn, forte, aptness—*Ability, Capacity* (see *ability*) 5 Office, sphere, post, function

capade (ka-pād'), *n*. [Origin uncertain] In hat-making, a bat

E. H. Knight

cap-a-pie (kap-ā-pē'), *adv* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *capo-a-pe*, < OF *de cap a pie*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head) *cap*, head (see *cape*), *pie*, pied, < *L* *pes* (ped) = *E* foot, q. v.] From head to foot, all over. Also written *cap-à-pie*. See cuts under *armor*

Aimed at all points, exactly, *cap a pe*

Shak., Hamlet, I 2

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*

B. Barley, Virginia, ill ¶ 42

Far from being disheartened however he was seen, armed *cap a pe*, on horseback from dawn to evening

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, I 4

caparison (ka-par'i-sou), *n* [*<* OF *caparason*, *caparason*, *caparason*, < *Sp* *caparazon* = *Pg* *caparazão*, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug of *capa*, a cloak, cover, < *ML* *capa*, *cappa*, a cape see *cap* and *cape*] 1 A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state

What cares he now for curb or pickering spur?

For rich caparisons of trappings gay?

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I 286

Hence—2 Clothing, especially sumptuous clothing, equipment, outfit

My heart groans

Beneath the gay caparison

Smollett, The Roderick, III 4

caparison (ka-par'i-sou), *v* *t* [*<* *caparison*, *n*]

1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse—2

To dress sumptuously, adorn with rich dress

caparisoned (ka-par'i-sou), *p* *a* [*Pp* of *caparison*]



War horse Caparisoned. From seal of Philip of Burgundy

parison, *v* 1 Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse, decked, adorned

The steeds, caparisoned with purple, stand

With golden trappings, glorious to behold

Dryden

2 In her, harnessed used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field—**Caparisoned** ancient, in her, covered with harding and house—**Caparisoned** modern, in her, having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger

capcase (kap'kās), *n* A case for containing caps, collars, or other articles of apparel, a small traveling-case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, money, etc.

A capcase for your linen and your plate

Fletcher (and another), Noli, Gentleman, v 1

Shut up in a silver capcase

Burton, Anat. of Mol., p. 602

cape (kāp), *n* [*<* ME *cape*, < OF *cape*, *F* *cape*, also assimilated *chape*, = *Fr* *Sp* *Pg* *capa* = *It* *cappa*, a cloak, cape, < *ML* *cāpa*, *cappa*, a cape, whence also by different channels *E* *cap* and *cape*], which are thus doublets of *cape*—see *cap*, *cape*] 1 A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat.—2. A short cir-

lar garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather.—3. The coping of a wall [North Eng.]—4 *pl* Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North Eng.]

cape (kāp), *n* [*<* *F* *cap*, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < *It* *capo* = *Sp* *Pg* *cabo*, a cape, headland, end, extremity, *It* also lit. a head, < *L* *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*, etc.] 1. A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line—2. [cap] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope—**Cape ash**. See *ash*—**Cape chestnut**, *Jasmin*, etc. See the noun

cape (kāp), *n*, pret and pp **caped**, ppr. **caping** [*<* *cape*, *n*, after the orig. *F* *cap*, in sense of 'head of a ship', cf. *F* *mettre le cap au nord* (aud, etc.), bear north (south, etc.).] *Naut*, to keep a course; head or point. as, how does she *cape*?

cape (kāp), *n* [*ML*, 2d pers sing pres impv. of *L* *capere*, take. see *capable*] In England, a judicial writ, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ for possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the shorter writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

cape (kāp), *v* [*ME* *capen* = *MLG* *LG* *kapen* = *OHG* *chapfen*, MHG *kappen*, gaze, stare, gaze in form a diff word from *gap*, in which in *E* it is now absorbed see *gap*] To gaze, gape.

This Nicholas sat aye as stille as stoon,
And evero caped [var *gaped*] upward into the elr
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I 287

cape-a-pe, *adv* See *cap-a-pe*

cape-cloak (kāp'klōk), *n* A cloak with a cape

caped (kāp), *a* [*<* *cape* + *-ed*] Furnished with a cape or tippet

He [Lord Kilmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his laud hat

N and Q, 6th ser., X 422

capel, **capel**, *n* [*ME*, also *capul*, etc., = *Icel* *kapall*, < Gael *capull* = *Ir* *capull*, *capal*, < *L* *caballus*, a horse see *cabal* and *cheval*.] A horse

And gaf hym *capetes* to hys cart

Perce Plowman (C), xxii 333

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *caples* thre

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I 256

capel, **capel** (kā'pl), *n* [Origin unknown] In mining, a wall of a lode so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silification and hardening of the rock. The capels are sometimes themselves so impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working, in such cases they are usually recognized as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheel (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cab*, it is there described as consisting of chalcodonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely heard outside of Cornwall. In the United States *caping* takes its place to some extent

capel (kā'pl), *n* [*Cf* *cap*, *n*, 2, and *caping*] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail [Prov Eng]

capelan (kap'e-lan), *n* 1. A fish of the family *Gadidae*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor—2. Same as *caplin*

capelin (kap'e-lin), *n* Same as *caplin*

capeline, **capelline** (kap'e-lin), *n* [*<* *F* *capelline* = *Sp* *Pg* *capellina* = *It* *cappellina*, < *ME*

capellina, *capellina*, *capellina*, dim of *capella*, itself a dim of *capa*, *cappa*, a cap, hood—see *cap*, *cape*] A small

skull-cap of iron worn by light-

armed men, such as archers,

in the middle ages. Also

written *capelline*, *chapeline*

Capella (ka-pel'ā), *n* [*L*, a

star so called, lit. a she-goat,

dim. of *capra*, a she-goat see

caper.] A star, the fifth in

the heavens in order of bright-

ness. It is situated on the left

shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a

line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming

Charles's Wain, and it is easily recognized by the prox-

imity of "the kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude

forming an isosceles triangle. The color of Capella is

nearly the same as that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.

capellane (kap'e-lān), *n* [*<* *ML* *capellanus*

see *chaplain*] A chaplain, a curate of a chap-

el

Fuller.



Capeline, 13th century, placed upon the capel but not attached to it. (From *Viellot le Duc* s. v. *Dict. du Mobilier français*)

capibara (kap-i-bū'ri), *n* [Sp Pg, from the native name] The cabiai, carpincho, or gigantic water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochaeris capibara*, the largest living quadruped belonging to the hystricomorpha series of the supradental rodents, the type and only known representative of the family *Hydrochaeridae*. It is related to the *Caviidae*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3

or 4 feet long, has a massive body, a heavy flat head, broad obtuse muzzle, small eyes and ears, short stout legs with hoof-like claws, a mere stump of a tail, coarse pelage, and brownish coloration, and weighs about 100 pounds. It abounds in tropical rivers, and is especially common in



Capibara or Water cow (*Hydrochares capibara*)

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata. Living generally in small companies in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on alarm taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in disposition, and is easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also called *water hog* and *water pig*. Also written *capibara*, *capibar*, *capibara*.

In shaded nooks beneath the boughs, the *capibaras*, rabbits as large as sheep, went paddling sloppily round and round. Kennedy, *Westward Ho*, p. 396

capidri (kap'i-dri), *n* [*<* Turk *gappi*, lit a porter, doorknocker, *<* *gapi*, door, gate] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidri* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quietly submits to his fate.

T. H. Horn, *Introduct. to Study of Holy Script*, III, 140

capillaceous (kap-i-lā'shūs), *a* [*<* *L. capillaceus*, hair-like, of hair, *<* *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance, capillary.

capillaire (kap-i-lār'), *n* [*F.* the maidenhair fern (= *E. capillaire*), *n*, 3], and as a noun made from it, *<* *L. capillaris* (sc. *herba*, herb), maidenhair, see *capillary*] 1 The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*. — 2 A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern, also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament (ka-pil'a-ment), *n* [*<* *L. capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, *<* *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] A filament or fine fiber, specifically, in *bot*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen, a small fine thread like a hair.

The solid capillaments of the nerves.

Rp Berkeley, *Stiris*, § 224

capillarimeter (kap-i-lā-rim'e-ter), *n* [*<* *L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure] A device for testing oils by the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

capillarity (kap-i-lā-rī-nes or ka-pil'a-rī-nes), *n* The state of being capillary, capillarity. [Rare]

capillarity (kap-i-lā-rī-ti), *n* [*<* *L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*] The state or condition of being capillary, capillary attraction.

I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids and I had been taught by means of it to work out problems in capillarity.

H. A. Clifford, *Lectures*, I, 147

capillary (kap-i-lā-rī or ka-pil'a-rī), *a* and *n* [*<* *L. capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (*L. herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), *<* *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for **capillus*?), *<* *caput* (*capit*), head, see *caput*] I. *a* 1 Pertaining to or resembling hair as, a capillary lotion, capillary fibers or threads. — 2 Specifically, in *bot*, resembling hair in the manner of growth applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

Capillary or capillaceous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground as hairs on the ground, and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. Quincy

3 Resembling a single hair, specifically, in *anat.*, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it. — 4 Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries as, capillary circulation.

The quickness with which a withered slip revives on being placed in water, shows us the part which capillary action plays.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 12

5 Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chunks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops,

their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances. — 6

In *surg.*, linear, descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones. — **Capillary antennae**, in *entom.*, antennae in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer, this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type. — **Capillary attraction, capillary repulsion**, the excess or deficiency of the attraction of one of two fluids (the other being generally air) for the wall of a vessel with which they have a common line of contact. The common surface of the wall and of the more attracted fluid makes the acute angle with the common surface of the fluids. Capillary attraction is proximately accounted for by surface tension, but the latter has to be explained by the attractions between the molecules of the fluids. See *capillary tubes*, below. — **Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope. — **Capillary bronchitis**. See *bronchitis*. — **Capillary electrometer**. See *electro-capillary*. — **Capillary filter**, a simple water filter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, without its impurities. — **Capillary pyrites**, in *mineral.* See *millrite*. — **Capillary repulsion**. See *capillary attraction*, above. — **Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, etc. of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore, that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid (see *surface tension*) that exerts a pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as glass or metal by water, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex, consequently those liquids which do not adhere to or wet the surface of the tube immersed in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. The oil rise in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle. — **Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.

II. *n*, pl *capillaries* (-rīz) 1 A tube with a small bore. Specifically — 2 In *anat.* (a) One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial coat, and the fluid ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood corpuscle. (b) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (c) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts. — 3† In *bot*, a fern especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. Sir T. Brown. See I, 2.

capillat (kap-i-lā'shōn), *n* [*<* *L. capillatus* (n-), prop. being hairy, *<* *capillatus*, hairy, *<* *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] 1 A blood-vessel like a hair, a capillary. Sir T. Brown. — 2 Hairiness, a making a thing hairy. Bailey, 127.

capillature (ka-pil'a-tūr), *n* [*<* *L. capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, *<* *capillatus*, hairy, see *capillat*] A bush of hair, frizzling of the hair. [Rare]

capilli (ka-pil'i), *n* pl [*L.* (NL), pl of *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

capillifolious (ka-pil-i-fō'i-lūs), *a* [*<* *L. capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf, see *folio*] Having hair-like leaves.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fōrm), *a* [*<* *L. capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs as, a capilliform fiber.

capillitium (kap-i-līsh'i-um), *n* [*L.* the hair collectively, *<* *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] In *bot* (a) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case of many of the lower fungi, especially the *Myxomycetes*. (b) The thready or hair-like filaments developed within the spore-capsules or sporangia of certain *Mycetozoa*.

capillose (kap-i-lōs), *a* [*<* *L. capillosus*, *<* *capillus*, hair, see *capillary*] Hairy, abounding with hair.

capirote (kap-i-rōt), *n* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

capistra, *n*. Plural of *capistrum*.

capistrare (ka-pis'trāt), *a* [*<* *L. capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, *<* *capistrum*, a halter, see *capistrum*] In *ornith.*, cowed or hooded, masked, having the

front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n*; pl. *capistra* (-trā). [*L.*, a halter, a muzzle, a band, *<* *capere*, hold, see *capable*] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments. — 2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head. — 3. In *ornith.*: (a) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. Sundevall. (b) A mask of color enveloping more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

capita, *n*. Latin plural of *caput*. **capitaine** (kap'i-tān), *n* [*F.* *capitaine*, a captain] A labroid fish, *Lachnochromis maximus* or *fulcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See *cut* under *hogfish*. **capital**¹ (kap'i-tal), *a* and *n* [*<* ME *capital*, *<* OF. and F. *capital* (AS *capitol*, in comp. *capitol-mus*, first mass) = Pr Sp Pg *capital* = It *capitale*, *<* *L. capitulus*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, predominant, *<* *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*] I. *a* 1. Relating to the head, situated on the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise Expect with mortal pain. Milton, P. L., xii, 483

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below. — 3 Affecting the head or life, incurring or involving the forfeiture of life, punishable with death as, treason and murder are capital offenses or crimes, hence, fatal, most serious as, a capital mistake.

By the laws of all kingdoms it is a capital crime to devise or purpose the death of the king. Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The law which made forgery capital in England was passed without the smallest reference to the state of society in India. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

4 First in importance; chief, principal.

This had been Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread All generations. Milton, P. L., xi, 343

Whatever is capital and essential in Christianity. Taylor

The capital peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution is that the actions it produces are the highest and most heroic which men can do. R. Chénier, *Addresses*, p. 173

A ministry which has been once defeated on a capital question rarely recovers its moral force. Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, I

5 Very good, excellent, first-class as, a capital singer or player, a capital dinner, a capital fellow.

When the trading was over, nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable. T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, I, 11

In a dirty little inn, ill kept by friendly, simple people, I had a capital breakfast. C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 52

Capital cross. See *cross*. — **Capital letters** (capital A, B, C, etc.), in *writing* and *printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscules of ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters so called because used in headings, and at the beginning of head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc. — **Capital manse**. See *manse*. — **Capital offense, crime, or felony**, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, being 100), but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states. — **Capital stock**. See *capital*², *n*, and *stock* = *Syn.* 4. Leading, prominent, important, essential. — 5 Prime, splendid, perfect.

II. *n* 1 The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county. — 2 A capital letter (which see, under I.) Abbreviated *cap*. — **Rustic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals in that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular. — **Square capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are carefully made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The rustic and square capitals were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial characters as early as the sixth century. **capital**² (kap'i-tal), *n* [= D *kapitaal* = G. Dan. *kapital* = Sw *kapital*, *<* F. *capital* = Sp. Pg. *capital* = It *capitale*, *<* ML. *capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also ult. the earlier E forms *chattel* and *cattle*, q. v.), prop. neut. of *L. capitatus*, principal, chief, see *capital*¹.] 1. In *pol. econ.*, that part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of in-

dividual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor

What *capital* does for production is to afford the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the laborers during the process. What *ver* things are destined for this use — destined to supply productive labor with these various prerequisites — are *capital*.

J S Mill, Pol Econ, I iv § 1
Capital is that part of wealth, excluding unimproved land and natural agents which is devoted to the production of wealth. *F A Walker, Pol Econ, § 74*

2 Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade, the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums, or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*.

3 Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral, means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The lords have no constituents to talk to and no speeches to make merely as political capital. *Quart Rev*

Active capital. See *active*. **Circulating capital,** that part of capital which is consumed in, or assumed as a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the wages of laborers or the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.

Capital which fulfills the whole of its office in the production in which it is engaged, by a single use, is called *Circulating Capital*. *J S Mill, Pol Econ, I vi § 1*

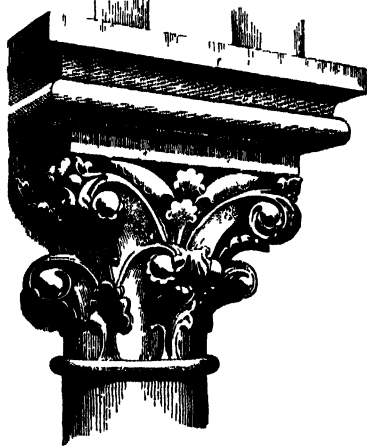
Fixed capital, capital which is of a permanent character and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery by which articles are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the return to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.

J S Mill, Pol Econ, I vi § 1

To make capital of, to seize, and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

capital¹ (kap'ī-tal), *n* [*ME capitale*, prop. **capitel*, < *OF chapitel*, *F chapiteau* = *Pr Sp Pg capitel* = *It capitello* = *G kapital*, *kaptal* = *D Kapitel* = *Dan kapital* = *Sw kapital*, < *L capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar, also lit a little head (see *capitellum* and *cadet*), dim of *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *capital²*, *caput*] 1 The head or uppermost member of anything, specifically in *arch* the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft.



Medieval Capital — Abbey of Vézelay, 12th century (From Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture*)

and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals, but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified.

2 In *fort*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. — 3. The head of a still, a chimney, etc. — **Angular capital,** a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle capital*. — **Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*.

capital² (kap'ī-tal), *v. t*, pret and pp *capitalized* or *capitalised*, ppr *capitalizing* or *capitalising* [*< capital¹*, *n*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare]

The white column *capitalized* with gliding. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette*, xx.

capital⁴ (kap'ī-tal), *n* [*< ME capitel*, *capitel* (partly < *AS capitol*), also assimilated *chapitel*, *chapille*, *chapitre*, < *OF capite*, *chapite*, *chapille*, *chapitre*, *F chapitre* = *Sp capitulo* = *Pg capitulo* = *It capitolo* = *D kapitel* = *G kapital* = *Dan kapital* = *Sw kapital*, < *L capitulum*, a chapter, lit a little head, dim of *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*, and cf *chapter*, *chapiter*, doublets of *capital⁴*.] A chapter or section of a book.

capitalisation, capitalise See *capitalization, capitalize*.

capitalism (kap'ī-tal-izm), *n* [*< capital²* + *-ism*] 1. The state of having capital or property, possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Klorac. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, xlv.

2 The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital, it is there [in England] that *capitalism* has developed most largely, and has thus prepared the causes of its own destruction.

Orpen, tr of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 200.

The working men find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to what they call *capitalism*. *N A Rev*, XVIII 612.

capitalist (kap'ī-tal-ist), *n* [*< capital²* + *-ist*, = *F capitaliste*] One who has capital, especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the capitalist, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke, A Regicide's Memoir*.

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own capitalists — sharing in all the profits and all the advantages which capital confers. *Jevons, Rational Economics*, p. 119.

capitalistic (kap'ī-tal-ist'ik), *a* [*< capitalist* + *-ic*] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists, representing or carried on by capital or capitalists, founded on or believing in capitalism, as, *capitalistic* production, *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workmen that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *G S Hall, German Culture*, p. 68.

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing free wage labour, that is, while the capitalist owns and controls the means of production the free labourer has lost all ownership in land and capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage.

Encyc Brit, XVII 212.

capitalization¹ (kap'ī-tal-iz-ā'shon), *n* [*< capital¹* + *-ation*] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalization² (kap'ī-tal-iz-ā'shon), *n* [*< capital²* + *-ation*, = *F capitalisation*] The act of capitalizing. (a) The application of wealth as capital, especially in large amounts, to the purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Mononics, then, is not solely the science of Exchange or Value. It is also the science of Capitalization. *Jevons, Pol Econ*, p. 241.

(b) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (c) Conversion into capital, as, the creditors consented to the capitalization of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalize¹ (kap'ī-tal-iz), *v. t*, pret and pp *capitalized*, ppr *capitalizing* [*< capital¹* + *-ize*] To begin with a capital letter, as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence. Also spelled *capitalise*, and abbreviated to (*cap*).

capitalize² (kap'ī-tal-iz), *v. t*, pret and pp *capitalized*, ppr *capitalizing* [*< capital²* + *-ize*, = *F capitaliser*] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (a) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (b) To compute or realize the present value of money applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum, as, to *capitalize* a pension, to *capitalize* rents.

As to the project of capitalizing incomes that is an other affair. *London Times*, Jan 22, 1856.

(c) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*.

capitally (kap'ī-tal-i), *adv* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished *capitally*. *By Patrick, Paraphrases and Com Gen xliii 15*

2 In a capital manner, in a preëminent degree; excellently, finely, as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr Somebodypoff's son, who talks English *capitally*. *J Baker, Turkey*, p. 221.

capitalness (kap'ī-tal-ness), *n* The state or quality of being capital, preëminence. [Rare.]

capitan-pacha, *n* See *capitan-pasha*.

capitata, *n*. Plural of *capitatum*.

capitate (kap'ī-tāt), *a* [*< L capitatus*, having a head, < *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*] 1 In bot, head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers, having a rounded head, as, a *capitate stigma*. — 2 In ornith, having an enlarged extremity, as, the capitate feather of a peacock's tail. — 3 In entom, suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass, applied to the antennae of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Cuculionidae*.

capitation (kap'ī-tā'shon), *n* [= *F capitation*, poll-tax, < *LL capitatio* (*n*), the poll-tax, < *L caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*] 1 Numeration by the head, a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitation* and accounts of a nation. *J Taylor, Works* (ed 1836), I 127.

2 A tax or imposition upon each head or person, a poll-tax. *Sir T Browne*. Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration in force before directed to be taken. *Const of U S*.

Capitation grant, a grant of so much per head, specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of efficiency.

capitatum (kap'ī-tā'tum), *n*, pl *capitata* (-tā) [*NL*, neut of *L capitatus*, headed; see *capitate*] The large capitate bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*, the os magnum. See *cut under hand*.

Capitella (kap'ī-tel'ā), *n* [*NL*, fem dim of *L caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*] 1 The typical genus of the family *Capitellidae*, synonymous with *Lambricoma*. — 2 [*LC*] Plural of *capitellum*.

capitellar (kap'ī-tel'ār), *a* [*< L capitellum*, a small head, the capital of a column, dim of *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *capitellum*] Of or pertaining to a capitellum.

capitellate (kap'ī-tel'āt), *a* [*< NL capitellatus*, < *L capitellum*, a little head, see *capitellum*] 1 In bot, growing in small heads. — 2. Having a capitellum or capitulum.

Capitellidae (kap'ī-tel'ī-dā), *n* pl [*NL*, < (*capitella* + *-idae*)] A family of marine polychaetous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

capitelliform (kap'ī-tel'ī-fōrm), *a* [*< L capitellum* (see *capitellum*) + *forma*, form] Same as *capitelliform*.

capitellum (kap'ī-tel'ūm), *n*, pl *capitella* (-ā) [*L*, a small head, dim of *caput* (*capit-*), head, see *caput*, *capital²*, and *cadet*] 1 In anat.

(a) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (b) The head of a rib (*capitellum costae*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*. — 2 In zool, the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp, that part of the hydranth which bears

tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitellum* or hydranth. *Gegenbaur, Comp Anat* (trans), p. 92.

Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata (kap'ī-ti-brang'ki-ā, -brang'ki-ā'ta), *n* pl [*NL*, see *capitibranchia*] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

capitibranchiate (kap'ī-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a* [*< NL capitibranchiatus*, also *capitobranchiatus*, < *L caput* (*capit-*), head, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubicolous *capito branchiate* forms. *Claus, Zoology* (trans), p. 377.

In some *capito branchiate* (hydroids) cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill plates. *Encyc Brit*, XVI 676.



Lower end of left human humerus (front view)

a, internal epicondyle, b, external epicondyle, c, trochlea, d, capitellum.

Capito (kap'i-tō), *n* [*L.*, a fish with a large head, prop adj., large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head see *caput*] A genus of barbets, typical of the subfamily *Capitoninae* as restricted by (i) R. Gray in 1841 to the American scansorial barbets or thickheads. The word was originally used in this connection by Vieillot in 1816. It was transferred



Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*)

In 1820 by Linné to the puff birds or American fish rostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidae* and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers a loose synonym of various genera of old as well as new world barbets, included in families known as *Meqalemda*, *Capitonidae*, etc. Its proper and now current sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*, *Bucconidae*, *Capitonidae*.

Capitol (kap'i-tol), *n* [(*ME* **capitol*, *capitolle*) = *F* *capitol* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *capitolio*, < *L* *capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), the head see *caput*] 1 In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence, the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol or museum of the Capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a Capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East, and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman Capitol of Toulouse which has been more than once renewed has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

The cake bakers, being returned to Lerne, went presently, before they did either eat or drink to the Capitol, and there before their king called Microcholo, made their complaint showing their painters broken, their coats torn, etc.

Rabelais (tr by V. L. Elphinstone), *Gargantua*, xxi

2 In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington, also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'li-an), *a* Same as *Capitoline*.

Capitoline (kap'i-to-lin), *a* [*L* *Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat, specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood, as, the *Capitoline Museum* - *Capitoline games*, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. They were reinstituted, after having fallen into disuse by Domitian, and were thereafter celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidae (kap-i-ton'i-dē), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Capito* (*n*) + *-idae*] A family of non-passerine zygodactyl birds, the scansorial barbets, inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Leading genera are *Poconorhynchus*, *Meqalemda*, *Cato*, *Phanphus*, etc., of the old world, and *Capito* of the new. The family name is almost inextricably confused with *Bucconidae*. See *barbet* and *Meqalemda*, and cuts under *Capito* and *Poconorhynchus*.

Capitoninae (kap'i-tō-ni'nē), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Capito* (*n*) + *-inae*] A subfamily of *Meqalemda*, typified by the genus *Capito*, the thick-heads, or American scansorial barbets, confined to Central and South America, and represented by about 12 species of the genera *Capito* and *Tetragonops*. See cut under *Capito*.

capitonine (kap'i-tō-nin), *a*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Capitonidae* proper or *Capitoninae*.

capitopedal (kap'i-tō-ped'al), *a*. [*L* *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al*] Pertaining to the head and foot.

Right and left of the neck (in *Patella*) are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as orifices possibly connected with the evacuation of the generative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot. *Enyck Brit*, XVI 646

capitula, *n* Plural of *capitulum*.

capitulant (ka-pit'ū-lant), *n* [*ML* *capitulān(t)-s*, ppr of *capitulare* see *capitulate*] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, *Hist Europe*.

capitulante (Sp pron ka-pō-to-lan'te), *n* [*Sp*, prop pp of *capitular*, < *ML* *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters see *capitulate*] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

capitular (ka-pit'ū-lār), *a* and *n* [= *F* *capitulare* = *It* *capitolare*, *a* and *n*, < *ML* *capitularius*, pertaining to a chapter (cf *L* *capitulare*, neut, a poll-tax), < *L* *capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit a little head see *capitulum*, chapter, and *capitula*] 1. *a* 1. Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary*.

The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the capitular clergy. *R. A. Freeman*, *Hist Norm Conq*, II 401

2 In bot, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate* - 3 In zool and anat, pertaining to a capitulum - *Capitular mass* See *massel* - *Capitular process*, in anat, a small process or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates, the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

II, *n* 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons - 2 *pl* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because divided into chapters or sections.

That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial capitulars to interfere, unnecessarily, with the Frisian laws. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I 22.



Capitol of the United States, Washington D C

3 A member of a chapter.

Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or capitulars. *Aylmer*, *Paragon*.

In the preceding sense also *capitulary*.

4 [*Sp*, < *ML* see above] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a regidor elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

capitularly (ka-pit'ū-lār-lī), *adv* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met. *Swift*, *To Mr St John*.

capitulary (ka-pit'ū-lār-ri), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Same as *capitular*, 1.

The capitulars acts of York Cathedral. *T. Warton*, *Hist Long Poetry*, III 35.

II, *n*; *pl* *capitulares* (-rīz) Same as *capitular*, 1, 2, and 3.

More than one law was made forbidding all Sunday labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charles Magnus in his *Capitulares*. *Lecky*, *Europ Morals*, II 259.

capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v* 1, pret and pp *capitulated*, ppr *capitulating* [*ML* *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp of surrender), < *L* *capitulum*, a chapter see *capitulum*, chapter, and *chapter*] 1 To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles, hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange

terms of agreement, treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

Do not bid me

Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak*, *Cor*, v 3.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us. *Shak*, *1 Hen IV*, III 2.

He who took so hainously to be offered nineteen Propositions from the Parliament, capitulates hear with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, *ikonoklastes*, xxv 2 To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. Used especially regarding an army or a garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to capitulate. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II 528.

I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions. *Emerson*, *Self reliance*.

capitulate, capitulated (ka-pit'ū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a* [*ML* *capitulatus*, < *L* *capitulum* see *capitulum*] 1 Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically - 2 In bot, head-like applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia*. *Jandwy*.

capitulation (ka-pit'ū-lā'shon), *n* [= *D* *kapitulatio* = *F* *capitulatio* (> *G* *capitulatio* = *Dan* *kapitulatio*) = *Sp* *capitulación* = *Pg* *capitulacão* = *It* *capitolazione*, < *ML* **capitulatio* (*n*-) (cf *capitulatio* (*n*-), an index of chapters), < *capitulare*, capitulate see *capitulate*] 1 An article or articles of agreement, formal agreement. [Rare.]

With special capitulation that neither the Scots nor the French shall reoffend. *By Burnet*, *Records*, No 60, I 2. Specifically - 2 The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be deemed prisoners of war. That those who surrender on capitulation (or convention) are prisoners of war also. *T Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I 164.

3 (a) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (b) *pl* (1) The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of extraterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

These privileges are in general called *Capitulations* not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they were a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles - "Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "Capitulatum and Contract of Marriage between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy." *J. Schuyler*, *Amer Diplomacy*, pp 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lār-ri), *a* [*ML* as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare* see *capitulate*] One who capitulates.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lār-ri), *a* [*ML* as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare* see *capitulate*] 1 Briefly stated, drawn up in heads or chapters - 2 Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

capitule (kap'i-tūl), *n* [*L* *capitulum*, a chapter see *capitulum* and *chapter*] 1 A chapter.

The contents of this capitule [are] by you much to be pondered. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I 229.

2 In bot, same as *capitulum*, 3.

capituliform (ka-pit'ū-lī-fōrm), *a* [*L* *capitulum*, a little head, + *forma*, shape] Resembling a small head or capitulum. Also *capituliform*.

capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n*, *pl* *capitula* (-lā). [*L*, a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim of *caput* (*capit-*), head see *caput*, and of *capitellum*, *capitular*, see also *capitula*, chapter, chapter] 1 In anat, the head of a bone, especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tuberculum. Also called *capitellum*. See cut under *endoskeleton* - 2 In *Cyrrpedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, in-

closing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the peduncular part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is inclosed in the capitulum.

3. In bot., a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositae*, also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi, in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule*. — 4. In entom. (a) The enlarged terminal portion of the halter or pincer of a dipterous insect. (b) The enlarged terminal portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two sucltorial flaps called *labella*. (c) The knob at the end of a capitulate antenna. — 5. One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain mycetozoa.

capivara, *n*. Same as *capihara*.

capivi (ka-pé'vi), *n*. Same as *capaiba*.

caple¹, **caple²**. See *capel¹*, *capel²*.

caplin¹ (kap'lin), *n*. [*capl¹* + dim. -lin] The cap or band of leather on a snail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling*.

caplin² (kap'lin), *n*. [Also *capelm*, *caplan*, *capelan*, and, by corruption, *kibling*, *kibbling*, < *F* *caplan*, *capelan*, origin unknown] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidae* under the name *Salmo arcticus*, now known as *Mallotus villosus*, and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidae*. It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the



Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*)

eulachon or candle fish from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in minor use along in all the northern seas, and is an important food fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.

capling (kap'ling), *n*. Same as *caplin¹*.

cap-merchant, *n*. See *cape-merchant*.

cap-money (kap'mun'í), *n*. In fox-hunting, the money formerly collected for the huntsman on the death of the fox.

capnomancy (kap'nō-man-sí), *n*. [= *F* *capnomantie* (Cotgrave) = *Sp* *Pg* *capnomancia*, < *Gr* *καπνός*, smoke (akin to Lith *kvapnas*, vapor, = *L* *vapor*, etc. see *vapor*), + *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor, **kapnomor** (kap'nō-mōr), *n*. [*Gr* *καπνός*, smoke, + *μορφα*, a part (or stem **pop-*), < *μερπεσθαι*, divide, apportion, allot] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid (C₂₀H₃₂O₂) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

capo (ká'pō), *n*. [E. dial. var of *capel¹*] A working-horse. *Grise* [Prov Eng (Cheshire)].

capoc (kap'ok), *n*. [Punjabi *kapāh*, Hind *kapās*, cotton] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, etc.

capocchia (ka-pok'kī), *n*. [It, fem of *capocchio*, dull, heavy, silly, lit. big-headed, aug of *capo*, the head see *cape²*] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool used coaxingly in the following passage.

Alas, poor wretch! a pour *capocchia*.
Shak. T. and C. iv. 2

capocht, *n* and *v*. t. See *capouch*.

capon (ká'pon), *n*. [*ME* *capon*, *capun* (also assimilated *chapoun*, after *F* *chapon*), < *AS* *capūn* = *MD* *kappoen*, *D* *kapoen*, *kapun* = *LG* *Sw* *Dan* *kapun* = *MHG* *kāpūn*, *G* *kapaun* = *F* *chapon* = *Pr* *Sp* *capon* = *Pg* *capdo* = *It* *cappone*, < *L* *capo(n-)* (also *capus*, > *OHG* *chappo*, *MHG* *kappe*) (*ML* also *caponus*), < *Gr* *κάπρον*, a capon, prob. < *√* **kapr*, repr by *καπρεν*, cut] 1. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

Oh, a capon,
A bird of grace, an't he thy will? I honour it
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2. [So called, it is said, because letters were often conveyed inside of fowls. Cf *F* *poulet*, a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A letter.

O, thy letter, thy letter, he's a good friend of mine
Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve,
Break up this capon. Shak. L. L. L. iv. 1

Norfolk capon, a red herring [Local, Eng.]

capon (ká'pon), *v*. t. [= *G* *kapaunen* = *F* *chaponner* = *Pr* *caponar* = *It* *caponare*, from the noun.] To make a capon of, caponize.

caponeti (ká'pon-et), *n*. [*capon* + dim. -et²] A young capon.

caponiere, **caponniere** (kap-ō-nēr'), *n*. [*F* *caponniere* = *It* *caponiera*, a covered lodgment, < *Sp* *caponera* (= *Pg* *capoira*), a covered lodgment, a cage or coop in which to fatten fowls, < *Sp* *capon* = *Pg* *capão*, a capon see *capon*] In fort. (a) A covered lodgment sunk 4 or 5 feet into a ditch for its defense, encompassed with a parapet about 2 feet high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. (b) A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *semi-caponiere*. (c) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates used for flanking ditches. *Mahan*. — Double caponiere, in fort., a ditch defense arranged for flanking purposes. The double caponiere is generally placed in the middle of the ditch, so as to fire in both directions.

caponize (ká'pon-iz), *v*. t, pret and pp *caponized*, ppr *caponizing* [*capon* + -ize] To make a capon of. Also spelled *caponise*.

caponniere, *n*. See *caponiere*.

capon's-feather (ká'ponz-feth'er), *n*. Same as *capon's-tail*.

capon's-tail (ká'ponz-tāl), *n*. 1. A species of valerian so called from its spreading white flowers. — 2. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. — **Capon's-tail grass**, a species of fescue, *Festuca Vulpin*.

caporicianite (ka-pōr'ishian-īt), *n*. [*Caporiciano* (see def.) + -ite²] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporiciano, Tuscany.

capot (ka-pot'), *n*. [*F*, of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote* see *capote*] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts 40.

capot (ka-pot'), *v*. t, pret and pp *capotted*, ppr *capotting* [*capot*, *n*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

That last game I had with my sweet cousin I capotted
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

capo tasto (It pron ká'pō tās'tō) [*It* *capo*, < *L* *caput*, head (see *cape²*), *tasto*, key, touch, < *tastare*, touch, feel see *taste*] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto*.

capote (ka-pōt'), *n*. [*F* *capote*, *f* (formerly also *capot*, *capotot*, *m*) (= *Sp* *Pg* *capote* = *It* *capotto*, > Turk *gaput*, *qapud*, dim of *capit*, a hood or cape see *cape¹*)] 1. A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically — (a) In some military uniforms, the regulation outer garment consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (b) An outer garment for women, made of camel or cloth (covering the person completely and reaching nearly to the ground). (c) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new capote, a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours down the seams, which showed her figure to advantage. R. Curzon, *Monast in the Levant*, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

capouch (ka-pōsh'), *n*. [Also *capouch*, *capuche* = *G* *kapuze* = *Dan* *kabuds*, < *F* *capuche*, also *capucer*, < *It* *cappuccio*, < *ML* *caputium*, *caputium*, *capuccium*, *capurium*, etc., a cowl or hood see *caputium*] A monk's hood or cowl, especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

capoucht (ka-pōsh'), *v*. t. [Also *capoch*, *capuche*, < *capouch*, *n*.] 1. To cover with a hood.

Between the cicaada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cullulated or capouched upon the head and back.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

cappadine (kap'a-dīn), *n*. [Cf. *capton*] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappadocian (kap-a-dō'shian), *a*. and *n*. [*C* *Cappadocia* + -an] 1. A Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n*. A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cappagh brown. See *brown*.

cap-paper (kap'pā'pēr), *n*. 1. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities. — 2. A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap¹*, *n*. 3.

capparid (kap'a-rīd), *n*. [*C* *capparid* (-rīd-), *q*. v.] In bot., a plant of the natural order *Capraridaceae*.

Capparidaceae (kap'a-rī-dā'sē-ē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Capparis* (-rīd-) + -aceae] A natural order of plants, sometimes shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Cruciferae*, from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a coiled embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess more or less acid qualities. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome*. Some species of *Gynandropsis* and *Polanisia*, genera of this order, are cultivated for ornament. See cuts under *caper²* and *Cleome*.

capparidaceous (kap'a-rī-dā'shi-us), *a*. Pertaining to the *Capparidaceae*.

capparideous (kap-a-rīd'ē-us), *a*. Same as *capparidaceous*.

Capparis (kap'a-ris), *n*. [*L*, the caper-bush, the caper see *caper²*] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa*. See *caper²*. The products of some species are used as irritants or as antispasmodics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodaia*, which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

cap-peak (kap'pēk), *n*. The peak or staff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

capelline, *n*. See *capeline*.

capper¹ (kap'ēr), *n*. [*capl¹* + -er¹] 1. One whose business is the making or selling of caps [Itare]. — 2. A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

capper² (kap'ēr), *n*. A Scotch form of *cupper*, a cupbearer. See *cap²* and *cupper*.

capper³ (kap'ēr), *v*. t. [Cf. *Dan* *kappre* = *G* *kapern*, seize, from the noun *caper³* (*Dan* *kaper*, etc.) or freq. of the verb *cap³*, seize see *cap³* and *caper³*] To seize, lay hold of violently, specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [Scotch.]

capper⁴ (kap'ēr), *n*. [*Appar* < *cap³* + -er¹, lit. 'seizer', but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *altercap* = *altercap*, a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to 'the spider and the fly'] 1. A spider. — 2. A stool-pigeon in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [Slang.]

capperclaw, *v*. t. See *caperclaw*.

capernoity, *a*. See *capernoity*.

cap-piece (kap'pēs), *n*. In carp., a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

capping-plane (kap'ing-plān), *n*. In joinery, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

cap-pot (kap'pot), *n*. In glass-making, a crucible having a lid or cap.

cap-pudding (kap'pu'd'ing), *n*. A pudding rounded at the top, which top consists of currants, raisins, or the like, and resembles a cap. *Imp. Dict.*

Capra (ká'prā), *n*. [*L*, a she-goat see *caper¹*] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Bovidae*, typical of the subfamily *Caprinae*, and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus*. There are several other species, among them the ibex, *Capra ibex*, *C. pyramica*, etc. See *goat*, and cuts under *agagrus* and *ibex*.

caprantilopine (kap-ran-tīl'ō-pin), *a*. [*L* *capra*, a she-goat, + *NL* *antilopinus* see *capr¹* and *antilopine*] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope, nemorhædine.

caprate (kap'rāt), *n*. [*C* *capr* (te) + -ate¹] A salt of capric acid.

caprealit, **caprelit**, *n*. Old forms of *capriole*.

Caprella (ka-prel'ā), *n*. [NL, dim from *L* *capra*, a she-goat see *caper¹*] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidae*. *C. linearis* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals as hydroids and polyzoa. See *mantis shrimp* and *specter shrimp*.

Caprellidae (ka-prel'ā-dē), *n* pl. [NL, < *Caprella* + -idae] A family of edriophthalmous isopodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella*, characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *mantis shrimps* from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis*, and *specter shrimps*, from their strange aspect.

The *Caprellidae* are long and slender forms with well developed antennae and antennulae. They live in salt water, walking around on submarine plants in a very deliberate manner, and progress by a doubling up of the body in about the same way that the measuring worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (*Caprella geometrica*) from this habit.

Stand Nat Hist, 11 71

caprelline (ka-prel'in), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caprellidae*.

capreoli, **capreole**, *n* [= MF *capreole*, *capreola*, *capreole*, a tendril, < L *capricolus* see *capricolus*] 1 A buck or he goat — 2 A tendril, a capricolus.

capreolary (kap-rē-ō-lā-ri), *a* [*<* NL *capreolarius*, < L *capreolus*, a tendril see *capricolus*] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

capreolate (kap-rē-ō-lāt), *a* [*<* L *capreolus*, a tendril (see *capreolus*), + *-at* 1] 1 In bot., provided with tendrils — 2 In anat., resembling tendrils applied to the spermatic vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

capreoli, *n* Plural of *capreolus*.

capreoline (ka-prē-ō-līn), *a* [*<* *Capricolus*, 3, + *-ine* 1] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus*, specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

capreolus (ka-prē-ō-lus), *n*, pl *capreoli* (-lī) [*<* L *capreolus*, ML also *capreolus*, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim of **capreus*, fem *caprea*, a wild goat see *caper* 1 and *capreol*] 1 A buck or he-goat. *E Phillips*, 1706 — 2 The tendril of a plant — 3 [*cap*] [NL] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus caprea* *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

caprett, *n* [ME (translating L *caprea* in Vulgate), = (OF) **cheiret*, m, *cheiret*, *cheiret*, a kid (as dim of *cheire*, a goat), a wild goat, f *cheiret*, f, a doe, too (see *cheiret*), = It *capretto*, m, *capretta*, f, < ML *capritus*, m, **capreta*, f, equiv to *capricolus*, *capicola*, a wild goat see *capricolus*, *caper* 1] A roebuck, a doe. As *capret* and *heir* thou shalt etc. *Wyclif*, Deut xii 15. A moost swift runner as soon of the *capretta* [vnt an preth] that dwellen in woods. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki 19 38 m 11 18.

capric (kap'rik), *a* [*<* L *caper*, a goat see *caper* 1] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprine*. **Capric acid**, *C₁₀H₁₈O₂*, a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows milk. It occurs also in goats milk in coconut oil and in several kinds of fuel oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat like smell when cold which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *butyric acid*.

capriccio (ka-prich'ō), *n* [*<* It *capriccio* see *capriccio*] 1 A caprice, a whim. Also *caprichio*. Will this *capriccio* hold in thee art sure? *Shak*, All's Well, II 3. Sometimes (In quite opposed *capriccio*) he climbs The hardest rocks and highest crags way Running thich ridges. *Chapman* *Homeric Hymns*.

2 A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *caprice*.

capriccioso (kà-prē-cho'ō), *adv* [It, < *capriccio*, *caprice* see *capriccio*, *caprice*, and *capricious*] In music, in a free, fantastic style.

caprice (ka-pris'), *n* [Early mod E also *capriche*, and *caprichio*, and *capriccio*, after It, < F *caprice*, < It *capriccio* = Sp Pg *capricho*, a caprice, whim, of disputed origin, usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from It *caprio*, a goat (as if orig 'a goat-leap') Cf *capri* 1 and *capriole*.] 1 A sudden start of the mind, a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive, a whim, freak, or particular fancy. I found the night as full of beauty as the day, when *caprice* led me from the brilliancy of St. Marks. *Hawthorne*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, II 1.

2 The habit of acting according to varying impulses, capriciousness. Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful *caprice*, a floral exuberance of that charming wilfulness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I find through all worlds. *De Quincey*.

3 Same as *capriccio*, 2 = *syn* 1 Vagary, humor, whim, frolic — 2 *Fickleness*.

caprichet, **capritchi**, *n* [See *caprice*] A caprice. Shall a man fear *caprichet*? *Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, v 1. O hold for pity, Sir, I am too great a sufferer. *Abus* d as you have been b a witch, But conjur d int a worse *capritchi*. *Butler*, *Hudibras*, III 1 310.

caprichiot, *n*. See *capriccio*, 1.

capricious (ka-prish'us), *a*. [Formerly also *capricious*, = F *capricieux* = Sp Pg *caprichoso* = It *capriccioso*, capricious, from the noun see *caprice*] Characterized by caprice, apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose, unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity as, a man of a capricious temper.

Now green, now tawny, and in autumn yet Have chang'd the woods, in strict honours bright. *Cooper*, *The Task*, I 318.

The king, under the influence of capricious passions, suddenly dissolved parliament. *Bancroft Hist U S*, I 379.

A bird taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a capricious tree producing the three kinds. *Darwin*, *Var of Animals and Plants*, p 367.

capriciousness (ka-prish'us-ness), *n* 1 The quality of being capricious, whimsicalness, unsteadiness of purpose or opinion as, "great capriciousness of taste," *Pennant*, *Brit Zool*, Class 4; "the capriciousness of a sickly heart," *Irrving*, *Sketch-Book*, p 94 — 2 Unsteadiness, habitlessness to sudden changes, irregularity as, the capriciousness of fortune.

Capricorn (kap'ri-korn), *n* [= F *Capricorne* = It *Capricorno* (= Sp Pg *Capricorno*, after ML *Capricornum*); < L *capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see *def*) (> ML *capricornum*, the winter solstice), lit 'goat-horned' (and hence in ML *capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr*), goat, + *cornu* = E horn Cf Gr *aiyókwpas*, goat-horned, the constellation 'Capricorn' 1. An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius, also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore

part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♊ — 2♊ [f] An ibex, a steinbok.

He show'd two heads and horns of the true *capricornus*, which animal, he told us, was frequently killed among the mountains. *Falconer*, *Diary* (1846), p 180.

Capricorn beetles, beetles of the family *Cerambycidae* (which see) — *Tropic of Capricorn*. See *tropic*.

capricornify (kap'ri-kōi'ni-fi), *v t* [*<* *capricorn* (with allusion to *horn*, *r*) + *-ify*] To horn, cuckold [Low].

caprid (kap'rid), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Capridae* or *Caprinae*, relating to a goat, hircine.

Capridae (kap'ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Capra* + *-idae*] The *Caprinae*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

Capridae (kap'ri-dē), *n pl* Same as *Capridae*.

capriculate (kap'ri-kāt), *v t*, pret and pp *capriculated*, ppr *capriculating* [*<* L *capricatus*, pp of *capricare* see *caprify*] To ripen by caprication; caprify.

caprication (kap'ri-kā'shon), *n* [*<* L *capricatio*(n)-, < *capricare* see *caprify*] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig, and to improve the fruit. It consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprify*) in the cultivated trees, and subjecting the fruit to the attacks of the gall insects which are thus introduced. The practice is one of great antiquity, but though still followed in many localities, is of very doubtful utility. Caprication is also effected by planting an occasional wild fig among the others. In some portions of France the same object is attained by touching a drop of oil to

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the orifice of the fruit, by which its ripening is hastened nearly a week.

caprificus (kap'ri-fi'kus), *n* [L, the wild fig-tree, lit 'goat-fig,' < *caper* (*capr*), a goat, + *ficus*, fig. see *caper* 1 and *fig*] The caprifig.

caprifig (kap'ri-fi), *n* [*<* L *caprificus*, a wild fig, the second element being accented to E *fig* see *caprificus*] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically dioecious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gnawing gall insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the edible fig. See *caprification*.

caprifoliet, **caprifolyt** (kap'ri-fōl, -fō-l), *n*. [= D *kamperfoelie* = Dan *kaprifolium* = F. *chèvre-feuille* = It *caprifoglio*, < ML *caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle see *caprifolium*.] Woodbine, honeysuckle.

There was a pleasant Arber, not by art But of the trees own inclination made, With wanton yule twine entrayld athwart, And Eglantine and *Caprifoly* emong. *Spenser*, *F Q*, III vi 44.

Caprifoliaceae (kap'ri-fō-lī-ā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Caprifolium* + *-aceae*] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the *Rubaceae*. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The characteristics of the order are opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, 4 or 5 stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the order is otherwise of little value.

caprifoliaceous (kap'ri-fō-lī-ā'shi-us), *a*. Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceae*.

caprifolium (kap'ri-fō-lī-um), *n* [ML, woodbine, honeysuckle, lit 'goat-leaf,' < L *caper* (*capr*), a goat, + *folium*, leaf see *caper* 1 and *foil*] Sometimes erroneously explained as for **caprifolium*, < L *capra*, caper, + *folium*, leaf, with ref to the likeness of its leaf to that of the caper see *caper* 2] 1 Woodbine or honeysuckle — 2. [*cap*] A section of the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, including the trumpet honeysuckle, the yellow honeysuckle, and the American woodbine.

caprifolyt, *n* See *caprifoliet*.

capriform (kap'ri-fōrm), *a* [*<* L *caper* (*capr*), a goat, + *forma*, shape] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat, goat-like as, *capriform* horns.

caprify (kap'ri-fi), *v t*, pret and pp *caprified*, ppr *caprifying*. [*<* ME *caprifyen*, < F as if **caprifier* = Sp *caprificar* = Pg *caprificar*, < L *caprificare*, subject figs to the stinging of the gall insect, < *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree see *caprificus*] To subject to caprification (which see).

In Juyn, as *sonne* is *hies*, to *caprify* The fig tree is, that is to signify The figs a grove of caprificatio rinde With tree made like a sawe on he in suspense. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p 125.

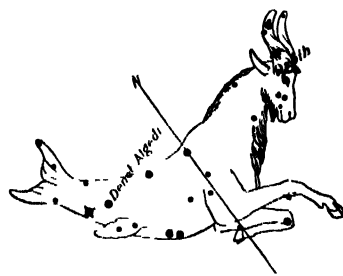
caprigenous (kap'ri-j'e-nus), *a* [*<* L *caprigenus*, < *caper* (*capr*), a goat, + *-genus*, -born. see *-genous*] Produced by a goat, belonging to the goat kind.

Caprimulgidae (kap'ri-mul'jī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Caprimulgus* + *-idae*] A family of fissirostral cypseliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariae*, the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a very small bill with deeply cleft rictus generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe being short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinate. Their plumage is soft and lax, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 14 genera and upward of 100 species, of the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podarginae*, *Steatornethinae*, *Nyctobinae*, and *Caprimulginae*.

Caprimulginae (kap'ri-mul'jī-nē), *n pl*. [NL, < *Caprimulgus* + *-inae*] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidae*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory, the young are downy at birth, contrary to the rule among *Altrices*. The *Caprimulginae* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctodromus*, *Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles*. See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker*.

caprimulgine (kap'ri-mul'jin), *a*. and *n*. I. *a*. Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidae* or the genus *Caprimulgus*.

II. *n*. One of the *Caprimulgidae*, a bird of the goatsucker family.



The Constellation of Capricorn according to ancient descriptions and figures.

cap-sill (kap'sil), *n* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.
Capsina (kap-si'na), *n* pl [NL, < *Capsus* + *-ina*] A group of heteropterous insects. See *Capsida*.

capsize (kap-siz'), *v*, pret and pp *capsized*, ppn *capsizing* [Origin unknown, the Dan *kapsje* is from E.] *I*, *intrans* To turn over or upset as, take care that the boat does not *capsize*.

The boat swept sheer over the dam with all on board, filling and capsizing instantly.
T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds p. 209

II, trans 1 To upset, overturn (a boat or vessel).

What if carrying sail *capsizes* the boat?

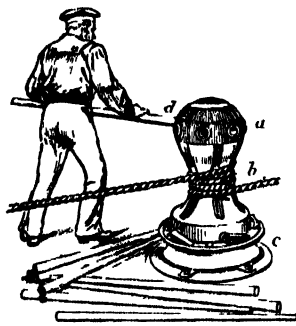
Buron, Don Juan, ix. 18

2 To move (a hogshoed or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads *Hallwell* [Prov. Eng.]

capsize (kap-siz'), *n* [C *capsize*, *v*] An upset, an overturn.

cap-square (kap'skwā), *n* In *gun*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on the carriage. See *cut under gun-carriage*.

capstan (kap'stan), *n* [Formerly also *capstane*, *capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capsting* (simulating *string*), *capston*, *caston* (dial *capst*, *q v*), = MD *kapstant*, D *kaapständer* (simulating *kaapständer*, a lighthouse, < *kaap*, MD *kape*, = E *cap*², + *ständer*, axletree, MD *ständer*, *ständer*, a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D *standard*, a banner, = E *standard*) = G *kabestan*, < F *cabestan* = Pr *cabestan*, < Sp *cabestrante*, usually *cabestrante* (= Pg *cabestrante*) (simulating *cabra*, a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *stante*, a shell, naut a prop of a cross-beam, as adj fixed, lit standing, < L *stant* (t-), pp of *stare*, stand), a capstan, prob < *cabestrar*, < L *capistrare*, tie with a halter, < *capistrum* (> Sp *cabestro* = Pg *cabresto* = It *capresto* = Pr *cabestre* = OF *chevestre*, F *chevestre*), a halter, muzzle, band, < *capere*, hold, see *capitulum* and *capable*] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It consists of an upright barrel, either smooth or having ribs called whelps, which are arranged about a spindle. Above the barrel is the capstan head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is revolved. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl head, with paws to catch a ratchet ring or pawl rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis. The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a *win*, and when



Capstan.
 a capstan head, b barrel, c pawl rim and pawl, d capstan bar.

worked by horses a *whinny*. On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc. **Chinese capstan**, a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*) except that its axis is vertical. **Power-capstan**, a capstan in which by the application of cog wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed. **Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam engine. **To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary way so as to slacken the rope about it. **To heave at the capstan**, to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars. **To man the capstan**, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave. **To pawl the capstan**, to fix the paws so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling. **To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise. **To surge the capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.

capstan-bar (kap'stan-bar), *n* One of the levers, generally of wood, by which a capstan is turned. **To swifter the capstan-bars**, to fasten a small rope round the outer ends of all the capstan bars before heaving round, so that they cannot be accidentally unshipped.

capstan-barrel, *n* See *capstan*.

capstane, capstand, *n* See *capstan*.

capstern, *n* See *capstan*.

capstone (kap'stōn), *n* 1 In *arch*, the uppermost or finishing stone of a structure, as of a parapet, a turret, etc. Flat capstones, or flags, are often laid upon walls of bricks or small stones to protect the joints from infiltration of water, as well as to bind the structure together.

2. In *zool.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus* so named from its resemblance to a cap.

capstring, *n*. See *capstan*.

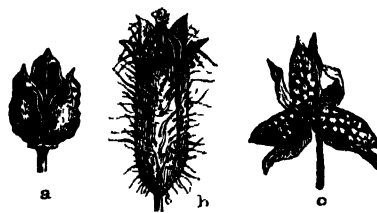
capsula (kap'sū-lā), *n*; pl. *capsulae* (-lā). [L] Same as *capsule*.

capsulæscic (kap'sū-les'ik), *a* [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-æscic*, horse-chestnut (see *æscic*), + *-ic*] Derived from capsules of the horse-chestnut — **Capsulæscic acid**, an acid found in the capsules of horse chestnuts.

capsular (kap'sū-lār), *a* [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*]. Hollow, like a chest or capsule, pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule — **Capsular artery**, the middle suprarenal artery — **Capsular ligament**, the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis* — **Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.

capsulary (kap'sū-lārī), *a* Same as *capsular*. **capsulate, capsulated** (kap'sū-lāt, -lāt'ed), *a* [C *capsule* + *-ate*]. Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled*.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n* [= D G Dan Sw. *kapsel*, < F *capsule* = Sp Pg It *capsula*, < L *capsula*, a small box or chest (cf *capsella*), dim of *capssa*, a box see *case*²] 1 A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous, a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically — 2 In *bot*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of



1 capsules after dehiscence
 a asphodel b ergonome c violet

two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. The term is sometimes applied to any dry dehiscent fruit, and even to the spore cases of various cryptogamic plants.

3 In *chem* (a) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (b) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like. — 4 In *anat* and *zool*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac, a sacular envelop or investment as, the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye, the capsule of a joint, as the lip. — 5 In *anat*, some part or organ likened to a capsule as, the adnial capsule. — 6 In *Protozoa*, the included perforated test of a radiolarian. — 7 In *entom*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *ootheca*. — 8 A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but the use of the capsule is now almost universal, the grower or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

9 A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed. — 10 The shell of a metallic cartridge or of a fulminating tube. **Adrenal capsule**, an ad renal (which see) — **Atrial capsule**, the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal. **Bonnet's capsule**, the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeballs. — **Bowman's capsule**, the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney. — **Capsule of Glisson**, the sheath of connective tissue enveloping the branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver. — **Capsule of the kidney**, the smooth fibrous membrane closely investing the kidney, and forming its outer coat. — **Capsule of the lens**, the transparent elastic, brittle, and structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye. — **Central capsule**, the capsule of a radiolarian. — **External capsule**, the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain. — **Internal capsule**, the layer of nerve fibers passing upward in the brain from the optic chiasm to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other. — **Marsupial capsule**, in *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova. **Nidamental capsule**, in *conch*, a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

The *nidamental capsules* [of the whelk, *Buccinum*] are aggregated in roundish masses which, when thrown ashore and drifted by the wind, resemble corallines. Each capsule contains five or six young.

S. P. Woodward, Mollusca, 2d ed., p. 212.

Suprarenal capsule, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal*. See *cut under kidney* — **Uricating capsule**, a nematocyst, cnida, or thread cell.

capsuled (kap'sūld), *a* Same as *capsulate*.

capsuliferous (kap-sū-lif'ē-rus), *a*. [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E *bear*¹.] In *bot* and *zool*, bearing capsules.

capsuligerous (kap-sū-līj'ē-rus), *a*. [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *capsuliferous*.

capsulitis (kap-sū-lī'tis), *n* [NL, < *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis*] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulogenous (kap-sū-loj'ē-nus), *a* [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genus*, producing see *-genous*] Producing a capsule specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening on the surface by papillae and supposed to assist in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

capsulotomy (kap-sū-lot'ō-mī), *n* [C *L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr *tomia*, a cutting see *anatomy*] In *surg*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Capsus (kap'sus), *n* [NL said to be < Gr. *καπτεν*, gulp down, cf *καύς*, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it contains bugs usually of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second antennal joint long and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

capt (kapt), *p* a [Ip of *cap*¹, *v*.] Overcome in argument.

capt. An abbreviation of *captain*.

captain (kap'tān), *n* and *a* [C ME *captain*, *captam*, *-en*, *-yn*, = D *kaptein* = Dan *kaptejn*, *kapitajn* = Sw *kapten*, < OF *captian*, *captaine* (vernacular form *cheitane*, > E *chief*, *q. v*), F *capitaine* = Pr *capitani* = Sp *capitan* = Pg *capitão* = It *capitano*, < ML *capitaneus*, *-anus*, *-anus*, a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), < L *caput* (capit-), head see *capital*, etc. Cf. *headman* and *hetman*] 1. *n* 1 One who is at the head of or has authority over others, a chief, a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

Captain of the host of the Lord Jos. v. 14.

Anoint him to be *captain* over my people 1 Sam. ix. 16.

Great Mars, the *captain* of us all

Shak, I. and C, iv. 5.

Great in council and great in war,

Foremost *captain* of his time

Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

More specifically — (a) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (b) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant colonel, and after three years service with a colonel in the army. Officers of this grade in the British service were formerly designated *post captains*. (c) The commander or master of a merchant vessel. (d) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior scholar. (e) In *base ball*, *running*, etc., the head or leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side. (f) In *mining*, the head man or superintendent of the mining operations, the person who directs and is responsible for the miners' work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt*.

2 A name commonly given, in the form *long-finned captain*, to the fish otherwise known as the lantern gurnard — **Captain on pied**, a captain kept in pay, that is, not informed. See *captain reformed*, below. *E. Phillips*, 1708 — **Captain of the poll**, in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *poller* or *poll*.

There are also many men every year contending for the *Captaincy of the Poll*, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. *C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 310.*

Captain reformed, a captain who upon the reducing of forces lost his company, but was continued as captain, either as second to another or without a post. See *reformed*. *E. Phillips*, 1708 — **Captains of tops**, **captains of the forercastle**, **captains of the afterguard**, and **captains of the hold**, ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to superintend the men in their different departments — **Fleet captain**, in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander in chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called *flag captain*.

II, a [The orig. (ML) use, but in E later than the noun use.] 1 Of chief rank, excellence, or value, chief; principal.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
 Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shak*, *Sonnets*, III.

2. Of commanding character, fitted to lead.

Why then women are more valiant

That stay at home, if bearing carry it,

And the less more *captain* than the lion

Shak, T. of A., III. 5.

captain (kap'tān), *v t.* [*< captain, n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the Old Testament than in the New
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238

captaincy (kap'tān-si), *n* [*< captain + -cy*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain

captaincy-general (kap'tān-si-jen'e-ral), *n* [*< captaincy + general*] Cf. *Sp capitán general* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general, specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy*.

captainess (kap'tān-es), *n* [*< captain + -ess*] Cf. *chufiness* A female commander. [Rare] Out 'traitor Absence' Darest thou counsel me from my dear Captainess to run away!
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Drama, I 547

captain-general (kap'tān-jen'e-ral), *n* [*< captain + general*] Cf. *Sp. capitán general* The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; specifically, the commander of a military division in Spain

The magnanimous and most illustrious *captain general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon
Shak., I and C, III 1

[The governor of Rhode Island is by title captain general and commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

captain-generalcy (kap'tān-jen'e-ral-si), *n* [*< captain-general + -cy*] Same as *captaincy-general*

captain-lieutenant (kap'tān-lū-ten'ant), *n* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a captain-lieutenant

captainly (kap'tān-li), *a* [*< captain + -ly*] Pertaining to or befitting a captain

captain-pasha, capitán-pacha (kap'tān-, kap'-i-tān-pash'a), *n* [*< captain or capitán (repr. Turk. kaplan or kapulān (kaplan, kapulān) + pasha*] see *captain* and *pasha*] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capulān-pasha*

captainry (kap'tān-ri), *n* [*< F. capitainerie, < ML. capitaineria, captainship, < capitaneus*] see *captain* The power or command over a certain district, chieftainship
Spenser

captainship (kap'tān-ship), *n* [*< captain + -ship*] 1 The office of captain, or of chief commander

Therefore, so please thee to return with us And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take The captainship
Shak., I of A, v 2

2† The command of a clan or government of a certain district, chieftainship

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their usurped captainships
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland

3 Skill as a captain or leader as, he displayed good captainship

capital (kap'tal), *n* [*Fr., < L. capitalis, chief*] see *capital* 1 A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France as, the *Capital de Buch* fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III

Capitantes (kap-i-tāntēs), *n pl* of *L. capitān(-tēs)*, ppr of *capitare*, take, catch see *captation* Same as *Raptores* *A E. Brehm*

captation (kap-tā'shon), *n* [*< L. captatio(-n-), a reaching after something, < captare, pp. captatus, reach after, desire eagerly, allure, fig. of capere, pp. captus, take, seize* see *capable*] 1† The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address
Edison Basilike

—2 A name given by Descourts to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination*

caption (kap'shon), *n* [*< L. captio(-n-), a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, < capere, pp. captus, take* see *capable*] 1 Seizure, capture, taking, catching. [Rare] —2† Captious or specious arguments or caviling, the act of caviling or taking exception, sophism, quibble or quibbling

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, I 2

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process [Rare] —4 In *law*, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act

was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates. —5 The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page as, the *caption* of Genesis 1, an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics" [U S]

—Letters of *caption*, in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. See *harning*

—Process *caption*, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands therefor in the court books

captious (kap'shus), *a* [*< F. capiteur = Pr. capcios = Sp. Pg. capcioso = It. capcioso, < L. captiosus, deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, < captio(-n-), deception, fallacy, sophism* see *caption*] In def. 3 associated with *capacious* or *capable*, in the orig. sense 'taking' see *capacitate* 1 Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects, disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil, difficult to please, faultfinding, touchy as, a *captious* man

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous
Chesford

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fruitfulness and whim who has no difficulties but of his own creating is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion
Sheridan, The Rivals, IV 3

2 Proceeding from a faultfinding or caviling disposition, fitted to harass or perplex, censorious, carping, hence, insidious, crafty as, a *captious* question

Captious or fallacious ways of talking
Locke

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive, to *captious* obstruction the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1880, p. 244

3† Capable of receiving, capacious

Yet in this *captious* and intemperate sieve, I still pour in the waters of my love
Shak. All's Well, I 1

4 Insinuating, captivating [Rare and humorous]

Away with despair, no longer forlorn
To fly from the *captious* coquette
Byron, Hours of Idleness

—Syn. 1 *Captious, Carping, Caviling, faultfinding* hypocritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic all express unamiable temper and behavior, with wrongheadedness *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or in offensive things, and magnify them into great defects, at fronts, etc. *Caviling* is a strong word noting faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing. It applies more to criticism on conduct, while *caviling* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like. *Carping*, it is easier to carp than to disprove. See *petulant*

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed ready for an outbreaking
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 92

Avoid the censures of the *caparpy* world
Shak., Rich. III, III 6

I write not to content each *caviling* brain,
But eyes of noblest spirits
Pope, D. of Honour Triumphant

captiously (kap'shus-li), *adv* 1 In a *captious*, critical, or faultfinding manner

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your argument, on one side, and apply distinctions on the other
Locke

2 So as to catch or ensnare, insinuatingly, captivately [Rare]

captiousness (kap'shus-nēs), *n* The quality of being *captious*, disposition to find fault, inclination to object, peevishness

Captiousness is another fault opposite to civility
Locke, Education, § 143

captivancet, *n* [Also written *captivance*, < *L. captivān(-tēs)*, ppr of *captivare*, take captive see *captivate*, *v*] Captivity

At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squire,
Whom he had rescued from *captivancet*
Of his strong foe, lay tumbled in the myre
Spenser, F. Q., III vii 45

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v t.*, pret and pp. *captivated*, ppr. *captivating* [*< L. captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, take captive, < *captivus*, captive see *capture*, *a* and *v*] 1† To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy, capture; take captive

The French king *captivated* to
The English monarch
Warner, Albion's England, v 28

It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where *captivated* provinces come to general ransom, by bidding against each other
Burke, Conciliation with America

2† To bring into bondage, subdue, place in subjection

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that
Fryth, Works, p. 18

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated*
Edison Basilike

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetual childhood of prescription but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser
Milton, Arcopactica, p. 17

3 To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty, charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of, fascinate.

Anon he rars upright curves and kays,
As who should say To thus my strength is tried,
And this I do to *captivate* the eye
Shak. Venus and Adonis, I 281

Wisdom so *captivated* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her
Edison, Guardian

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the place
Stick, Spectator, No. 514

It is not merely what he [Chaucer] has to say but even more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivated* our attention and gives him an assured place in literature
Lowell, Study Windows p. 280

—Syn. 3 To enslave, enthrall, lead captive, enchain, be with

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *a* [*< L. captivatus*, pp. see the verb] Taken captive, made prisoner, fascinated, mesmerized

What though I be enthralled
I wish women have been *captivated* ere now
Shak., I Hen VI, v 3

captivating (kap'ti-vā-ting), *p a* [Ppr of *captivate*, *v*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections of, winning, fascinating, bewitching

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners *captivating*
Fair Tusten, Pride and Prejudice p. 180

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shon), *n* [*< L. captivatio(-n-), < captivare*, take captive see *captivate*, *v*] The act of *captivating*, the state or condition of being *captivated*

The *captivation* of our understanding
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 21

captive (kap'tiv), *a* and *n* [In earlier E. *caufif*, now with different sense (see *caufif*), = F. *captif*, fem. *captive*, (OF *chif*), etc. (see *caufif*), = Pr. *captim*, *cautim* = Oat *cautim* = OSp. *captio*, Sp. *captio* = Pg. *cativo*, *cativo* = It. *cativo*, < *L. captivus*, a captive, prop. *adj.*, taken prisoner, < *captus*, pp. of *capere*, take, seize, capture, etc. see *capable*] 1 A taken prisoner, as in war, kept in bondage or confinement

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,
Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,
You bid them rise and live
Shak., I and C, v 3

The *captive* bird that slugs within thy bow
Pope, Summer, I 40

2 Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion, *captivated*

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his home-y words
Shak., Rich. III, IV 1

3 Holding in confinement as, *captive* chains
Captive balloon See *balloon* — To take *captive*, to capture, make a prisoner of

II *n* 1 One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy, one taken and kept in confinement

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car
Shak., I Hen VI, I 1

2 Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others, one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,
And begged for that which thou unask'd shalt have
Shak. Venus and Adonis, I 101

—Syn. 1 *Prisoner, Captive* The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of constraint of liberty, but is not rhetorical or especially associated with fighting. The *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not, it has come to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting unhappiness. Captured soldiers under guard are strictly *prisoners*, but are often and properly called *captives*. When we speak of a *captive* bird we suggest its longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity*

Come, Sleep O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The hallowing place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39

Go, see the *captive* barton'd as a slave!
Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds
Romans, Pleasures of Memory, II

captive (kap'tiv), *v t.*, pret and pp. *captived*, ppr. *captiving* [= F. *captiver* = Pr. *captivar* =

Sp. *cautivar* = Pg. *cattivar*, *cattivar* = It. *cattivar*, < L. *captivare* (see *captivate*, v), < *captivus*, captive see *captivo*, a and n] 1† To make captive, bring into subjection

(*captiv* eternally in yron meweas
Spenser, F. Q. II v 27

2 To captivate; insnare [Rare]

Love now *captive* d his heart, which erst was free
Ford, Honour Triumphant, I
Beauty, which *captures* all things, wts not free
Dryden, Lpistola, iii 38
She who *captured* Anthony,
The Serpent of old Nile
R. H. Stoddard, Shakspeare

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), n. [*F. captivité* = Pr. *captivitat* = Sp. *cautividad* = Pg. *cattiviro* = It. *cattività*, < L. *captivitas* (-t-s), < *captivus*, captive see *captiv*] 1 The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war
And but for Owen Glendower had been king,
Who kept him in *captivity* till he died
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, ii 2

2 Subjection, the state of being under control, bondage, servitude

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ
2 Cor. x 5
Thou hast led *captivity* captive
Ps. lxxviii 18

3† Captives collectively, a body of captives

When God brings back the *captivity* of his people,
Jacob shall rejoice and Israel shall be glad
Ps. lxxxviii 6
=Syn. Imprisonment, Captivity, Confinement, Incarceration, Imprisonment. There is the same distinction between imprisonment and captivity as between prisoner and captive. (See *captiv*.) Confinement is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as by force or sickness. We speak of military confinement and, figuratively of two great confinement (though voluntary) to one's books. Incarceration is the being put into a jail or prison, the word is rhetorical suggesting ignominy with narrow limits and great safeguards against escape. Imprisonment, literally shutting within walls is now freely figurative. In either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *seclusion* and *seer*.)
Even like a man new haled from the rack,
So fate my limbs with long imprisonment
Shak., 1 Hen. VI, ii 5
But made here by obnoxious more
To all the miseries of life,
Left in *captivity*
Among inhuman foes
Milton, S. A. I 108
Though my person is in confinement, my mind can ex-
patriate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom
imaginable
S. Johnson, Life of Savage
Enforced detention incarceration within four walls,
was another method of coercion which grew and gained
favour under the feudal system. *French Rev.*, XIX 747
The chains of earth's imprisonment
Fell from Ianthe's spirit
Shelley, Queen Mab, 1

captor (kap'tor), n. [*L. captor*, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, capture see *capable*, and cf. *capture*] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise, one who takes a prisoner or a prize

captorial (kap-tō'ri-āl), a. [*L. captor*, one who takes (see *captor*), + *-ial*] In cool, adapted for taking, seizing, or surprise, raptorial

capturable (kap'tūr-ā-bl), a. [*L. capture* + *-able*] Capable of being captured, liable to capture
Carlyle

capture (kap'tūr), n. [*F. capture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *captura* = It. *cattura*, < L. *captura*, a taking, catching (of animals), < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take see *capable*, *capture*] 1 The act of taking or seizing, seizure, arrest as, the capture of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem, the capture of a criminal
The capture of Alclwyd by his [Ladberht's] allies the Picts, in 560, seemed to leave the rest of North Clyde at his mercy
J. H. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 263
2 The thing taken, a prize

capture (kap'tūr), v. t., pret. and pp. *captured*, ppr. *capturing* [*L. capture*, n.] 1 To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property, take captive, make a prize or prisoner of, as, to capture a vessel or a fortress, to capture prisoners
The absorption of animal matter from captured insects explains how Diptera can flourish in extremely poor putty soil
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17
2 To win by ingenuity or skill against resistance or competition as, to capture a prize for marksmanship

Capuan (kap'ū-an), a. and n. [*L. Capua* + *-an*] 1 a Pertaining or relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy
To the enervating contagion of Capuan effeminacy his torians have always attributed the want of success which subsequently attended the Carthaginian commander in his Italian campaigns
Enyc. Brit., V 79

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Capua.

capuccio (ka-pū'ch'io), n. [*It. prop. cappuccio* see *capouch*, n.] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*
capuchet, **capuchet**, n. Same as *capouch*

Capuchin (kap'ū-chin or kap-o-shēn'), n. [= *F. capucin* = Sp. *capuchino* = Pg. *capuchinho*, m, a monk, and *F. capucine* = Sp. *capuchina* = Pg. *capuchinha*, f, a nun, of the order of St Francis, < It. *cappuccino*, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wore, dim of *cappuccio*, a cowl, > *F. capuche*, *capuc*, > *E. capuche*, *capouch* see *capouch*] 1 A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalice were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan*

2 [*l. c*] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk — 3 [*l. c*] A South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajou or monkey of the genus *Cebus*. Also written *capucine*. See cut under *Cebus* — 4 [*l. c*] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of North America, *Gymnocapulus calvus*. **Capuchin cross** See *cross*
capuchin (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), n. [*Prop. *capuchon* = Dan. *capuchon*, < *F. capuchon*, < *capuche*, a hood see *capouch*, and cf. *capuchin*] 1 A large loose hood worn by women in the eighteenth century — 2 A hooded cloak of the same period
My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully
washed his poor feet in her *capuchin*
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker

capucinade, n. [*F. < capucin*, Capuchin, + *-ade*, *-ade*] A Capuchin's tirade, a weak sermon or discourse

It was a vague discourse the rhetoric of an old professor,
a mere *Capucinade*. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vi 1

capucine (kap'ū-sin), n. [*F. capucine* (NL *capucinus*), lit. a Capuchin monk see *capuchin*] 1 Same as *capuchin*, 3

capucine (kap'ū-sin), n. [*F. capucine*, nasturtium, also the color of its flower, < It. *capucina*, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), < *capuccio*, a hood see *capouch*] A rich reddish-orange color, the color of the flower of the nasturtium — **Capucine madder**, a madder lake of the above color

capudan-pasha (kap'ū-dan-pash'ā), n. Same as *captain-pasha*

capul, n. See *capul*

capulet (kap'ū-lē), F. pron. ka-ph-lē'), n. 1 A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet — 2 Same as *capellet*

capulid (kap'ū-lid), n. A gastropod of the family *Capulidae*

Capulidae (ka-pū'li-dē), n. pl. [NL, < *Capulus* + *-idae*] The subfamily *Capulina* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861

Capuline (kap'ū-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL, < *Capulus* + *-ina*] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Capulus*. The animal closely resembles the slipper limpet but the muscle is not fixed to any shell support in the form of a cup or disk. The shell is irregularly conical, and more or less twisted at the apex

Capulus (kap'ū-lus), n. [NL, < L. *capulus*, a handle, also a sepulcher, tomb, < *capere*, hold, contain see *capable*] A genus of peetim-branchiate gastropods with a pyramidal shell, belonging to the subfamily *Capulina* and family *Capulidae* synonymous with *Pileopsis*

caput (kap'ut), n., pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (-i-tā, -utā) [L, the head, prob. = AS *heafod*, E. *head*, q. v. Hence *capital*, *capital*, etc., *captain*, *chief*, *chufarr*, *chief*, *chievel*, *achieve*, etc.] 1 In anat., the head, the head or upper extremity of some part of the body. — 2† An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England
Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges
Lamb, Christ's Hospital

3 In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima*, *media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named — **Caput coli**, the head of the colon, the cecum — **Caput cornu**, *caput cornu posterioris*, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray sub-

stance in the spinal cord — **Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head, the crista urethrae (which see, under *urethra*). — **Caput medusae**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation — **Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head (a) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped, specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residuum left when sulphate of iron is distilled at a red heat. Hence — (b) Anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away

"Everything of life and beauty, writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*—that is, Charles Keen's Mephistopheles—remains
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL 66.

Caput obstipum spatium, spasm in the region of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve, wryneck. — **Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the protruding portion of the scalp of the new born

caputal (kap'ut-al), a. [*Improp. < caput* + *-al*, distinguished from the proper form *capital*.] In entom., pertaining to or situated on the head [Rare]

caputia, n. Plural of *caputium*

Caputiati (ka-pū-shi-ā'ti), n. pl. [ML, pl. of *caputatus*, pp. of *caputare*, cover the head with a hood, < *caputium*, prop. *capitum*, a hood, capouch see *caputium*, *capouch*, n.] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary, which appeared in the interior of France about 1182 so called from their hood or capouch

caputium (ka-pū-shi-um), n., pl. *caputia* (-shi-ā). [ML, also *capucium*, *capucium*, *capucium*, *capucium* (after the Rom. forms, It. *cappuccio*, formerly also *capuccio*, = Sp. Pg. *capucho* = *F. capuce*, whence E. *capuche*, *capouch*, q. v.), also *caputium*, as if < L. *caput* (*capit*), head (cf. *cabbage*, *cabbage*, *caboch*), but prop. < *caput*, *cappa*, a cape, hood, cowl see *cap*, *capel*, *copel*. Hence (from *caputium*) *capouch*, *capuche*, *Capuchin*, etc.] 1 In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of a Bachelor of Arts, or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like — 2 A short hooded cloak similar to the armilauca.

capybara, n. See *capibara*

car (kär), n. [Early mod. E. also *carre*, < ME. *carre* (also assimilated *char*, *charre*, *chare*, cf. *charret*, *chariot*), < OF. *car*, also *carre* (assimilated *char*, > *F. char*), = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. *carro* = D. *kar* = MLG. *karre* = OHG. *carra*, *charra*, *charro*, MHG. *karre* (also OHG. *garra*, *garro*, MHG. *garre*) = Icel. *kerra* = Dan. *karre* = Sw. *kara* = Bohem. *kara* = Pol. *kara* = Lith. *karas*, < ML. *carus*, m, *carra*, f, n, a wheeled vehicle, L. *carrus*, a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens, of Celtic origin. Bret. *karr*, a chariot, = W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag, = OGael. *car*, a car, cart, or raft, = Ir. *curr*, a cart, drag, wagon, perhaps akin to L. *currus*, a chariot, *currere*, run, Skt. *char*, move. Hence ult. *carack* (*carick*, *carrick*), *carcer*, *carogal*, *caracature*, *caroch*, *carriage*, *carry*, *carriage*, *cart*, *charge*, *charit*, *chariot*, *discharge*, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (a) The two wheeled passenger conveyance much used in Ireland and especially called a *jaunting car*. (b) The low set two wheeled vehicle of burden used in many parts of Great Britain, especially for horse-drawn and the like. (c) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four wheeled hackney carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab*
Did you not hear it?—No, 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street.
Byron, Child Harold, iii 22.

2 A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry, in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in proceedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor as, *Phœbus's car*, the *car* of Juggernaut, a triumphal *car*
Let the bell be toll'd
And a reverent people behold
The towering car, the sable steeds.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3 A vehicle running upon rails. See *horse-car*, *railway-car* [U. S.] — 4 The basket of a balloon, in which the aeronaut sits — **Adhesion-car** See *adhesion* — **Aerial car** See *aerial* — **Bottled car** See *bottled* — **Cabin-car**, a conductor's car on a freight-train, a caboose — **Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm chairs, footstools, sofas, etc. Also called *parlor car* and *palace car* [U. S. and Canada.] — **Irish jaunting-car** See *jaunting-car* — **Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in reservoirs filled by means of air pumps. **Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels — **The Northern Car**, a name for the constabulary of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper*. See cut under *Ursa*.

car (kär), n. [ME. *kar*, < Icel. *kjarr*, pl. *kjör*, copse, brushwood (cf. *kjarrmjör*, a marsh over-

grown with brushwood *myrr* = E. *myrr*, = Norw *kyrr*, *kyrr*, a marsh, esp a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kyrr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan *kyrr*, formerly *kyrr*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool [Cf. *carac*] 1 A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil. — 2. Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov Eng in both senses.]

car³⁴ (kär), a [Sc., also written *kar*, *ker*, *car*, *caar*, *carry*, < ME *car*, *kerre*, < Gael. *caerr*, left, left-handed, awkward] Left, as opposed to right.

In a knot bl a clyffe, at the *kerre* side,
Ther as the rogh rocher vn rydely watz fallen,
Thay fiden to the fyndyng, & frekcz hem after
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. L. T. S.), l 1431

car⁴ (kär), r t; pret and pp *carred*, ppr *car-rung* [E dial, abbr. of *carry*] To carry [Prov Eng (Kent)]

car⁵ (kär), n [Cf. ME **car*, **carre*, < AS (ONorth) *carr*, a rock, appar < Gael *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *carrn*] A rock [Prov. Eng.]

car. An abbreviation of *carut*

car-. See *car-*

Carabaya bark. See *bark*².

Carabici (ka-rab'i-si), n pl. [NL, pl. of **Carabus*, dim. of *Carabus*, q v] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coloptera*, embracing the caraboid beetles

carabid (kar'a-bid), n A beetle of the family *Carabidae*, a caraboid; a ground beetle

Carabidae (ka-rab'i-dē), n pl. [NL, < *Carabus* + *-ida*] A family of *Coloptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal process separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxae, with the antennae 11-jointed, and the hind coxae movable and small. The antennae arise at the side of the head between the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 10,000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi*, *Carabini*, *Carabina*, *Carabini*, *Carabidae*, *Carabina*. See cuts under *bombardier beetle* and *ground beetle*

carabideous (kar-a-bid'ē-us), a [Cf. *Carabidae* + *-ous*] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidae*

carabidoid (ka-rab'i-doid), a Same as *caraboid*, 2

Carabinae (kar-a-bi'nē), n pl. [NL, < **Carabus* + *-inae*] The typical subfamily of *Carabidae*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxae, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sternum

carabineer, n. See *carbine*

carabineer, n. See *carbineer*.

caraboid (kar'a-boid), a and n [Cf. Gr *καρῖος*, like a carabus, < *καρῖος*, a carabus, + *-oides*, form] 1. a 1 Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*, resembling a carabus — 2 Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidae*. The caraboid stage succeeds the triungulin and precedes the scaraboid stage. Also *carabidoid*

II. n A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidae*, a carabus

Carabus (kar'a-bus), n [NL, < Gr *καρῖος*, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship). See *caravel*] 1 The typical genus of *Carabinae*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not punctate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxae contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species, 4 to 5 inches long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate

2. [l c] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidae* — 3. [l c] A caravel

caract, n. See *carack*.

caracal (kar'a-kal), n [Cf. F *caracal*, said to be < Turk *qara qulag*, *qara*, black, *qulag*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidae*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep brown or wine red color above, ex-

cept a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used



Caracal (*Lynx caracal*)

in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called *anak* et al.

caracara (kar-a-kar'a), n. [So called in imitation of their hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinae* and genera *Polyborus*, *Phalacrocorax*, *Scolecophagus*, *Milvago*, *Ibopetor*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is especially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lunatus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head



Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*)

and neck are extensively denuded, the legs and wings are comparatively long, the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically the nostrils high up, linear and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general as pect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with central nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much varied with white and black barring of the plumage and is about 22 inches long. Also called *caraca* and *caranacha*

Caraccesque, Carraccesque (kar'a-chesk'), a [In art, resembling or characteristic of the Carracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting]

carack, carack (kar'ak), n. [Also written *carac*, *caruk*, *carrick*, *carrock*, < ME *carack*, *carrik*, = D. *kraak* = G. *karacke*, *krack*, < F. *caraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *caraca* = It. *caraca*, < ML. *caracca*, *caraca* (also *caracata* (i e, *caracata*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *caracat*, a ship of burden, < *caracari*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car. see *carl*, *caricature*, *carrot*, and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies

The Genuis come n in sundry wisse
Into this land with diuers mar handisse
In great *carack*, arrayd withoute n lacke
With cloth of gold. Hakluyt's Voyages, I 193
On corsair's galleys, *carack* tall,
And plundered Christian caraval
Whittier, Derm

caracol¹ (kar'a-kol), n Same as *caracole*, 2

caracol²⁴ (kar'a-kol), n An obsolete form of *caracora*

caracole (kar'a-kol), n [Also written *caracol* (esp in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, =

It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo*, *caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracollo*, a caracole, = OF. *caraguerole*, F. dial. *roquerelle*, a snail. Origin uncertain, erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea*, *coctea*, a snail, snail-shell see *cochlea*] 1 In the *manège*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left. — 2 In *arch*, a spiral staircase

caracole (kar'a-kol), r t; pret and pp *caracoled*, ppr *caracoling* [Cf. *caracole*, n, = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolear* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*] 1 To move or advance in a series of caracoles, prance

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party. Scott Ivanhoe, I 92

Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, *caracole* up to the carriages on dirty steeds. J. L. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II xvi

2 To wheel, as cavalry

caracoli, n. See *caracole*

caracollite (kar'a-kol'it), n [Cf. *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*] 1 A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychloride of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless orthorhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning

caracolla (kar'a-kol'a), n [NL, also written, less prop., *carocolla*, < Sp. *caracol*, a snail see *caracol*] 1 A snail of the family *Helicidae*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and keeled at the edges — 2. [cap] A genus of such land-snails

caracoli, caracoli (kar'a-kol-i), n [Origin unknown] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs

caracora (kar'a-kō'ra), n [Formerly also *caracal*, a Malay word] A prong of Borneo and other islands of the East Indies

caract¹⁴, n [Also *charact*, < ME *caract*, *caract*, < OF. *caract*, *charact*, m., *caract*, *caract*, *karact*, *caract*, f. (= Fr. *caract*, f.), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME *caracter* see *character*] 1 A distinctive mark, especially as indicating character or value

They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them. B. Jonson, Discoveries

2 Character, kind, sort

No, beauty, no, you are of too good *caract*
To be left so, without a guard

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III 2

3 Estimate

You do mistake
My *caract* of your friendship all this while,
Or at what rate I reckon your assistance

B. Jonson, Magnificence, I 1

4 A formula of enchantment

He should make his sacrifice
And ride his *caract* in the wise,
As she him taught

Goiter, Conf. Amant, II 247

Whan that a man
With his *caract* him wold chauceinte

Goiter Conf. Amant, I 57

caract²⁴, n An obsolete form of *caract*

A mark, being an owner's toy, is divided into twenty four equal parts, called *caracts*. Cocker

Dimonds two wherof

Do double the twelfth *caract*. Cartwright

caracteri, n An earlier form of *character*

Caradoc sandstone. See *sandstone*

carafe, caraffe (ka-räf'), n [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffel*, *karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *carafa* = Sp. Pg. *garrafa*, a vessel for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghirāf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water] A glass water-bottle or decanter

Caragana (ka-i-gā'nā), n [NL, < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tartars] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all Asiatic and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation

carageen, n. See *carrageen*

caragenin, n. See *carrageenin*

caragheen, n. See *carrageen*

caraint, n An obsolete form of *carrion*

caraipl (kar-a-i'pē), n [S. Amer.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquileca utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

Carait, n. See *Karait*

carajara, carajara (ka-ra-jä'ra, -jō'rä), n [A native S. Amer. name] A red coloring matter obtained from *Ignonon chica*. See *chico*

Caramania gum. Same as *Bassora gum* (which see, under *gum*²)

caramba (ka-ram'bā), *n* Same as *carambola*.
carambola (ka-ram'bō-lā), *n* [E Ind] The seed fruit of the *Acerhodes Carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often cultivated. It is used for making tarts, etc.

carambole (kar-am-bōl'), *n* [F *carambole* = Sp *Pg* *It* *carambola*, origin unknown. In E now shortened to *carom*, *q v*] In billiards (a) The red ball placed on the mark (b) A carom (which see)

carambole (kar-am-bōl'), *v t* [F *carambole* (= *It* *karambolieren* = Dan *karambolere* = Sp *carambolan* = *Pg* *carambolar*), *caram*, < *carambole*, carom (in billiards). In E now shortened to *carom*, *q v*] In billiards, to carom

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n* [F *caramel*, burnt sugar, = *It* *caramella* = Sp *Pg* *caramelo*, a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob a corruption of ML *calamellus* (*mellitus*), sugar-cane (also by simulation *canamella*, *canamella*, and separately *cana mellis*, 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop dim of *calamus*, a reed, cane see *calamus*] 1 Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane sugar is heated in an oil or melted bath to between 210° and 230° C. it begins to assume a brown color of continually increasing depth and when the time factor has caused the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, like an amber, and dissolves readily in water giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as that of cane sugar in its compound with acid of lead. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, gravies, etc. 2 A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caramel*

caramelization (kar'a-mel-i-zā'shon), *n* [C *caramelizē* + *-ation*] The transformation of sugar into caramel

caramelize (kar'a-mel-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *caramelized*, ppr *caramelizing* [C *caramel* + *-ize*] To transform or convert into caramel, *am*, *caramelized* sugar

caramote (kar'a-mōt), *n* [F, cf Sp *caramota* = *Pg* *caramupa*, a kind of sea-snail, = *It* *caramogio*, a dwarf, a shrimp] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penaeus caramote*, common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation

carangid (ka-ran'jīd), *n* A fish of the family *Carangidae*

Carangidae (ka-ran'jī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Carangus* (-rang-) + *-idae*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Carangus*, to which various limits have been assigned (a) In Günther's system a family of acanthopterygian fishes, with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the spinous portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated with 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae. In this sense it has been used by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been distributed by others in the families *Caranidae*, *Pomatomidae*, *Pastellidae*, *Zanclidae*, *Cepenidae*, *Equulidae*, etc. (b) In Gill's system restricted to *Scorpaenidae* with 10 abdominal and from 14 to 16 caudal vertebrae, a short or atrophied first dorsal fin, second dorsal and anal long, opposite and nearly alike, generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet and non-protractile jaws. These limits have been adopted by most recent American ichthyologists. It includes numerous species of tropical fishes, the best known of which are the cavalier, pompano, and pilot fish. *Carangidae* is the family name for the fishes generally known as cavalier or cavalier, jack pompano, and etc. Stand Nat Hist, III 180

Carangine (ka-ran'jīn), *n* [NL, < *Carangus* (-rang-) + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Carangidae* the cavalier or horse-mackerels. The premaxillaries are protractile, the pectoral fins long and falcate, the anal fin is like the second dorsal and with its base longer than the abdomen, the maxillary has a supplementary bone, the dorsal outline is more curved than the ventral outline, and the back and abdomen are rounded. Also *Caranginae* *Carangini*. See cut under *Carang*

carangine (ka-ran'jīn), *a* and *n* I. a Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caranginae* or *Carangidae*

II. *n* A member of the subfamily *Caranginae*. **carangoid** (ka-rang'gōid), *a* and *n* [C NL *Carangus* (-rang-) + *Gk* *eidōs* shape] I. a Of or pertaining to or resembling the *Carangidae*

II. *n* One of the *Carangidae*

caranna (ka-ran'nā), *n* Same as *carauana*

carantot, *n* Same as *caranto*

Come, gallants who run a *caranto* or *leapealevalto*? *Marston*, *The Fawn*, II 1

Caranx (kar'auks), *n* [NL, appar < Sp *caranque*, *caranga*, a kind of flatfish in the West Indies] The typical genus of the family *Carangidae*. *Caranx chrysos*, *C hippo*, and *C latus* are



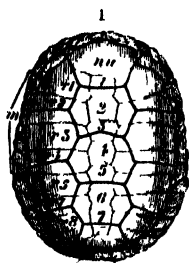
Horse mackerel (*Caranx hippos*)

visitors to the coast of the United States and are known as *horse mackerels*

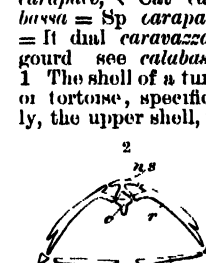
Carapa (kar'a-pā), *n* [NL, (*Pg* *carapa*), < *carap*, a native Guiana name] 1 A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Melastomataceae*. A South American species *C Guianensis*, is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in reputation as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called carapa oil or crab oil) is used for lamps. The wood, called carapa wood or crab wood, is light and takes a good polish. It is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C Toulouensis*, called *condi kundah*, or *talikonda* oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against bites of vermin. The oil of the South American *Carapa* is used for the same purpose.

2 [F *c*] A tree belonging to this genus.

carapace (kar'a-pas), *n* [Also *carapax*, < F *carapace*, < Lat *carapax*, = Sp *carapacho* = *It* *diul caravazza*, a gourd see *calabash*] 1 The shell of a turtle or tortoise, specifically, the upper shell, the



1 Carapace of *Testudo* (Turtle). The heavy lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plate, or scutes, forming the carapace. The light lines show the sutures of the bony plates underlying, and supporting the shell. 1-8 expanded neural spine, 9 cervical scute, 10-12 pleural scute, 13-14 marginal scute, 15-16 pygal plate, 17-18 marginal scute, 19-20 pygal plate, 21-22 marginal scute, 23-24 pygal plate.



2 Cross section of *Carapace* and *Plastron* of *Tortoise*. *a* centrum of a vertebra, *ns*, its expanded neural spine, *r* expanded rib forming one mass with a lateral scute and ending at a marginal plate, *p* intervertebral scute, or costal plate, *hp* hyocentral scute or capitulum, *py* pygal plate, *m* series of marginal plates.

under shell being called the *plastron*. See also cut under *Chelonia* — 2 In *Mammalia*, the shell of an armadillo — 3 In *Corypidae*, the multivalvular shell, test or case — 4 In higher *Crustacea*, the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a cephalothorax and an omostegite. See cut under *Amph* — 5 One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a carapace, as those of certain infusorians, a horn

carapacial (kar'a-pā'shal), *a* [C *carapace* + *-al*] Of or pertaining to a carapace

The lateral portions of the carapacial ridge becoming deeper are converted into branchiostegites, and the cavity which they overarch is the branchial chamber. *Huxley*, *Crustacea*, p 217

carapax (kar'a-paks), *n* Same as *carapace*

carap-oil (kar'ap-oil), *n* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*, 1

carasow, *n* See *carasson*

Carassius (ka-ras'ī-us), *n* [NL, < F *carassin*, a carp see *caracin*] A genus of carps or cyprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C auratus*. See *goldfish*

carassow, *n* See *carasson*

carat, **karat** (kar'at), *n* [Early mod E also *carat* (simulating *carat*, *character*, a character, mark, stamp), = D *karaat* = G *karat* (MHG *karāt*, *garāt*) = Dan *Sw* *karat*, < F *carat* = Pr *carat* = *It* *carato* = Sp *Pg* *quilate*, OP *curate* = Turk *Pers* *quāt*, < Ar *quāt*, *qarrāt*, a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= LL *cerates*), < Gk *κερατος*, the fruit of the locust-tree, also, like L *siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit a little horn, dim of *κερας* (*keras*), a horn, akin to E *horn* see *crato-* and *horn*] 1 An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy — 2 A unit of mass formerly used in various countries for weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of a mark of gold and was subdivided into 12 grains. It was commonly equal to about 160 1/2 troy grains. Hence — 3 A twenty-fourth part specifically used in expressing the fineness of gold when used as jewelry. Thus, pure gold being considered as 24 carats fine if two, six, or ten twenty-fourths of alloy (commonly copper or silver) is present, the gold is said to be 22, 18, or 14 carats fine, and so on. The gold used by

jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14 carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

4 A unit of weight for precious stones, divided by jewelers into 4 grains, called *diamond-grains*, but equal to about 3 1/2 troy grains, 151 1/2 English carats being taken as equal to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 205 milligrams, or 151 7/8 carats to the troy ounce. Under the translated form *κερατος*, or *ceratium*, *siliqua* was adopted by Constantine into the system of weights of the empire as 1/2 of an ounce, equal to 180 milligrams. In Italy it remained as a part of the system of weights, in general with the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *qarat* was the 24th part of the *mithkal*, and was subdivided sometimes into 4, sometimes into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 4 grains troy. The Castilian carat, 1/16 of a Castilian ounce, or 3 164 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabs. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unlegalized units commonly in use, under the name of the *Amsterdam* or *diamond carat*, which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of stones are sold by the ounce troy. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

Often abbreviated *car* or *K*

carat (kar'at), *v t* [Early mod E also *caract*, < *carat*, *caract*, *n*] To try or refine (gold)

Carattare to touch or tile gold, to refine or make perfect, to carat

carate (ka-rā'te), *n* [S Amer] A cutaneous disease occurring in South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet

carauana (ka-rā'nā), *n* [Also written *carana*, *caranna* (NL *carana*), native name] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by a burseraceous tree, probably *Protium Carana*, found on the head waters of the Amazon and Orinoco. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of figs. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitingly slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-n-van'), *n* [= D *karawan* = G *karawane* = Dan *kāravan* = Sw *karavan*, < F *caravane*, < Sp *caravana* = *Pg* *caravana* = *It* *carovana* (ML *caravanna*, *caravanna*, *caravanna*, *caravanna* = MGr. *καρβαν* (kar'ban) = Turk *kārvan* (kār'vān) = Ar *karawān* = Hind *kān'ān*, < Pers *kāran*, *kār-wān*, a caravan. Prob orig Pers, but by some considered orig Ai, cf Pers *kar*, business, work, *Av* *kar*, trade, profession, *karā*, *karwa*, hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van* see *van*] 1 A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods. Men who pass In troop or caravan Milton P R, I 323

Great caravans formerly composed of Pagans, now of Mahomedans, passed from west to east in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Africa. Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II 61

2 Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage, poetically, any large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination

Their airy caravan, high over seas Flying Milton, P L, vii 428

When thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan, which moves To that mysterious realm of death Bryant, *Thanatopsis*

3 A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show, hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport often abbreviated to *van*.

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife, Ingenious to diversify dull life, In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoyes, Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys. Cooper, *Retirement*

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a traveling caravan. Dickens, *Pickwick*, II xxvi

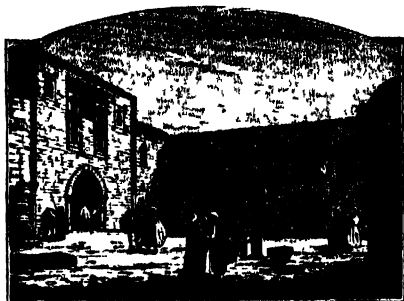
4 A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their caravans, as their cruises against the Moslems were called Prescott

5 A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face Fairholt

caravan-boller (kar'a-van-boi'lér), *n.* An old form of steam-boller, resembling a wagon
caravanserai (kar'a-van-sér'), *n.* [*< F caravanier* (= *Sp caravanero* = *Pg caravancero*), *< caravan*, *caravan*] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan

caravansary (kar-a-van'sa-rí), *n.*, *pl caravansaries* (-ríz) [= *F caravanserie*, -*serail* = *It caravansera* = *Sp caravanserrallo* = *Pg caravancara* = *Turk kerwansaray* = *Hind kârwan-sarâ*, *< Pers kârwan-sarâ*, *< kârwan*, *caravan*, + *sarâ*, a palace, a public edifice, an inn see *seraglio*.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans, a kind of inn



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo

where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodations, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessaries for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravansera*, *caravansera*

It is a mere caravansary, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, 1

caravel, carvel (kar'a-vel, kâr'vél), *n.* [= *D karvel* = *G krafel*, *carvel* = *F caravelle* = *It caravella* (> *Turk qaravola*), *< Sp caravella* also *carabela* = *Pg caravola*], a car-

avel, dim of *caraba* = *Pg caraba*, also *carebo*, *crovo*, a small vessel, *< ML carabus*, a kind of boat, *< Gr κάραβος*, a kind of light ship (*NGr kapaib*), prob a particular use of *κάραβος*, a beetle, a sea-crawfish see *Carabus*] *Naut*, the name of several kinds

of vessels. One variety used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden, another is a fishing vessel of from 10 to 15 tons, and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.

The king of Portugal minded to arm certain *Caravels* to discover this Spic Isle. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I, 217

The armament consisted of two *caravels*, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden. Prescott, *Ferd and Isa*, I, 16

The seas of our discovering over roll

Him and his gold, the frailer *caravel*,

With what was mine, came happily to the shore

Tennyson, *Columbus*

carawala (kar'a-wa'lâ), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnalepsa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series

caraway (kar'a-wâ), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod *E* also *caroway*, *< Sp alcara-hueya*, *caraway*, *< Ar al*, the, + *kariwiyâ*, *kariwiyâ*, *caraway-seeds*, *caraway-plant*, prob *< Gr κάριον*, *caraway*, > *L carum*, *NL carum* (> *It caro* = *Florio*), *cumin*, *caraway*. Another form is *E dial* and *Se caray*, *carvey*, *< F carri* = *It carri* = *D karwei* = *MLG karwe*, *G karve*, *karbe*, *karwei* = *Dan karve*, *< Sp carui*, short for *alcara-wea* = *Pg alcara-wea*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the *Ar* without the article.] 1 A biennial plant, *Carum Carui*, of the natural order *Umbellifera*, with a tapering root like a parsnip, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor.

It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation. 2 The *Nigella arvensis* or black caraway, a ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway.—3. Collectively, the seeds of the caraway

Blaunderelle, or pepyns, with *caraway* in confite. *Babes Book* (I, L, T, 8), p. 160
 4† A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

Then choose with fruits On the table set,
 With Blaketes or Caraways, As you may get.
Babes Book (I, L, T, 8), p. 163
 A dish of caraways. *Shak*, 2 Hen IV, v, 3

5 A kind of apple. *Mason*.

caraynet, *n.* An old form of *carion*

carbamate (kâr-ba-mât), *n.* [*< carban(ico)* + *-ate*] A salt of carbamic acid

carbamic (kâr-bam'ik), *a.* [*< carb(onic)* + *am(ide)* + *-ic*] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical NH_2 . **Carbamic acid**, CONH_2OH , an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and esters, as methyl carbamate, $\text{CONH}_2\text{OCH}_3$. Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate

carbamide (kâr-ba-mid or -mid), *n.* [*< carb(on)* + *amide*] 1. A compound identical with urea, having the formula $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$. It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine. 2. A general name for the derivatives of urea

carbazotate (kâr-baz'ô-lât), *n.* [*< carbazol(ic)* + *-ate*] A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base

carbazotic (kâr-bâ-zot'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on)* + *azote* + *-ic*] Composed of or pertaining to carbon and azote. **Carbazotic acid**, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$, a picric acid, a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on picric acid, indigo, and other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It is used chiefly in dyeing. When alkali which has been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed a beautiful permanent yellow color, and by the use of indigo and picric acid together various shades of green are obtained. Its salts explode violently when struck

carberry (kâr'ber'í), *n.*, *pl carberries* (-íz) The gooseberry. [North Eng.]

carbohydrate (kâr-bô-hi'drât), *n.* Same as *carbohydrate*

carbide (kâr'bid or -bîd), *n.* [*< carb(on)* + *-ide*] A compound of carbon with a metal. Formerly called *carburet*

carbine (kâr'bin), *n.* [Early mod *E* also *carabine*, *carabin*, *carbene*, a musketeer, *< F carbin*, "a carbine or curbeone [misprinted for *carbene*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrion and breastplate, and serving on horseback" (Cotgrave), mod *F carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier *OF calabrin*, *calabrin*, orig one who worked a war-engine, *< calabr*, a war-engine see *calabr*.] In this sense obsolete, being replaced by *carbineer*. 2 A soldier armed with a carbine, a carbineer, a musketeer

How'er he whetted about like a loose gentian,
 He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v, 1

carbide (kâr'bin), *n.* [Formerly also *carabine*, = *D karabin* = *G karabner* = *Dan karabin* = *Sw karbin*, *< F carabine*, *< It carabina* = *Sp Pg carabina* (> *Ar qarabina*, *qarabana*), *a carbine*, from *carbide*.] 1 In the sixteenth century, a firearm, one of the many names given to the lighter form of arquebuse.—2 In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops

carbineer (kâr-bi-nér'), *n.* [= *D karabiner* = *Dan karabiner* = *Sw karbinerare*, *< F carabiniere* (= *Sp carabiniere* = *Pg carabiniere* = *It carabiniere*, *carabino*), *< carabini* see *carbin*.] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabineer*.

carbide-thimble (kâr'bin-thim'bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened to a D-ring on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a carbine

carbo (kâr'bô), *n.* [*NL* (L), so called from their coal-black color see *carbon*] A name of several black water-birds. (a) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *Uria carbo*. (b) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (c) [cap.] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carboidea*. *Laclapide*, 1800

carboclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer*

carbohydrate (kâr-bô-hi'drât), *n.* [*< carbon* + *hydrate*.] A general name for a group of

organic bodies containing 6 carbon atoms or some multiple of 6, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water (H_2O), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbohydrate*

carbohydrous (kâr-bô-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbohydr(ale)* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a carbohydrate

Borodin maintains that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the carbohydrous material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 393

carbolated (kâr'bô-lâ-ted), *a.* [*< carbol(ic)* + *-ate* + *-ed*] Impregnated with carbolic acid

carbolic (kâr-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on)* + *-ol* + *-ic*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal. **Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_{6}\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal tar which distills over between 320° and 374° F. From this product of coal tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feebly acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure, it crystallizes in white, colorless needles, which have the odor of cresote and a burning taste. It is deliquescent and becomes liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 4 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.

Carbolic-acid paper, wrapping paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolicize (kâr-bol'iz), *t.*, *pret* and *pp carbolicized*, *pp carbolicizing* [*< carbolic* + *-ize*] To impregnate with carbolic acid. Also spelled *carbolicise*

carbouluria (kâr'bô-lu'ri-â), *n.* [*< carbolic* + *Ur* *urine*] A condition of the urine characterized by dark discoloration, symptomatic of poisoning by carbolic acid

carbon (kâr'bon), *n.* [= *F carbone* = *Sp carbon* = *Pg carbon* = *It carbon*, *< NL carb(n)-*, *carbon*, mod forms, in chem sense, cf *F carbone* = *Pr carbo* = *Sp carbon* = *Pg carvão* = *It carbon*, a coal, coal, older forms, in orig sense, *< L carb(n)-*, a coal, whether a glowing coal or a dead coal, charcoal.] 1 (Chemical symbol, C, atomic weight, 12) An element found in nature in two distinct forms, the diamond, which is extremely hard, of high specific gravity (3.5), usually colorless and transparent, with brilliant adamantine luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons, and graphite, which is very soft, of low specific gravity (2), black and opaque, with metallic luster, and crystallizes in hexagonal plates. See *diamond* and *graphite*. Its physical properties vary greatly with its different forms. It is combustible, burning to carbonic acid (CO_2). In combination it is universally distributed through the animal and vegetable kingdoms, being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues, with partial or complete exclusion of air, carbon is produced in amorphous form more or less mixed with other matters. Such products are animal charcoal, lampblack, wood charcoal, coke, and gas carbon. The number of its compounds with the other elements is endless, and at present more compounds of carbon are known, probably, than of all other elements taken together. It is present in the atmosphere as carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas, and in the same form in some mineral waters. It also appears in the salts called carbonates, as calcium carbonate in coal in the shells of many sea animals, in the common mineral calcite, including chalk, limestone, marble, etc., and as iron carbonate in the mineral siderite, etc.

2 The form of the diamond generally called *carbonado*, the black diamond.—3 In *electric lighting*, a carbon-point (see below).—**Bisulphid of carbon**. See *bisulphid*. **Carbon dioxide**. Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).—**Carbon points**, in *electric lighting*, two rods of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of great brilliancy. See *voltaic arc*, *under arc*, and *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Carbon process**, in *photography*, a process of producing photographic positive pictures in a pigment composed of carbon. In order to insure their permanency the thin paper on which the impression from the negative is taken is coated with gelatin colored with the carbon pigment, and sensitized, usually with bicarbonate of potash. After exposure to light under the negative it is affixed face downward upon another sheet of paper and is plunged with it into a hot water bath, which detaches the first paper and leaves the gelatin film uncovered. The water dissolves those portions of the film which have not been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the transparent portions of the negative upon the sensitizing medium, and the more or less insoluble portions of the film form a positive picture, which is, however, reversed in its relations of light and life. If a second transfer of the film from its support, to restore these relations in the finished print, is required the first transfer is not made to a paper surface but to a sheet of glass, zinc, or caoutchouc. The same end may be accomplished without the second transfer, by stripping the negative film from the glass, and printing with its face outward, by reversing the right and left of the negative by the use of a prism, or by other de-

carbon — **Carbon spar**, a name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, etc. — **Carbon telephone**, a form of telephone invented by Edison, in which the vibrations of the diaphragm of the mouth piece produce, by variable pressure upon a piece of compressed carbon placed in the circuit, variations in the electric current which induce sonorous vibrations in the receiver. — **Gas-carbon**, a form of amorphous carbon which is produced in the retorts where coal is heated for the manufacture of illuminating gas. It forms an iron gray deposit on the sides and upper part of the retort. It is extremely hard, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery plates, and also for the carbon points used with the electric arc light. Also called *coal gas charcoal* and *gas graphite*.

carbona (kär'bo-nä), *n* [NL. see *carbon*] In *mining*, a mass of stamiferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general character of a lode. Such a mass, however, is ordinarily subordinate to a lode in its immediate vicinity. The carbona is in some respects analogous to the pipes and "flats" of the North of England lead mines. The carbona of the St. Ives lode in Cornwall, England, was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which this name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmaline (schorl) (in ore (cassiterite), and some cuprite ore. It also contained fluor spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

carbonaceous (kär-bo-nä'shius), *a* [*< carbon + -aceous*] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon, containing carbon or coal matter. **Carbonaceous shale**, a soft shaly rock through which only or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. Such shales are abundant in some parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series. **Carbonade** (kär-bo-nä'dē), *n* [= *cf. Dan karbonade, < F. carbonate, carbonade, < It. carbonata (= Sp. carbonada = Pg. carvonnata), carbonade, < carbon (= Sp. carbon = Pg. carvón), a coal see carbon*] In *cooking*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled, a chop. Also *carbonado*.

I will make thee slice the brows of thy aims into *carbonades*, and eat them.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I, iv 4

If I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.

Shak., I Hen IV, v 3

Broil them on the coals

For carbonadoes

Massey's The Bondman III 9

carbonadet, carbonado (kär-bo-nä'dē, -nä'dō), *v t* [*< carbonade, n*] 1 To make a carbonado of, score across and grill.

Will he have a brace,

Or but one partridge of a short legged hen,

Daintily carbonaded?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, I 1

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado your shanks.

Shak., Lear, II 2.

With his neck edged spear

He cut and carbonaded them

Massey's, Picture, II 1

Who could surmise a man ever could die.

Who'd been thus carbonado'd cut up, and dissected?

Bachman, Ingoldsby Legends, I 280

carbonado (kär-bo-nä'dō), *n* [*Sp. < carbono, carbon see carbon*] Same as *boni*, 2.

carbonado (kär-bo-nä'dō), *n* and *v* Same as *carbonade*.

Carbonari, *n* Plural of *Carbonaro*.

Carbonarism (kär-bo-nä'rizm), *n* [*< Carbonari + -ism*] The principles, deeds, or cause of the Carbonari, sympathizing with or support of them.

The determination, the self forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists compared with whom conspires the plots of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.

Orpen, in *Fraser's Magazine*, p 196

Carbonaro (kär-bo-nä'ro), *n*, *pl Carbonari* (-ri) [*It, lit (as carbonaro), a charcoal-burner, < It. carbonarius, a charcoal-burner, a collier, < carbo(n-) > It. carbone, coal, charcoal, see carbon*] (> It. carbone), coal, charcoal.

Carbonari, sympathy with or support of them. The determination, the self forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists compared with whom conspires the plots of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it. Orpen, in *Fraser's Magazine*, p 196. **Carbonaro** (kär-bo-nä'ro), *n*, *pl Carbonari* (-ri) [*It, lit (as carbonaro), a charcoal-burner, < It. carbonarius, a charcoal-burner, a collier, < carbo(n-) > It. carbone, coal, charcoal, see carbon*] (> It. carbone), coal, charcoal. (> It. carbone), coal, charcoal. The members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808-11) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces and took their name from the mountain charcoal burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the national liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the *Carbonari* numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were crushed in the various revolutions of the times until they spread into France, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1848.

Louis Napoleon began as a *Carbonaro* and conspirator, and narrowly escaped the fate which terminated the course of his elder brother and removed at least one rival out of his way.

H. R. Greer, Misc. Essays 1st ser., p 154

carbonatation (kär'bo-nä-tä'shon), *n* Same as *carbonation*.

carbonate (kär'bo-nät), *n* [*< carbon(ate) + -ate*], = *F. carbonate = Sp. Pg. carbonato*] 1

In *chem*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, as, calcium carbonate, copper carbonate. The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of them being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

2 *pl* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah. — 3 Same as *carbonado* or *boni*. [*Rare*] — **Hard carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base. — **Soft carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with a base of lead.

carbonate (kär'bo-nät), *v t*, pret and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating* [*< carbon(ate) + -ate*], = *F. carbonater = Sp. carbonatar*] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid. — **Carbonated springs**, springs of water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

carbonation (kär'bo-nä'shon), *n* [*< carbonate + -ation*] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid, specifically, a process of defeating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by leading into the solution a stream of carbonic acid gas. Also *carbonatation*.

carbon-black (kär'bo-nä-blak), *n* A fine lamp-black used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by directing the flames of gas lamps, fed by natural gas from wells, against cold surfaces, and collecting by machinery the sooty deposit. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

carbon-bronze (kär'bo-nä-bronz), *n* An anti-friction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldwin and Weissman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

carbon-button (kär'bo-nä-but'n), *n* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance which it offers to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon*.

carbonic (kär'bo-nik), *a* [= *F. carbonique = Sp. Pg. It. carbonico, < NL. carbonicus, < carbo(n-), carbon see carbon and -ic*] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. — **Carbonic acid**, CO₂, more properly called *carbonic anhydride* or *carbon dioxide*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, without smell, 22 times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2,500. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure and cold, and it is obtained as a solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden expansion of the liquid when allowed to escape from pressure. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and acidulated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence, for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water it forms a dibasic acid, CO(OH)₂, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, as it is a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 1 or 5 per cent. It is discharged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low lying places as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustion from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air. — **Carbonic acid engine** (a) A fire engine from which water is ejected by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber connected with the water reservoir. (b) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid. — **Carbonic acid water**. See *acidulated water*, under *acid*. — **Carbonic or carbonous acid**, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron and porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale lavender flame. This substance is produced when a coal fire burns with a smokeless flame and the pale lavender flame produced by its combustion may often be observed playing over such a fire.

Carbonide (kär'bo-nä'idē), *n pl* [NL, < *Carbo(n-) + -ide*] A name of the eormorant family.

Carboniferous (kär'bo-nä-f'e-rus), *a*. [*< It. carbon(ate) + -ferus*] = *E. bear*] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol* almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The carboniferous series is of the Paleozoic age, and is the most recent portion of the Paleozoic. It is overlaid by the Permian rocks, which belong to the closing era of the Carboniferous age, and is underlain by the Devonian. The carboniferous, over large areas both in Europe and North Amer-

ica, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite efflorescent, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal*, *coal measures*, *millstone grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonisation, carbonise, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär'bo-nä-zä'shon), *n* [*< carbonico (see -ation); = F. carbonisation = Sp. carbonizacim = Pg. carbonizacão*] 1 The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by combustion, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes. 2 Same as *carburization*. — 3 Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

carbonization-bed (kär'bo-nä-zä'shon-bed), *n*. In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln, the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär'bo-nä-zē), *v t*, pret and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing* [*< carbon + -ize, = F. carboniser = Sp. Pg. carbonizar = It. carbonizzare*] 1 To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other natural processes. — 2 To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack). — 3 To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

Carbonizing-furnace, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. *J. H. Knight*

carbonizer (kär'bo-nä-zēr), *n* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor. *E. D.* Also spelled *carboniser*.

carbon-light (kär'bo-nä-lit), *n*. An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär'bo-nä-hi'drus), *a* [*< carbon + hydr(o)gen + -ous*] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär'bo-nom'e-tēr), *n* [*< NL. carbo(n-), carbon, + L. metrum, a measure*] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

carbonous (kär'bo-nus), *a* [*< carbon + -ous*] Pertaining to or containing carbon. — **Carbonous acid**. Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

carbon-paper (kär'bo-nä-pēr), *n* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär'bo-nä-point), *n* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

carbon-print (kär'bo-nä-print), *n* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *woodburytype*.

carbonyl (kär'bo-nä-il), *n* [*< carbon + -yl*] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carborundum (kär'bo-rūn'dum), *n* A product of the electric furnace used in place of emery as an abrasive material. The reaction of the furnace is SiO₂ + 3C = SiC + 2CO.

carbovinate (kär'bo-vi-nät), *n* [*< NL. carbo(n-), carbon, + L. vin(um), wine (for 'alcohol'), + -ate*] See *carbovinic acid of potassium*, under *potassium*.

carboxyl (kär'bo-k-sil), *n* [*< carb(on) + ox(ygen) + -yl*] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (C₂H₃COOH) sodium acetate (CH₃COONa), etc.

carboy (kär'boi), *n* [Ult. < Hind Pers. qarāba, a large flagon] 1. A demijohn.

Six carboys of Japhahan Wine Hanway, 1754, quot in Yule (and Bunnell's Glossary).

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either



Carboy

of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

car-brake (kär'bräk), *n*. A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake wheel, brake shaft, brake-chain, brake lever, and brake shoe, with their various parts. (See *brake-shaft*, *brake-shoe*, and *brake-wheel*.) Where other than hand power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake*. The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum brake. (See *air brake*.) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the breaking apart of the cars in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-acting brakes*. See *cut under brake*.

car-bumper (kär'būm'pēr), *n*. A buffer.

carbuncle (kär'būng-kī), *n*. [*< ME carbuncle, -boncle, also assimilated carbuncle, -boncle, -boole, -bucle, < OF carbuncle, -boucle, assimilated carbuncle, -bucle, -boucle, -borle, scher-buncle, F. oscarbuncle = Pr. carbuncle, -carbuncle = Sp Pg carbunclo = It carbuncchio = D karbunkel = MHG karbunkel, also karjun-ke, G. karfunkel (as if connected with *junk*, a spark) = Dan karfunkel (prob < G) = Sw karbunkel, < L carbunculus (ML also carbunculus, carbunculus), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit a little coal, dim of *carbo(n)*, a glowing coal. See *carbo(n)*.] 1 A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. When held up to the sun it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle of the ancients is believed to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, though the name included also the ruby and the spinel.*

2 In *pathol*, a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle. Bacon.

3. In *her* (a) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or scepters, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone carbuncle. Also called *carbuncle*. (b) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon*, *n*, 2—4. A wheel or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

carbuncled (kär'būng-kīd), *a*. [*< carbuncle + -ed*] 1. Set with carbuncles.

He has deserved it [armor], we're it carbuncled. Like holy Phylbus car. Shak, *A and C*, iv 8.

2. Afflicted with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle, glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink as, "a carbuncled face." Brome, *The Good Fellow*.

carbuncular (kär'būng-kū-lär), *a*. [*< L carbunculus, carbunculo, + -ar*] 1. Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle, red, inflamed. — **carbuncular fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

carbunculate (kär'būng-kū-lät), *a*. Same as *carbuncular*.

carbunculation (kär'būng-kū-lä'shon), *n*. [*< L carbunculatio(n)-, < carbunculare, pp carbunculus, have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called carbunculus. See carbuncle*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

carbunculinet (kär'būng-kū-līn), *a*. [*Cf equiv L carbunculosis, containing red sandstone, < carbunculus, red sandstone.*] Containing red sandstone.

In sandy lands that [ch] stands if that it wepe Black earth is apte, and londe carbunculinet And ragetoon all to rapte is for hem digne. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E T S), p 218.

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *n*. [= *Sp Pg carbureto, Pg. also carburo, = F. carbure, < NL. carbo. See carbon.*] Same as *carbide*.

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *v t*; pret and pp *carbureted, carburetted, ppr. carbureting, carbureting*. [*< carburet, n*] Same as *carbureze*.

carbureted, carburetted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p a*. [*Pp of carburet, v*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide as, *carbureted hydrogen*. — **Heavy carbureted hydrogen**.

Same as *ethylene* — **Light carbureted hydrogen**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen (C₂H₄) which occurs in coal mines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

carburetor, carburetor (kär'bū-ret-ēr, -ōr), *n*. [*< carburet + -er, -or*] 1 An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the gas-retort, or by causing the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air carburetors are of this last class. Various devices are employed to saturate the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2 A hydrocarbon used for this purpose. The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been much investigated in regard to use as anesthetics or as carburetors. Ur, *Diet*, III 390.

Also *carburettor, carburettor*.

carburetted, p a. See *carbureted*.

carburettation, carbureze. See *carbureze*.

carbureze (kär'bū-rī-zā'shon), *v t*; pret and pp *carburezed, ppr. carburezing*. [*< carburi + -ize*] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron, any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the amount of carbon present in a metal. Thus, cement steel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburezed by the so called cementation process. Also spelled *carburation*.

carbureze (kär'bū-rī-z), *v t*, pret and pp *carburezed, ppr. carburezing*. [*< carburi + -ize*] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by mingling with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also *carbureze, carbureze*.

carburemeter (kär'bū-rom'e-tēr), *n*. [*< carburi + -meter, < L. metrum, a measure*] An apparatus invented by M. Coquillon for determining the amount of carbonic acid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. E II 444.

carbyle (kär'bīl), *n*. [*< carb(om) + -yl*] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyle sulphate, C₂H₄(SO₄)₂.

carcajou (kär'ka-jō), *n*. [*F, from a native name*] 1 The American wolverene, (*Gulo luscus*). See *wolverene*. — 2 Erroneously — (a) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*, (b) the cougar, *Felis concolor*.

The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in early times, but also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana*. Thus F. Cuvier (supp. to Buffon, ed 1831, I 267) treats at length of "le carcajou ou blaireau américain," to which he misnomers the name carcajou to belong. Coues, *Fur-bearing Animals*, p 45.

carcan (kär'kan), *n*. [*< F. carcan. See carcanet*] Same as *carcanet*.

carcanet (kär'ka-net), *n*. [Formerly also *carcani*, sometimes *carquenet* (with dim -et or for **can*), = D. *karkant*, < OF *carcanet, carcan, carchant, charchant, cherchant*, mod F. *carcan* = Pr. *carcan* = It. *carcan* (ML *carcanum, carcanum*), a collar of jewels, an non collar, (1) perhaps, with suffix -ant (< OF *carcanile*, a *carcanet*, with suffix -ant, = E -at), < OHG *querca* = Icel. *kerk* = Dan *kark*, the throat. See *querken*.] (2) Less prob ML *carcanum* = *crango*, a collar, appar < OHG *crage, chrage*, throat, neck, MHG *krag*, throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen*, collar, cape, gorget, dial neck. See *crag*.] (3) Some refer to Brod *kichen*, the bosom, breast, the circle of the neck, same as *kelchen*, collar, < *kelch*, a circle, a neut, akin to W. *celch*, round, encircling. 1 A neck-lace or collar of jewels.

Jewels in the carcanet. Shak, *Sonnets*, III.
About thy neck a carcanet is bound,
Made of the Rubie, Pearle, and Diamond.
Herick, *To Julia*.
Then in the light's last glimmer Twilight show'd
And swung the ruby carcanet.
Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*.

2 A circle of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

Curled hairs hung full of sparkling carcanets. Marston.

carcara (kär'kär'), *n*. Same as *carcassa*.

carcass, carcasse (kär'kas), *n*. [Early mod F. also *carcasse, carcasse, carcas, < ME carkes, carkeys, karkete, carcays* (1) < OF *carcas, carcans*, also assimilated *charcans, charcous, (charquons, charchois, mod. F. dial charcous, charquons, m, OF also carquasse, mod F. carcass, f, carcass, skeleton, frame, OF also flesh, = Sp carcasa = Pg carcassa, carcassa, = It carcassa, f, a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML *carcasum, carcassum*, a carcass; cf *It carame*, a carcass — a corrupt form, or diff. word), associated with,*

and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) OF. *carquais, carcous, carquous, F carquous, m, = Sp. carcax = Pg. carcax = It carcasso, m. (ML. carcassum, Croatian karkash)*, a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating initially L. *caro* (carn-), flesh, cf *carion*) of ML *tarciusus*, MGr *ταρκάσιον*, a quiver, = Turk. Hind *tarkash*, < Pers *tarkash*, a quiver.] 1 The dead body of an animal, a corpse not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt. Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagle be gathered together. Mat xxiv 28.

Beside the path the unburied carcass lay.
Bryant, *The Ages*, x.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal, in contempt, the human body. To pauper his own carcass. South, *Sermons*, IV 11.

3 Figuratively, the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

The Goodwins, a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried. Shak, *M of V*, III 1.

Some ruinous bones and stonle Reliques of the carcasses of more than four thousand Placis and Citlous. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p 319.

4 The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timber-work of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship. — 5 An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or howitzer, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense.

It has two or three apertures, from which the fire blazes, and is sometimes made to serve by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol barrels loaded with powder to the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them. Carcass-flooding, in *building*, a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarding or floor boards above and the ceiling below. — **Carcass-roofing**, a grated frame of timberwork which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering. — **Carcass-saw**, a kind of tapon saw, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.

Carcavelhos (kär'käl'val'yo), *n*. [*Pg, < Caracalhos*, a village in Portugal. Commoner forms in England are *calcevilla* and *calcevellos*.] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

carcel (kär'sel'), *n*. [*See Carcel lamp*] The French unit of artificial illumination, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

carcelaget (kär'so-lä), *n*. [*< OF carcelage = Sp carcelage, carcelage = Pg carceragem, prison fees, incarceration, < ML carceralegium, equiv to carcerarium, prison fees, < L. carcer, a prison. Prison fees. F Phillips, 1706*]

Carcel lamp (kär'sel' lamp). [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, sometimes used in light-houses and as a domestic lamp.

carcerali, *a*. [*< L carceralis, < carcer, a prison, = Sicilian Gr. κάραρον*] Of or belonging to a prison as, "carceral endurance." Fawc.

carceratet (kär'se-rät), *v t*. [*< L. carceratus, pp of carcerari, imprison, < L. carcer, prison. See carcerat. Cf incarcerate*] To imprison; incarcerate.

carcerular (kär'ser'ülär), *a*. [*< carcerule + -ar, = F carcerulaire*] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

carcerule (kär'se-röl), *n*. [= *F carcerule, < NL. carcerula, dim of L. carcer, a prison*] In bot (at) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (b) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

carcharias (kär'ka-rī-dī-an), *n*. A shark of the family Carchariidae or Galeorhinidae. Sir J. Richardson.

Carcharias (kär'ka-rī-as), *n*. [NL, < Gr *καρχαρία*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, < *καρχαρος*, sharp, jagged.] 1 The typical genus of selachians of the family Carchariidae. — 2 Same as *Carcharinus*.

3. An early name of the genus *Odontaspis Rafinesque*, 1810.

carcharid (kär'ka-rī-id), *n*. A shark of the family Carchariidae.

Carchariidae (kär'ka-rī-i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Carcharias + -idae*] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias*,

to which different limits have been assigned by various ichthyologists (a) In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Selachioidei*, characterized by the nictitating membrane of the eye, the presence of an anal fin, and two developed dorsal fins (b) By Jordan and Gilbert it was substituted for *Odonaspidae* (which see)

Oarcharinæ (kär'-ka-ri-nē), *n* pl. [NL., < *Oarcharius* + *-ina*] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Oarcharidae*, having the teeth unicuspid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally

Oarcharinus (kär'-ka-ri-nus), *n* [NL., < *L. carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (< Gr *καρχαριον*, a kind of shark), < Gr *καρχαρος*, sharp, jagged Cf *Oarcharius*] A genus of



Blue Shark (*Oarcharinus glaucus*)

sharks, of the family *Galeomimidae*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians The blue shark is *O. glaucus* Also *Oarcharius*

The genus *Oarcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of story The species of *Oarcharinus* share with the species of *Oarodon* the name man-eater sharks *Stand Nat Hist*, III 82

carcharioid (kär'-ka-ri-oid), *a* and *n* [*Gr. καρχαριον*, a kind of shark, + *-oides*, shape] 1. *a* Resembling or having the characters of the *Oarcharius*

II. *n* A carchariid

Carcharodon (kär'-kar'-o-don), *n*. [NL. = *see carcharodon*] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidae* The only species, *C. megalodon*, attains a length of 40 feet and is found in all tropical and temperate seas Teeth of extinct members of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions

carcharodont (kär'-kar'-o-dont), *a* [*Gr. καρχαροντοδων*, with sharp or jagged teeth, < *καρχαριον*, sharp, jagged, + *odontos* (odont-) = *E. tooth*] 1 Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Oarcharius*

2 Having acute or pointed teeth as, "all snakes are carcharodont," *Günther, Encyc Brit*, XX 432

carchesium (kär'-kē-si-um), *n* [L., < *Gr. καρχησιον*, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship] 1 Pl *carchesia* (-ia) In classical antiq., a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its projecting handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim Also *kar-chesia* — 2 [*cap*] [NL.] A genus of portrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Portrictellidae* The animalcules are associated in dendroid colonies *C. polyneum* is an example

In *Carchemus* the zooids are united in social tree-like clusters but the neck of the pedicel does not extend through the main trunk, the individuals can withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position *Stand Nat Hist*, I 45

carcini, *n* Plural of *carcinus*

Oarcininae (kär'-si-ni-nē), *n* pl [NL., < *Oarcinus*, 2, + *-ina*] A subfamily of crabs, of the family *Portunidae*, typified by the genus *Oarcinus* The carapace is but slightly if at all transverse, and the chelipeds are rather small Its best known representatives belong to the genera *Portunus*, *Oarcinus*, and *Platyonichus* which last includes the lady crab of the United States See cuts under *Oarcinus* and *Platyonichus*

carcinoid (kär'-si-noid), *a* [= *F. carcinoid*, < *Gr. καρκινος*, a crab, + *-oides*, shape] 1. Crab-like, specifically, pertaining to the *Carcinoida*

2 *Carcinoid*, *carcinomorphie*

Oarcinoida (kär'-si-noid-ia), *n* pl [NL. = *see carcinoid*] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Brachyopoda*, incongruously composed of the zoecia of various crustaceans, the genera *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, *Condylura*, and certain copepods, as *Cyclops* [Not now in use]

carcinological (kär'-si-nō-loy'-i-kal), *a* [*Gr. καρκινολογία*, + *-ical*, = *Sp. carcinológico*] Pertaining to carcinology

carcinologist (kär'-si-nol'-ō-jist), *n* [*Gr. καρκινολογία* + *-ist*] One versed in the science of carcinology

The sanction of many eminent carcinologists

Kneze Brit, VI 666

carcinology (kär'-si-nol'-ō-jī), *n* [= *F. carcinologie* = *Sp. carcinologia*, < *Gr. καρκινος*, a crab

(= *L. cancer* - see *cancer*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak - see *-ology*] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc Also called *crustaceology* and *malacostracology*

carcinoma (kär'-si-nō-mā), *n*, pl *carcinomata* (-ma-tā) [L. (also in accom form *canceroma*, *canceroma*) < *F. carcinome* = *Sp. Pg. It. carcino*, < *Gr. καρκινωμια*, a cancer, < *καρκινω*, affect with cancer, < *καρκινος*, a crab, cancer - see *carcinus* and *cancer*] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and after excision very frequently recurs, a cancer, in the stricter sense of that word A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculae and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin Several types are distinguished (1) flat (called epithelioma), (2) cylindrical (called epithelioma), (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency, (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage, (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts, (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue, (7) cylindroma carcinomatodes, (8) carcinoma giganteo-cellulare, (9) melanocarcinoma. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely mesoblastic formations Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata alveolaria The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of escaping a return See *cylindroma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma* — **Alveolar carcinoma**. See *alveolar*

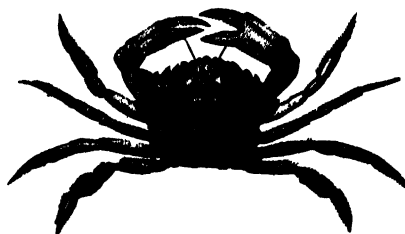
carcinomatous (kär'-si-nō-mā-tus), *a*. [*Gr. καρκινωμια* + *-ous*, = *F. carcinomateux* = *Pg. It. carcinomatoso*] Pertaining to carcinoma, cancerous, like a cancer, or tending to become one

Carcinomorpha (kär'-si-nō-mōr'-fā), *n* pl [NL., < *Gr. καρκινος*, a crab, + *μορφη*, form] In Huxley's system of classification, the canceroid or carcinoid crustaceans, as crabs and crab-like, short-tailed, 10-footed, stalked-eyed crustaceans It is nearly the same as *Brachyura* in an ordinary sense, but includes such forms as *Raana*, *Homola*, and *Dromia*

carcinomorphie (kär'-si-nō-mōr'-fik), *a* [As *carcinomorpha* + *-ie*] Carcinoid or canceroid, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*

carcinophagous (kär'-si-nōf'-a-gus), *a* [*Gr. καρκινος*, a crab, + *φαγειν*, eat] Eating crabs and other crustaceans, cancerivorous

carcinus (kär'-si-nus), *n*, pl *carcini* (-ni) [NL., < *Gr. καρκινος*, a crab, cancer, = *L. cancer* - see *cancer*. Cf *carcinoma*] 1 In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma — 2 [*cap*] In *zool.*, a ge-



Green Crab (*Carcinus maenas*)

nus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. maenas* the green crab, is a very common British species of small size much used for food

car-coupling (kär'-kup'-ling), *n* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train See *coupling*

card (kärd), *n* [*ME. card* = *D. kaart* = *G. karte* = *Dan. kort*, a card, a map, = *Sw. kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < *F. carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. carta*, < *ML. cartā*, also *charta*, a card, paper, a writing, chart, charter, < *L. charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < *Gr. χαρτη*, also *χαρτης*, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead See *chart*, a doublet of *card*, and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] 1 *a* Paper; a writing, a chart, a map

I have caused that your Lordship shall receive herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the world

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 215

The places are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve miles distant the one from the other, and do stand in our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the card

Campden, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I 53

He is the card or calendar of gentry

Shak, *Hamlet*, v 2

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes Specifically — (a) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, spots, names, etc., used in playing games, especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard (distinctively called *playing cards*) arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pieces on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face cards called the king, queen, and knave or jack The color of the spades and clubs is black, that of the diamonds and hearts, red An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *euchre*, *whist*, etc.

She said that their wer non dysgyssynge, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports, but pleyng at the tabyllys, and scheuss, and cards

Panton Letters (ed 1875), III 314

The European world is, I think, here at an end there is surely no card left to play

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, VI

(b) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a social visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards* (c) A paper on which the points of the compass are marked used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass See *compass* and *compass-card*

All the quarters that they know

I the shipman's card *Shak*, *Macbeth*, I 3

The card of goodness in your minds, that shews ye When ye sail false, the needle touch'd with honour, That through the blackcat storm still points at happiness

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, III 2

On life a vast ocean diversely we sail,

Reason the card, but passion is the gale

Pope, *Essay on Man*, II 108

(d) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding

3 A short advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or other periodical — 4 Anything resembling a card in shape or use as, *a card* of matches, "*cards* of yellow gingerbread," *R. T. Cooke*, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p 393 — 5 A frame filled with honeycomb, a sheet of honeycomb *Thin*, *Diet Apiculture*, p 20 — 6 A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom as a guide for the threads in weaving a pattern — 7 An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity, a character [*Slang*]

A card in our Northern parts signifies a brawling vagabond

Goldsmith, *Works* (ed 1855), IV 454

Such an old card as this, so deep, so sly

Dickens

Commanding cards, in *whist* and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits — **Cooling card**, probably, a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary, hence figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor Other explanations are given

There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling card

Shak, *I Hen VI*, v 3

These hot youths,

I fear, will find a cooling card

Beau and Fl, *Island Princess*, I 3

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place said in reference to "events" in horse racing, as inserted or written down in proper form, hence anything likely or possible to happen as, It is quite on the cards that the ministry may go out. — To call a card See *call*, v — To speak by the card, to speak with precision, as from exact information

We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us

Shak, *Hamlet*, v 1

card (kärd), *v* t [*ME. *carden* (in verbal *n. cardying*, *cardinge*, *cardying*), from the noun] To play at cards

card (kärd), *n* [*ME. card* = *D. kaarde* = *MLG. karde* = *OHG. kartā*, *chartā*, *MHG. karte*, *G. karte*, *dial. karte*, *karte* = *Dan. karte*, *kardo* = *Sw. karda* (cf *Icel. karri*) = *F. carte* = *Sp. Pg. carta* = *It. cardo*, a card (cf *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cardo*, a thistle, cf *F. chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, *G. kardendistel* (also *kardetschedistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb. see *cardo*), < *ML. cardus*, a thistle, a card, for *L. carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carere*, card, of *Gr. καρειν*, shear, = *E. shear*] 1 A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning In hand cards the wires are short and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then nailed upon a board Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them In the carding machine, which has superseded hand-carding, the cards are formed by hard drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *carding machine*

2 A carding-machine — 3 A currycomb made from a piece of card-clothing

card² (kär'd), *v. t.* [*ME. carden* (= *D. kaarden* = *LG. kaarten* = *G. karden* = *Dan. karte, karde* = *Sw. karda* (cf. *Ice. karra*) = *F. carder* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. cardar* = *It. cardare*); < *card²*, *n*] 1. To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

Go card and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, iii

Perhaps to card
Wool for the Housewife's spindle
Wordsworth, *Michael*

We don't card silk with comb that drowns wool
Browning, *Ring and Book* II 74

2† To mingle, mix, weaken or debase by mixing

You card your beer, if you see your guests begin to be
drunk, half small, half strong
Greene, *Quip for an Upst Courtier*

The skipping king carded his state
Shak., *I Hen IV*, iii 2

Cardamine (kär-dam'i-nē), *n* [*NL* (cf. *F. cardamine* = *Sp. cardamino* = *Pg. cardamina* = *It. cardamine*), < *L. cardaminu*, < *Gr. καρδαμιν*, also *καρδαμ*, a cross-like herb, prop. adj. 'cross-like', < *καρδαμ*, a kind of cross, nasturtium, = *Skt. kardama*, a certain plant (cf. *cardamom*)] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, natural order *Crucifera*, natives of the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo flower or lady's smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter cress (*C. anara*), and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an anti-scorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is some times made to include the toothwort, *Dentaria*.

cardamom (kär'da-mom), *n* [*Also cardamum*, and formerly *cardamoni*, *cardamon*, = *D. kardamom* = *MHG. kardamome*, *kardemumme*, *cardomome*, *G. kardamom* = *dim. kardamum*] = *Dan. kardemomme* = *Sw. kardemumma*, < *F. cardamome* (OF *cardemome*) = *Sp. Pg. It. cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*, *It. also cardamoni*), < *L. cardamomum*, < *Gr. καρδαμύμων*, *cardamom*, for *καρδαμύμων*, < *καρδαμ*, a kind of cross, + *μύμων*, a kind of Eastern spice-plant see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*] One of the capsules of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, natural order *Zingiberaceae*, generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, seasoning cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the forests of southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger fruit of variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is root like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamomum*, the wild or bastard cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. zanthoides*, the Bengal cardamoms, from *A. aromaticum*, the Javan, from *A. maximianum*, etc.

Cardan's rule. See *rule*

cardass (kär-das'), *n* [= *G. kardatsche*, formerly *kartatsche*, < *F. cardassi*, < *It. cardasso*, also aug. *cardassone* (obs.) (cf. *Sp. cardaza* = *Pg. carduga*), a card (to card wool with), < *cardo*, a card see *card²*.] A card to card wool with

card-basket (kär'd-bäs'ket), *n* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received

cardboard (kär'd-börd), *n* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing, a thin pasteboard

card-case (kär'd-käs), *n* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

card-catalogue (kär'd'kat'-a-log), *n* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers

card-clothing (kär'd'klō'thing), *n* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card²*

card-cutter (kär'd'kut'er), *n* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

cardecu, **cardicuet** (kär'de-kü), *n* [*F. quart d'écu*, fourth part (see *quart*), *de*, of; *écu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF *escu* = *Sp. Pg. escudo* = *It. scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < *L. scutum*, shield see *scudo* and *escutcheon*] A quarter-crown (*quart d'écu*), an old French sil-



Obverse

Cardecu (quart d'écu) of Henry IV of France in the British Museum (Size of the original)



Reverse

ver coin The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains

You see this cardecu, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns Beau and El, This try and Theodor, v 1

I could never yet finger one cardecu of her bounty
Chapman, *Monieur D'Olive*, ii 1

A set of hilding fellows The bunch of them were not worth a cardecu
Scott

cardel (kär'del), *n* A hog'shead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers

Cardellina (kär-de-lī'nā), *n* [*NL* (cf. *Sp. cardelina* = *It. cardellino*, *carderino*, *cardello* (Florio), also *cardellino*, goldfinch, thistlefinch), < *L. carduelis*, goldfinch (see *carduelis*), + *-ina*] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Amotillidae* and subfamily *Setophaginae*, the rose flycatching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. amica* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red fronted warbler. *C. rubra* is the rose warbler entirely red with silvery auriculars, both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala

carder¹ (kär'dör), *n* [*card²*, *v*, + *-er*] One who plays at cards, a gamester. as, "coggers, carders, diceors," *Bp. Woolton*, *Christian Manual*, I vi

carder² (kär'dör), *n* [*card²*, *v*, + *-er*, = *D. kardster* (suffix *-ster*) = *G. karder* = *F. cardur* = *Pr. carduri* = *Sp. cardador* = *It. cardatori*] 1 One who or that which cards wool, specifically, the machine employed in carding wool

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers
Shak., *I Hen VIII*, i 1

2 [*cap*] One of an association of Irish rebels who tortured their victims by driving a wool- or flax-card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine

This shall a Carder, that a White boy be
Furious leaders of atrocious bands
Hood

carder³ (kär'dör), *n* [*E. dial*, prob. a corruption of *cardou*, *q. v.*] A jackdaw [*Prov. Eng.*]

carder-bee, **carding-bee** (kär'der-, kär'ding-bē), *n* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from the habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee bites off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in fitting and plaiting the bits with wax into a dome like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground so that it is hardly distinguishable. In the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony

card-grinder (kär'd'grin'dör), *n* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card²*

cardia (kär'di-ä), *n* [*NL* (> *F. Sp. Pg. It. cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < *Gr. kardia* = *L. cor* (cord-) = *E. heart*, *q. v.*] 1 The heart. *Wilder*

—2 The upper part of the stomach, where the esophagus or gullet enters it. See *cardiac*

cardiac (kär'di-ä), *a* and *n* [*In ME. cardiale*, *n*, *q. v.*, = *F. cardiaque* = *Sp. cardiaco* = *Pg. It. cardiaco*, < *L. cardiacus*, < *Gr. kardiakos*, < *kardia* = *E. heart*] 1. *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the heart —2. Exciting action in the heart, having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence —3. Cordial, producing strength and cheerfulness —4. Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach

opposed to *pyloric* — **Cardiac aorta**. See *aorta* — **Cardiac arteries and veins**, the coronary arteries and veins of the heart — **Cardiac asthma**, dyspnea due to imperfect action of the heart — **Cardiac oscum**, the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a cæcum as in the blood sucking bats, *Desmodia* — **Cardiac crisis**, an attack of angina pectoris and irregular pulse, especially such as occurs in the course of locomotor ataxia — **Cardiac dullness**, the dullness of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The

area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion — **Cardiac ganglion**. See *ganglion* — **Cardiac glands**, tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. These are lined with short, columnar coarsely granular cells called principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found — **Cardiac line**, in anatomy, the line of the heart which runs across the palm from the outer side toward the base of the first finger — **Cardiac orifice**, the esophageal opening of the stomach. — **Cardiac passion**, an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia* — **Cardiac plate**, **cardiac ossicle**, a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a crawfish, and articulating at each end with a pterocardiac ossicle. See *cut* under *Astacoda* — **Cardiac plexus**, the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart — **Cardiac sacs**, in echinodermis, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm to which it corresponds — **Cardiac tube**, a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simply tubular stage — **Cardiac vessels**, the arteries and veins of the heart — **Cardiac wheel**, in *mach.*, a heart wheel, a cam wheel in the form of a heart. See *heart cam* — **Middle cardiac nerve**, the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus major*

II *n* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits, a cordial

cardiacal (kär'di-ä-kal), *a* Same as *cardiac*

cardiacet, *n* [*Appar* (< *Gr. καρδιακή*, fem. of *καρδιακός*, relating to the heart see *cardiac*)] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb*

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ä-sē-ä), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*] 1 In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous accephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiida* — 2 A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiida*, *Adacnida*, *Centrida*, and *Glossida*

Cardiaceæ (kär-di-ä-sē-ä), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Cardium* + *-aceæ*] Same as *Cardiida*

cardiaclet, *n* [*ME.* with wrong term *-le*, < OF *cardiaque*, *n*, < *L. cardiacus*, having pain about the heart see *cardiac*] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer*

cardiac-pulmonic (kär'di-ä-k-pul-mon'ik), *a*. Same as *cardiopulmonary*

Cardiads (kär-di-ä-dē), *n pl* [*NL*, < *Cardium* + *-ads*] Same as *Cardiida*

cardiagra (kär-di-ä-grä), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *αγρα*, a catching. Cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*] In *pathol.*, pain or gout of the heart.

cardiagraphy (kär-di-ä-grä-fī), *n* A less correct form of *cardiography*, 1

cardialgia (kär-di-ä-l'jī-ä), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. kardia*, heartburn, < *καρδιαχῆ*, having the heartburn, < *kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *ἀλγος*, pain] In *pathol.*, the heartburn, a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion, gastralgia

cardialgy (kär-di-ä-l'jī), *n* [= *F. cardiaque* = *Sp. Pg. It. cardiaco*, < *NL. cardialgia*, *q. v.*] Same as *cardialgia*

cardianastrophe (kär'di-ä-nas'trō-fē), *n*. [*NL*, < *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *αναστροφή*, a turning back see *anastrophe*] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side

cardiasthma (kär-di-ä-st'mā), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *ἀσθμα*, asthma see *asthma*] In *pathol.*, dyspnea caused by disease of the heart, cardiac dyspnea

cardiastrophia (kär'di-ä-strō-fī-ä), *n* [*NL*, < *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *στροφή*, want of nourishment see *atrophy*] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart

cardicentesis (kär'di-nen-tē-sis), *n* Same as *cardiocentesis*

cardicuet, *n* See *cardicuet*

Cardideæ (kär-di-dē), *n pl* Same as *Cardiida*

cardiectasis (kär-di-ek'tā-sis), *n* [*NL* (> *F. cardiectasis*), < *Gr. kardia*, = *E. heart*, + *ἐκτασις*, stretching out, dilatation see *ectasis*] Dilatation of the heart

cardiform (kär'di-fōrm), *a* [*ML.* *cardus*, a card (see *card²*), + *L. forma*, shape] In *zool.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card²*), having slender teeth closely set like those of a card

cardigan (kär'di-gan), *n* [Named from the Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868)] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*

cardiid (kär'di-id), *n* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiida*.

Cardiids (kär-di'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-idae*] The family of cockles, typified by the genus *Cardium*. It is a group of siphonate bivalves mollusks or tracheate lamellibranchs, consisting of the cockles and their allies, having equivalent convex shells, with prominent umbones or beaks curved toward the hinge, which, viewed sidewise, give a heart-shaped figure. See *Cardium*. Other forms are *Cardiacea*, *Cardiada*, *Cardiata*.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a* and *n.* [I a < ME *cardinal* = D *kardinal* = G *Dan* Sw *kardinal* (used only in comp.) = F *cardinal* = Pr *cardinal* = Sp *cardinal* = Pg *cardenal* = It *cardinale*, important, chief, < L *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, important, principal, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E *principal*). II *n.* < ME *cardinal*, *cardenal* (with OF), late AS *cardenal* = D *kardinal* = MIt *kardinal*, G *kardinal* = Dan Sw *kardinal* = OF *cardinal*, *cardenal*, F *cardinal* = Pr Sp *cardinal* = Pg *cardinal* = It *cardinale* = It *kardinal*, < ML *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj., < L *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge, of (Gr. *κρᾶν*, swing) I a 1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge, noting that on which something else hinges or depends, hence, chief, fundamental, preeminent, of special importance as, cardinal virtues or sins, the cardinal doctrines of a creed, the cardinal points.

These four virtues by which a *cardinal* nor that he by which he is among the virtues of the world [old] filosofes spoke. *Apocalypse of Isidore* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the cardinal or hinge joints of transition, which proclaim the general course of a writer's speculation. *De Quincey, Style*, i.

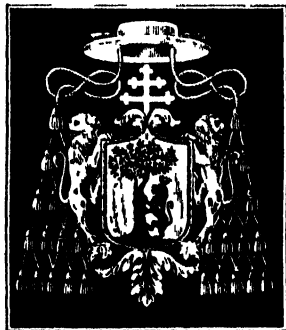
Even in societies like our own, there is maintained in the army the doctrine that insubordination is the cardinal offense. *II Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.* § 632.

2 In *conch*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell as, *cardinal teeth*. — 3 In *anatomy*, pertaining to the cardo or base of the maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal piece*. — 4 [See II, 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet. — **Cardinal abbot** See *abbot*. — **Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon** See *II, 1*. — **Cardinal finch, cardinal grosbeak** See *cardinal bird*. — **Cardinal margin**, the upper margin or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth. — **Cardinal numbers**, the numbers one, two, three, etc., in distinction from first, second, third, etc., which are called *ordinal numbers*. — **Cardinal points** (a) In *geom.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (b) In *astron.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir. — **Cardinal rebird** See *cardinal bird*. — **Cardinal signs**, in *astron.*, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. — **Cardinal tanager**, a North American tanager of the genus *Pyrrhuloxia*, as the scarlet tanager of the summer redbird, *P. rubra* or *P. aestiva*, so called from the red color. — **Cardinal teeth**, the hinge teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those further away, called the *lateral teeth*. See *cut* under *bivalve*. — **Cardinal trilost**, a local English (Cornwall) name of sting rays with two spines. See *trilost*. — **Cardinal virtues**, the most important elements of good character, specifically, in *ancient philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

As there are four cardinal virtues, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are these the four cardinal properties, without which the body of commonwealth moveth not. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

Cardinal winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II, n. 1 In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. In case of a vacancy in the papal office they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is elected by the masses from their own number. They are appointed by the pope, and are divided into three classes or orders, called in full *cardinal bishops* (6), *cardinal priests* (50), and *cardinal deacons* (14). A cardinal priest may be a bishop or an archbishop, and a cardinal deacon may be of any ecclesiastical grade below bishop. The college of cardinals is seldom full; vacancies nearly always existing. The dress of a cardinal is a red soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low crowned, broad brimmed red hat (not actually worn), with two cords depending from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels at extremity. 2 A cloak, originally of seal-leather cloth, with a hood, much worn by women at the beginning of the eighteenth



Cardinal's Hat used heraldically is part of the armorial achievement of a cardinal.

century, so named from its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. See *mozzetta*.

Mr. I must take leave of my mistress, she has her valubles of mine besides, my cardinal and veil are in her room. *Sheridan, The Duenna*, i. 3.

3 A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet, named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal. — 4. A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded. — 5. In *ornith.* (a) A bird of the genus *Cardinalis* (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. sp.* and others. (b) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella*. — **Cardinal's hat**, in her See *hat*, and *cut* above. — **Texas cardinal**, *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata* See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

cardinalate (kär'di-nal-āt), *n.* [= D *kardinalat* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado*, *cardenalado* = It. *cardinalato*, < ML. *cardinalatus*, < *cardinalis*, a cardinal. See *cardinal* and *-ate*.] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship*.

An old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate. *Sir R. L. Estlin*. Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the cardinalate. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 667.

cardinalate (kär'di-nal-āt), *v. t.* [*cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate*.] To make a cardinal of, raise to the office of cardinal. *Sp. Hall*.

cardinal-bird (kär'di-nal-bērd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal finch*. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including the bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It is sometimes called the *Virginia nightingale*, on account of its song, and also *scarlet grosbeak*. It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.* 5. See *cut* under *Cardinalis*.

cardinal-flower (kär'di-nal-flou'ēr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Jobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers. It is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal flower*.

When fades the cardinal flower, whose heart-red bloom Glows like a living coal upon the green Of the midsummer windows. *R. W. Gilder, An Autumn Meditation*.

Cardinalis (kär-di-nāl'is), *n.* [NL. see *cardinal*.] 1 A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal



Cardinal bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*)

grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidae*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.* 5, and *cardinal bird*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *brachiopods*, a muscle which opens the shell.

cardinalitial (kär'di-nal-ish'ial), *a.* [*cardinal* + *-itial*. Cf. Sp. *cardinalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio*.] Of or pertaining to a cardinal, of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

Raised him to the cardinalial dignity. *Card. Wiseman, Lives of the Last Four Popes*. **cardinalize** (kär'di-nal-iz), *v. t.* [*cardinal* + *-ize*, = F. *cardinaliser* = Sp. *cardenalizar*.] 1 To make a cardinal of. *Sheldon* [Rare.]. — 2 To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

Shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais*, i. 20. **cardinal-red** (kär'di-nal-red), *a.* Of a cardinal color.

cardinalship (kär'di-nal-ship), *n.* [*cardinal* + *-ship*.] Same as *cardinalate*. *Sp. Hall*.

cardines, *n.* Plural of *cardo*.

carding (kär'ding), *n.* [*ME. cardyng*; verbal *n.* of *card*, *v.*] Card-playing.

Use not dyeing nor carding, the more yow use them the less yow will be esteemed.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 360. My Lord is little at home, minds his carding and little else, takes little notice of any body. *Pepps, Diary*, II. 113.

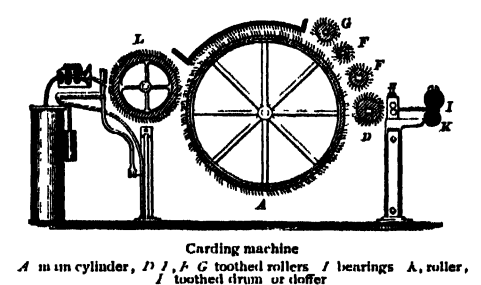
carding (kär'ding), *n.* [*ME. cardyng*, verbal *n.* of *card*, *v.*] 1 The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton. — 2 A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine chiefly in the plural.

The motion thus communicated to the carding twisted it spirally, when twisted it was wound upon the spindle, another carding was attached to it, drawn out and twisted. *A. Barlowe, Weaving*, p. 284.

carding-bee, *n.* See *carder-bee*.

carding-engine (kär'ding-en'jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine*.

carding-machine (kär'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card clothing was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these



Carding machine. A, main cylinder; B, C, card clothing; D, E, F, G, toothed rollers; H, I, J, K, bearings; L, roller, toothed drum or doffer.

strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton carding machines a loose roll of fibers, called a *lap*, is placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *feeder*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively remove the fibers from and deliver them to the main cylinder. The tufts, tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of these cylinders project beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, and are caught by the teeth of a succession of wooden disks called *card tops*, *top-cards*, or *top flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand or by mechanical devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card clothing. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn to gather into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the silver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For fine work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers*. The principle of the wool carding machine is identical with that of the cotton carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by a great number of small cylinders called *urds*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleansers*. The worker is the larger of the two, it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and it is itself cleaned by the smaller cylinder or cleanser, which delivers the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool fibers are oiled to facilitate carding and to prevent felting.

cardio-, [NL., etc., *cardio-*, sometimes less prop. *cardia-*, < Gr. *καρδία*, combining form of *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

cardiocele (kär'di-ō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

cardiocentesis (kär'di-ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *κέντρον*, a pricking, < *κεντρειν*, prick, puncture: see *center*.] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardiocentesis*.

cardiodynia (kär'di-ō-din'ia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *δύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

cardiognus, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γνῶσις*, a furrow.] In *pathol.*, *cardialgia*;

aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

cardiognostici, *a* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *γνωστικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart, knowing the secret thoughts of men *Acræy*, 1708

cardiogram (kär'di-ō-gram), *n* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *γράμμα*, a writing] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

cardiograph (kär'di-ō-gráf), *n* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey, in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullae into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

cardiography (kur-di-og'ra-fí), *n*. [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*, = *F* *cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiagraphie*, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφειν*, write] 1. An anatomical description of the heart — 2. Examination with the cardiograph

Cardiography, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart *Pop Sci Mo*, XXV 193

cardioid¹ (kär'di-oid), *n* [*<* Gr *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, *<* *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *ειδής*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.

cardioid² (kär'di-oid), *n* [*<* *Cardium* + *-oid*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardium*



The Cardioid

Cardioides (kar-di-oi'dō-ē), *n* pl [NL, *<* *Cardium* + *-oides*] A group of cardioid bivalves

cardio-inhibitory (kär'di-ō-in-hib'itō-rí), *a* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *inhibitory*] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength

cardiology (kar-di-ol'ō-jí), *n* [= *F* *cardiologie* (cf Sp Pg *cardiología*), *<* NL *cardiologia*, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *λογία*, *<* *λέγειν*, speak see *-ology*] In *anat* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart

cardiomalacia (kär'di-ō-ma-lā'shí-ā), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *μαλακία*, softness, *<* *μαλακός*, soft] In *pathol.*, malacia softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries

cardiometry (kär-di-om'e-trí), *n* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *μέτρον*, measure] In *anat*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissection, as by means of percussion or auscultation

cardiopalmus (kär'di-ō-pal'mus), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, *<* *πάλλειν*, poise, sway, swing, quiver] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart

cardiopericarditis (kär'di-ō-per'i-kär-di'tis), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *περικαρδιον*, pericardium see *pericardium*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

cardiopneumatic (kär'di-ō-nū-mat'ik), *a*. [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *πνευματικός*, lung see *pneumatic*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart

cardiopulmonary (kär'di-ō-pul'mō-nā-rí), *a* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *πνεύμων*, lung see *pulmonary*] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs Also *cardiac-pulmonic*

cardiopyloric (kär'di-ō-pí-lor'ík), *a* [*<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *πυλωρικός*, pyloric see *pylorus*, *pyloric*] Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardiopyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crayfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric ostia

cardiorhexis (kär'di-ō-rek'sis), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *ρῥήξις*, a breaking, rupture, *<* *ρρύναι*, break] Rupture of the heart

cardiostenosis (kär'di-ō-ste-nō'sis), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *στενός*, a narrowing, *<* *στενναι*, make narrow, *<* *στενός*, narrow] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

cardiotomy (kär-di-ot'ō-mí), *n*. [= *F* *cardiotomie*, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *τομή*, a cutting see *anatomy*] Dissection of the heart.

cardiotromus (kär-di-ot'rō-mus), *n* [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *τρεμνός* = *L* *tremere*, tremble; see *tremble*] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

carditis (kär-di'tis), *n* [NL (*>* *F* *cardite*), *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, + *-itis*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart, myocarditis

Cardium (kär'di-um), *n*. [NL, *<* Gr *καρδία*, = *E* heart, *q* v.] The typical genus of the family *Carduaceae*, embracing the true cockles, of which the best-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Trochocardium*. See cut under *cockle*

card-maker (kär'd-mā'kér), *n*. One who makes cards, specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton heath, by birth a pedler, by education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak*, *T* of the 8, Ind, II

card-match (kär'd-mach), *n*. One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of those itinerant tradesmen, and to take care in particular that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the vendors of card matches *Addison*, *London Critic*

cardo (kär'dō), *n*, pl *cardines* (-di-nēz) [*L*, a hinge see *cardinal*] 1. In *conch*, the hinge of a bivalve shell — 2. In *entom*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta* — 3. In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *Cyrtobrum* *A S Packard*

cardol (kär'dol), *n* [*<* NL (*ana*) *cardolium*, *q* v, + *-ol*] An oily liquid (C₂₁H₃₀O₂) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent

cardoon, chardoon (kär-, chär-dōn'), *n* [*<* ME *cardoun*, *<* OF *cardon*, *chardon*, *F* *cardon* = Sp *cardon*, *cardo*, *cardoon*, lit thistle, *<* ML *cardo* (-n-), another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle see *card²*] 1. A thistle — 2. The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its thick fleshy stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable

cardophagus (kär dof'a-gus), *n*, pl *cardophagi* (-jī) [*<* Gr *καρδός* (= *L* *carduus*), a thistle (see *card²*), + *φάγειν*, eat] An eater of thistles, hence, a donkey [Humorous]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed, but bear with him all honest fellow cardophagi, long eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey! *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, xix

card-party (kär'd-pär'tí), *n*. A number of persons met for card-playing

card-player (kär'd-plā'ér), *n*. One who plays at games of cards.

card-playing (kär'd-plā'ing), *n*. Playing at games of cards

card-rack (kär'd-rak), *n*. 1. A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards

The empty card rack over the mantlepiece *Thackeray*

2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions [U S.]

card-sharper (kär'd-shär'pér), *n*. One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards

card-table (kär'd-tā'bl), *n*. A table on which cards are played.

card-tray (kär'd-trā), *n*. A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on

carduet, *n* [ME *cardue*, *<* *L* *carduus*, a thistle. see *card²*] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low erie, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Ki xiv 9 (Purv)

Carduelis (kär-jū-ē'sis), *n*. [*L*, the thistlefinch, goldfinch, *<* *carduus*, a thistle: see *card²*.]

A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Pringillidae*, having as type *Pringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly, to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*

Carduus (kär'jū-us), *n* [*L*, a thistle see *card²*] A genus of erect herbs, natural order *Compositae*, resembling the thistles (*Cnicus*), from which they are distinguished by the fact that the bristles of the pappus are not plumose. They are mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The most common species is the blessed thistle, *C* (or *Cnicus*) *benedictus*, or *C. marianus benedictus*, sometimes cultivated for ornament, and widely naturalized. In former times it was held in high esteem as a remedy for all manner of diseases

care (kär), *n*. [*<* ME *care*, sorrow, anxiety, *<* AS *cearu*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = OH *kara*, lament, = OHG *kara*, *charu*, lament (esp. in comp *chara-sang*, a lament, MHG *chariac* (inc = *E* day), also *harvritac*, G *Kar*, *Char-freitag*, Good Friday, MHG *harwoche*, G *Kar*, *Char-woche*, Passion week, cf *E* *Care Sunday*, *Chara Thursday*), = Goth *kara*, sorrow, cf Icel *kara*, complaint, murmur, akin to OHG *quēran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with *L* *cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon something: see *cure*. Doublet *charo* (in *Chara Thursday*), deriv *chary*, *q* v.] 1. Grief, sorrow, affliction, pain, distress.

He was feeble and old,
And with care and sorrows overcome
Rob of Gloucster, p 301.

From points to points I wol declare
And witten of my woful care
Gower, *Conf Amant*, l 44

"Phoebus, that first fond art of medicine,"
Quod alie, "and coude in every wighten care"
Remede and yede, by herbes he knew fyne"
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l 660

2. Concern; solicitude, anxiety, mental disturbance, unrest, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of many burdens.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,
And where care lodges sleep will never lie
Shak, *R* and *I*, II 3

If I have cares in my mind I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate
Thackeray, *Round about the Christmas Tree*

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection, a looking to something, caution, regard, watchfulness as, take care of yourself

I am mad indeed,
And know not what I do Yet have a care
Of me in what thou dost
Beau and Fl, *Maid's Tragedy*, III 2

Want of Care does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge
Franklin, *Poor Richard's Almanack*, 1758

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose as, he was under the care of a physician

That which cometh upon me daily, the care of all the church is
2 Cor XI 23
In most cases the care of orthography was left to the printers
Southey, *Life of Bunyan*, p 40

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, and the care of the state for the drama existed from the first
Holland, *Venetian Life*, v

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy care?
Dryden
His first care is his dress, the next his bodie, and in the vnting of these two lies his soule and its faculties
By *Barle*, *Micro cosmograph*, A Gallant

Extraordinary care, ordinary care See the adjectives — **Take care**, be careful, beware — **To have a care** See *have* — **To have the care of**, to have charge of = *Syn*. *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, *Anxiety* *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning. It may be with or without feeling, with or without action as, the care of a garden. In its strongest sense, care is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to as, the child was a great care to her *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought and feeling, the others represent only the mental state as, it shall be my chief concern *Solicitude* is sometimes tenderer than concern, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words. It is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend, *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of care for an aged parent, concern for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold (*For apprehension* and higher degrees of fear, see *alarm*)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave care behind
Johnson

He [Sir Thomas More] thought any unusual degree of sorrow and concern improper on such an occasion [his death] as had nothing in it which could do yet or terrify him
Addison, Spectator, No 349

Can your solicitude alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events?
Blair, Sermons

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man
W Phillips, Speeches, Idols

care (kär), *v*, pret and pp *care'd*, ppl *car-rying* [*< ME caren, carian*, be anxious, be grieved, *< AS carian*, be anxious, = *OS karōn*, lament, complain, = *OHG karōn*, charon, complain, = *Goth karōn*, be anxious, cf *Icel kera* = *Sw kara* = *Dan kære*, complain, from the noun] 1† To feel grief or sorrow, grieve

Ther no ne schulen hoo nouch *karren* ne swinken
Old Eng Homilies (ed Morris), l 193

Be ay of chier as light as l f on lynd,
And let hem care and wepe and wryng and wayle
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l 1135

2 To be anxious or solicitous, be concerned or interested commonly with *about* or *for*.

Master, *carest* thou not that we punish? Mark iv 38

Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care* for the result
Lincoln, Speech before Ill State Convention 1858

3 To be inclined or disposed, have a desire often with *for*

Not *car-rying* to observe the wind Waller

An author, who I am sure would not *care* for being praised at the expense of another's reputation Addison

I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *car-rying* to ask what it means, save grandeur and consolation

Lowell, Study Windows, p 370

4 To have a liking or regard with *for* before the object — 5 To be concerned so as to feel or express objection, feel an interest in opposing chiefly with a negative as, He says he is coming to see you I don't *care* Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do [Colloq] — To *care* for (a) See 2 (b) Same as 9 (c) To look to, take care of perform what is needed for the well being or good condition of as, the child was well *care'd* for (d) Same as 4

careaway, *n* A reckless fellow

But [such] as yet remain without either forecast or consideration of anything that may afterward turn them to benefit, play the wanton yonkers and wilful *Care away*
Toussaint of Comptons, p 90

care-cloth, *n* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde cloth*, appar for *care cloth* OF *carie*, square, broad, *carie*, squared, square, mod F *carre*, a (square) side, *carre*, square] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages See the extracts.

At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at its four corners by as many clerics
Rock Church of our Fathers, III il 173

In the bridal mass the York varied some what from the Sarum use only two clerics held the *care-cloth*, and a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folk
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III il 175

care-crazed (kär'kräzd), *a* Crazed or madened by care or trouble.

A *care craz'd* mother to a many sons
Shak, Rich III, ill 7

carecti, *n* Same as *carect*

careen (ka-rēn'), *v* [Formerly *carine*, *< F carène*, now *carene* (= Sp *carinar* = Pg *quarinar* = It *carinare*), *careen*, *< carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It *carina*, *< L carina*, the keel of a ship see *carina*] 1. *trans Naut*, to cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breasting the other side

II. *intrans* To lean to one side, as a ship under a press of sail

Sloops and schooners constantly come and go, *careening* in the wind, their white sails taking, if remote enough, a vague blue mantle from the dark air
T W Higginson, Oldport, p 190

Such a sacred block will be found by the geologist to have *careened* one side or edge going down while the other came up
Science, III 481

careen (ka-rēn'), *n*. [*< careen*, *v*] A slanting position in which a ship is placed, that the keel may be repaired, the place where this is done

They say there are as many Gallies and Galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St Mark either in course at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the *Careen*, as there be Days in the Year
Howell, Letters, I 1 28

And they say it [the galeass] is the self same Vessel still, though often put upon the *Careen* and trimmed
Howell, Letters, I 1 31

careenage (ka-rē'nāj), *n*. [*< careen* + *-age*; after F *carénage*.] 1. A place in which to careen a ship

The scourings of slave ships had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps
N A Rev, CXXXIX 340

2 The cost of careening
career (ka-rēr'), *n*. [Early mod E *careere*, *career*, *carrier*, *carcare*, *< F. carriere*, now *carriere*, road, race-course, course, *career*, *< OF. carriere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp *carriera* = Pg *carreira* = It *carriera*, *career*), *< carrier*, transport in a vehicle, carry see *carry*] 1. The ground on which a race is run, a race-course, hence, course, path, way

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *career*
Sir P Sidney

2 A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

Make a thrust at me, come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full *career* at the body
B Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, l 4

Full merrily

Hath this *career* been run Shak, L L L, v 2

Such combat should be made on horse,

On foaming steed, in full *career*
Scott L. of L. M., iv 31

3 General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding, a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life as, "honour's fair *career*," Dryden

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career* Byron

This pressing desire for *careers* is enforced by the preference for *careers* which are thought respectable
H Spencer, Man vs State, p 29

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind as, a man with a *career* before him]

4. In the *manège*, a place enclosed with a barrier, in which to run the ring — 5 In *jeuconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards
career (ka-rēr'), *v* [*< career*, *n*] To move or run rapidly, as if in a race or charge

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *career*ing gallily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears!

Irving, Sketch Book, p 22

Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *career*ing on it Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx

careering (ka-rēr'ing), *p* *a* In *her*, running, but placed bendwise on the field said of a horse used as a bearing

careful (kär'fūl), *a* and *n*. [*< ME careful*, *careful*, *< AS carful*, *careful*, anxious, *< caru*, anxiety, + *full*, full see *care* and *-ful*, l] 1. *a* 1†. Full of care or grief, grieving, sorrowful.

This wif that *careful* wude was
St Rdm Conf (Early Eng Poems, ed Furnivall), l 405

As the *careful* may crye and carpen atte gate,
Bothe afyngeed and a thurst, and for chele quake
Piers Plowman (B), x 58

2. Full of care, anxious, solicitous [Archaic]

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things
Luke x 41

Be not so *careful*, coz your brother's well
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, il 4

3† Filling with care or solicitude, exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing, painful

Either low, or sorrow, or both, did wring out of me then certain *careful* thoughts of my good will towards him
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p 90

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd
Shak, Rich III, l 3

4†. Excited; eager, vehement

Then was the King *careful* & keet for wrath
For too bring that heuric in balls for auei
Alisaunder of Macedonia (E E T S), l 671

5 Attentive to aid, support, or protect, provident formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object

Thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care
2 Ki, iv 13

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So *careful* of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv

6 Giving good heed; watchful; cautious. as, be *careful* to maintain good works, be *careful* of your conversation.

Have you been *careful* of our noble prisoner,
That he want nothing fitting for his greatness?
Beau and Fl, King and No King, iv 2

A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A *careful* in peril did not breathe
Tennyson, Enoch Arden

7 Showing or done with care or attention as, *careful* consideration. = Syn. 2 Concerned, disturbed,

troubled — 5 Provident, thoughtful, heedful. — 6. Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*

II.† *n*. One full of care or sorrow.

Thus have I ben his heraude here and in helle,
And comforted many a *careful* that after his comynge wayten
Piers Plowman (B), xvi 248

carefully (kär'fūl-ly), *adv*. [*< ME. carfulik*, *carefulliche*, etc., *< AS carfullice*, *< carful*: see *careful* and *-ly*.] 1† Sorrowfully.

Carefully to the king cride sche salde (etc.)
William of Palerne, l 4347

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears
Heb xli 17

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently

If thou *carefully* hearken unto the voice of the Lord
Deut xv 5

carefulness (kär'fūl-nes), *n* [*< ME care-*, *carefulness*, *< AS carfulnes*, **carefulness*, *< carful*, *careful*, + *-ness*, -ness: see *careful* and *-ness*] 1. Anxiety, solicitude [Archaic]

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*
Ezek xli 18

He had a particular *carefulness* in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of impatience in all his motions
Addison, The Political Whistler

2 Heedfulness, caution, vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety

care-killing (kär'kil'ing), *a* Destroying or preventing care, removing anxiety

careless (kär'les), *a* [*< ME careles*, *< AS. carleas*, **carleas*, without anxiety (= *Icel karulaus*, quit, free), *< caru*, *caru*, anxiety, + *-less*, -less see *care* and *-less*] 1 Free from care or anxiety, hence, undisturbed, cheerful

In blessed slumbers
Of peaceful rest he *careless* rests in peace
Ford, Fane's Memorial

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he played
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l 11

The joyful voice
Of insects chirping out their *careless* lives
On these soft beds of thyme besprinkled turf
Wordsworth, Excursion, ill.

2 Giving no care, heedless; negligent, unthinking, inattentive, regardless, unmindful

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house
B Jonson

O ye gods,
I know you *careless*, yet, behold, to you
From childly wont and ancient use I call
Tennyson, Lucretius

3 Done or said without care, unconsidered as, a *careless* act, a *careless* expression.

With such a *careless* force, and forceless care,
As if that luck, in very spite of cunning,
Bade him win all
Shak, T and C, v 5

He framed the *careless* rhyme
Beattie, The Minstrel, il 6

4† Not receiving care, uncared for [Rare]

Their many wounds and *careless* haimes
Spenser, F Q, IV iv 38

= Syn. 2 and 3 *Synne*, *Indolent* etc (see *listless*). In cautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate

carelessly (kär'les-ly), *adv*. In a *careless* manner or way, negligently, heedlessly, inattentively, without care or concern.

An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green,
The one *carelessly* skipping, the other carefully prying
what winter's provision was scattered in the way
Greene, Comedies Fable

carelessness (kär'les-nes), *n* The state or quality of being *careless*, heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

care-lined (kär'lind), *a* Marked by care, having lines deepened by care or trouble, as the face.

That swells with antic and uneasy mirth
The hollow, *care-lined* cheek
J Baulse

carency (kär'ren-si), *n* [= F *carence* = Pr Sp. Pg *carencia* = It *carensa*, *carensa*, *< ML. carentia*, *< L. caren(t)-a*, ppr. of *carere*, want, be without. Cf. *carer*.] Want; lack, deficiency B Richardson

carene (ka-rēn'), *n*. [*< ME carene*, *carine*, *karine*, *karin* = *MLG. karene*, *karine*, *< ML. carena*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with *L. carere*, want, lack, *ML. carentia*, want, penury. see *carency*) from *quadragesima*, equiv to *quadragesima* (> OF. *careseme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *caresema*, *carema*, *carama*, *quarreseme*, *quarrese* = Cat *quarresema* = Sp *cuarresema* = Pg. *quarresema* = It. *quarresema*), Lent, lit (L.) fortieth, *< L. quadragesima*, forty see *quadragesima*, *quarresema*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by

a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Silvester granted to all the ym^y daily gothe to the chiroche of Saint Peter the iij part of alle his synnes releced, . . . and aboute this is grauntyd xvijij C yere of pardon, and the myrtis of as many lentis or karyne

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed 1811, p 146).

Here folow^t the knowlege of what a karyne ys. It is too goo wulward and barfott vij yere. Item, to fast on bred and watter the Fryday vij yere. Item, in vij yere not too alope on nyght there ne slepith a nother. Item, in vij yere nott to com vndir noo couered place but yf it bee too here masse in the chyrch dore or porche. Item, in vij yere not to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys anow in. Item, he that fullill eth alle thos poyntis vij yere during dothe and wynnothe a Karyne, that ys to sey a Lenton. Thus may a man haue at Rome gret pardon and soule helth

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed 1811, p 150)

carene² (ka-rén'), *n* [*<* L *carenum*, *carenum*, *<* Gr *καρονιον*, *καρινιον*, *καρινιον*] A sweet wine boiled down

Carene is boyled nere

From three til two

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E E 1 8), p 204

carentane (kar'en-tán'), *n* [*<* ML *quarentena*, *quarentena*, also *carena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days see *carene*¹ and *quarantine*] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties

caress (ka-res'), *n* [*<* F *carress*, *<* It *carezza* = Sp *caricia* = Pg *caricias* (pl), endearment, fondness, *<* ML *caritia*, deariness, value, *<* L *cārus*, dear (whence also ult E *cheer*², *charity*, *cherish*, *q v*), prob orig **camrus* = Skt *kamru*, beautiful, charming, *<* √ *kam*, love, desire, perhaps = L *amari* (for **camare*), love see *amor*, etc. Cf W *caru*, love, = Ir *caraim*, I love, *cara*, a friend] An act of endearment, an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand, as, "conjugal caresses," *Milton*, P l, viii 56

'Chilling his caresses

By the coldness of her maidens

Tennyson, *Maud*, xv 1

caress (ka-res'), *v t* [*<* F *carresser* = It *carezzare*, cf Sp *acariciar* = Pg *cariciar*, *acariciar*, *<* *carressa*, a caress] 1 To bestow caresses upon, fondle

Caress d or chide n by the dainty hand

Tennyson, *Sonnets to a Coquette*

Hence—2 To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness

Carressed at court and at both the universities

Baker, *Charles II* an 1683

caressing (ka-res'ing'), *p a* [Pp of *caress*, *v*] Treating with endearment, fondling, affectionate, fond as, a *caressing* manner

caressingly (ka-res'ing-lī), *adv* In a caressing manner

Care Sunday (kā sun'dā), [*E dial*, also *Carling Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, *Carling*, *<* *care*, grief, + *Sunday* Cf *Chare Thursday* and the similar G *Char-*, *Kar-freitag*, Good Friday See *care*, *n*] The fifth Sunday in Lent, Passion Sunday [Prov Eng] See *Carling*

caret¹ (kā'ret'), *n* [*<* L *caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack see *carency*] A mark (^) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin

caret² (kā'ret'), *n* [*<* NL *caretta*, name of a turtle, *<* Sp *carreta*, a mask of pasteboard, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim of *cara*, the face see *cheer*¹] A name of the hawkbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*

caretaker (kār'tā'kēr), *n*. One who takes care of something Specifically—(a) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind (b) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed

care-tuned (kār'tünd), *a* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; mournful

More health and happiness betide my llege,

Than can my care tun d tongue deliver him

Shak, *Rich. II*, iii 2

care-worn (kār'wörn), *a* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care, showing marks of care or anxiety as, he was weary and *care-worn*, a *care-worn* countenance

And Philip's rosy face contracting grew

Careworn and wan *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*

Carex (kā'reks), *n* [L, a sedge or rush] 1. A large genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceae*, the sedges. They are perennial, grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers aggregated in spikelets. The herbage is coarse and innutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuta*, however,

which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay, and the roots of the sea-sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. About 700 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.

2 [i c., pl. *carexes* (kā'rī-séz)] A plant of this genus.

A sand bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carexes*

Fraser Brit, XI 681

careynet, *n* An obsolete form of *carrión*

carfi. A Middle English (Anglo-Saxon *cearf*) pretent of *kerfen*, *carve*

carfax (kār'faks), *n* [*<* ME *carfax*, *carphax*, *carfuns*, corruptions of *carfonkes*, also *carfowgh*, *<* OF *carrefours*, *carrefour*, *carrefour*, *quarrefour*, F *carrefour* (whence also E *carrefour*) = Fr *carrefour*, *<* ML *quadrijunctus*, having four forks, *<* L *quatuor*, = E *four*, + *junctus*, > AS *fore*, > E *fork*] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet now used only as the name of such a place in Oxford, England

Then the onbushd hem a geln a carfonk of xj weyes

Maitin (ed Whalley), li 273

carfonkest, *n* See *carfax*

carfuffle (kār'fuf'l), *v* and *n* Same as *carfuffle* [Scotch]

carga (kār'ga), *n* [Sp., a load see *cargo*¹ and *charge*, *n*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 40 gallons as a measure

There are two kinds of *carga*—the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mule" *carga* of 300

L Hamilton, *Mex Handbook*, p 28

cargazon (kār'ga-zon), *n*. [Also written *cargazon*, Sp *cargazon* (> F *cargaison*), *a cargo*, aug of *cargo*, *carga*, a load see *cargo*¹] A cargo

The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at \$40,000

Howell, *Lettins*, I vi 42

cargeese, *n* Plural of *cargoose*

cargo¹ (kār'gō), *n*, pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-gōz) [Sp., also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, *cargo* (= Pg *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It *cargio*, *cargia*, also *carco*, = OF *chargi* (AF *carh*, *kark*, > ME *kark*, *eark* see *carh*) F *chargi*, a burden, etc., > E *charge*, *n*), < *cargat* = F *charger*, load, > E *charge*, *v* see *charge*, *v*] 1 The lading or freight of a ship, the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading within the hold is called the *subward cargo* in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is usually applied to goods only but in a less technical sense it may include persons

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with the *cargoes* they brought

S Adams, in *Bancroft's Hist. Const* I 457

2 [Appar a slang use, perhaps of other origin (cf *cargo*²) A term of contempt applied to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo" found only in the following passage

Will the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of war ship a captain and a commander, for a couple of con demned catfif calumnious *cargos*?

B Johnson, *Poetaster*, v 1

To break out a cargo. See *break*

cargo² (kār'gō), *interj*. [Appar a corruption of It *canaro*, a canker, used also, like E *por*, as an imprecation. see *canker* Less prob based on It *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation. see *courage*] An exclamation of surprise or contempt

But *cargo*! my fiddlestick cannot play without rosin

Wulms, *Miseries of Enforced Marriage* (1807).

Twenty pound a year

For three good lives? *Cargo*! hai! *Tricula*!

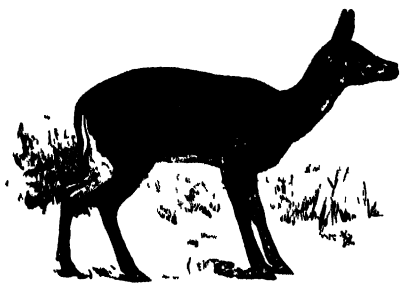
T Tomkis (?) *Albumazar*

cargo-block (kār'gō-blok), *n* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically

cargoose (kār'gōs), *n*, pl. *cargoes* (-gēs) [*<* car- (perhaps < Gael *car*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose*] The gaunt or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus* [Prov Eng]

cariacon, *cariacon* (kār'ia-kō, kār'ia-kō), *n*. [S Amer.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see)

Cariacus (ka-ri'a-kus), *n*. [NL (J E Gray), *<* *cariacon*.] The genus of deer (*Cervidae*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black tail or mule-deer (*C macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also *car* under *mule-deer*



Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*)

cariana, *cariana* (kar'-sai-i-h'mā), *n* [Braz. *cariana* (Brisson, Maegrove), later written *cariana*, *cariana*, *sariana*, *seriana*, *seriana*] 1. The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the *seriana*—2 [cap] [NL] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the *seriana*, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnæus), *Microdactylus macgregari* (Geoffroy St Hilare), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariana cristata* a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself

Cariamides (kar'-i-am'ī-dē), *n pl* [NL (Bonaparte, 1850), *<* *Cariana* + *-ides*] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariana cristata*, or *seriana*. The form *Cariamine* (G B Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the *seriana* the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burmeisteri*. Also called *Dicholophidae*

cariamoid (kar'-i-a-moid), *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamoides*

Cariamoides (kar'-i-a-moi'dē-ē), *n pl* [NL, *<* *Cariana* + *-oides*] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamides*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes

Carian (kār'i-an), *a* and *n* [*<* L *Caria* (Gr *Καρία*) + *-an*] 1. *a* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor

II. *n* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks

cariated (kār'i-ā-ted), *a* [*<* ML *carivatus*, pp of *carian*, *<* L *carian* (t-s, ad), decaying, rotten, *<* *carus*, decaying see *carus*] Same as *carious*

Carib, **Caribbee** (kār'ib, i-bē), *n* [*<* Sp Pg *Caribe*, a Carib, a cannibal, < W Ind *Carib*, said to mean orig a valiant man Hence ult *cannibal*, *q v*] One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean islands

Caribbean (kar'-i-bē'an), *a* [NL *Caribæus*, *Caribæus*, *<* *Caribæ* + *-an*] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America Also spelled *Caribbean*—*Caribbean bark* See *bark*²

Caribbee, *n* See *Carib*. Also spelled *Caribee*, *Caribbe*

caribe (kār'i-bē), *n* [Sp, a Carib, a cannibal; see *Carib* and *cannibal*] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, and other characters of the subfamily *Serrasalminina* (which see)

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand Nat Hist*, III 134

Caribee, *n* See *Caribbe*



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*)

caribou, cariboo (kar'i-bū), *n* [Canadian F. *caribou*, Amer Ind.] The American woodland reindeer, *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus*, inhabiting northerly North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also extended. It is a variety of the reindeer, and has never been domesticated, but is an object of chase for the sake of its flesh. Also spelled *cariboo*. See cut on preceding page.

Carica (kar'i-ka), *n* [NL, a new use of *L. carica*, a kind of dry fig (see *figus*, fig), lit. Carian, fem. of *Caricus*, < *Caria* see *Carian*] 1 A genus of plants, natural order *Papayaceae*, consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw (which see) — 2† A kind of dry fig, a lenton fig. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūn), *n* [Formerly in It. form *caricatura* = *l'* *caricatura* = *l'* *caricatur*, *karikatur* = Dan Sw *karikatur*, < *F. caricature*, < It. *caricatura* (= Sp. Pg. *caricatura*), a satirical picture, < *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = *F. charger*, load, > *E. charge*, *q v*] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities or defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

Now and then indeed he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and marked distinction, and gives us, not a likeness, but a strong caricature, in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected.

Macaulay, Dryden

Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of caricature.

Hornet, Venetian Life, xx

—**Syn.** *Caricature*, *Burlesque*, *Parody*, *Travesty*. The distinguishing mark of a caricature is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A burlesque renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. *Burlesque* may be intentional or not. A parody intentionally imitates a literary composition, generally a poem by imitating its form, style, or language. In a travesty the characters are changed, while in a parody they are retained, only the language being made absurd (*See Travesty*). In a burlesque of a literary work the characters are generally changed into others which ludicrously suggest the originals.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūn), *v t*, pret and pp *caricatured*, ppn *caricaturing* [*< caricature*, *n*, = *F. caricaturer* = Sp. *caricaturar*] To make or draw a caricature of, represent in the manner of a caricature, burlesque.

Hogarth caricatured Churchill under the form of a canonical bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.

Walspole, Anecdotes, IV iv

So much easier it is to caricature life from our own sickly conception of it, than to paint it in its noble simplicity.

Lowell, Among my Books, [1st ser., p. 276]

caricature-plant

(kar'i-ka-tūn-plant), *n* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Gnaphalium holense* so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.



Caricature plant (*Gnaphalium holense*)

caricaturist (kar'i-ka-tūn-ist), *n* [*< caricature* + *-ist*, = *F. caricaturiste* = Sp. *caricaturista*] One who draws or writes caricatures, specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

carices, *n* Plural of *carice*, 2

caricin, caricine (kar'i-sin), *n* [*< Carica* + *-ine*, = *anc*] A proteolytic ferment contained in the juice of the green fruit of the papaya-tree, *Carica Papaya*. Also called *papain* and *papayotin*.

caricography (kar-i-kog'ru-fi), *n* [*< L. carere* (carv-), sedge, + Gr. *-papa*, writing, < *ὑπαγραφω*, write] A description or an account of sedges of the genus *Carx*.

caricologist (kar-i-kol'ō-jist), *n* [*< *caricology* (< *L. carere* (carv-), sedge, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak see *-ology*) + *-ist*] A botanist who especially studies plants of the genus *Carx*.

caricous (kar'i-kus), *a* [*< L. carica*, a kind of dry fig (see *Carica*), + *-ous*] Resembling a fig as, a caricous tumor.

Carida (kar'i-da), *n pl* Same as *Caridea*.

Caridea (ka-ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *καρίς* (*kapid-*), a shrimp or prawn see *Carides*.] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennae, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latrille's *Caridea*, or fourth section of such crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidae*, *Crangonidae*, *Palaeonidae*, and *Peneidae*.

caridean (ka-ri-dē-an), *a* and *n* 1. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea*. *caridomorphous*.

II. *n* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorphia*.

Carides (kar'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, pl of **Caris*, < Gr. *καρίς*, *kapidēs*, later *καρίς*, a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn] A synonym of *Crustacea*. *Haeckel*.

Carididae (ka-ri-dē), *n pl* [NL, < **Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-ida*] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Palaeon*, *Peneus*, *Crangon*, *Pontonia*, *Alpheus*, and is continuous with *Caridea*.

Caridomorpha (kar'i-dō-mōr'fā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr. *καρίς* (*kapid-*), a shrimp or prawn, + *μορφή*, form, shape. See *Carida*, *Carides*, etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea*, caridean crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley*.

caridomorphous (kar'i-dō-mōr'fīk), *a* [*< Caridomorpha* + *-ous*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha*, caridean.

caries (kā'ri-ōz), *n* [= *F. carie* = Sp. *caries* = *Fr. carie*, *carus* = *lit. curic*, < *L. caries* (ML. also *caria*), decay, rot a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] 1 A destructive disease of bone, causing a friable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition. — 2 A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is supposed to be caused by one of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis*. See *Leptothrix*. — 3 In bot., decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n* [*< F. carillon*, formerly also *carillon*, *quarillon* (Cotgrave)] It *cariglione* (Florentine) = *Fr. carillado* = ML. *carillonus*, a var. of *OF. *carignon*, *carenon*, *quarregon*, a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with *OF. carillon*, *carillon*, *quarillon*, *karillon*, also *carignon*, *carriqnon*, *carriqnon*, *caricnon*, *carrenon*, *carregnon*, *carregnon*, *quaricquon*, etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded square, < ML. *quaternio* (n-), a paper folded in four leaves, a quire (prop. as in *LL. quaternio* (n-), a set of four), equiv. to *quaternum*, *quaternus*, *quaternum*, paper folded in four leaves, a quire, > *OF. quier*, *quaci*, *quayer* (> *E. quire*), *quyer*, mod. *F. cahier*, < *L. quaterni*, four each, < *quater*, four times, < *quatuor* = *E. four* see *quaternion*, a doublet of carillon, *quar*¹ and *quier*, approximate doublets, and *quadrille*, *carrel*², etc., square, etc., related words.] 1 A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are fixed instead of swinging and are of greater number. The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12, a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in England. The carillon of Antwerp cathedral consists of 60 bells, that of Bruges is much larger.

2 A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the pianoforte. — 3 A simple one adapted to be performed on a set of bells. — 4 The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

carina (ka-ri-nā), *n*, *pl carinae* (-nē). [*L.*, the keel of a boat see *carreen*] 1 A keel. Specifically — (a) In bot., same as *keel*. (b) In zool. and anat., a median, inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel, especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the breast bone which most birds possess, such birds being called *carinate*, and constituting a prime division, *Carinata*. See *carinate*.

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the scutum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*. — *Carina fornicata*, the keel of the fornx, a median longitudinal ridge upon the under surface of that part of the brain.

carinal (ka-ri-nal), *a*. [*< carina* + *-al*; = *F. carinal*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a carina. — 2. In bot., having the keel or two lower petals of a flower inclosing the others: applied to a form of ostivation which is peculiar to a tribe (*Cesalpinea*) of the *Leguminosae*.

Carinaria (kar-i-nā'ri-ā), *n* [NL, < *L. carina*, a keel; from the shape. See *caroon*] A genus of nucleobranchiate molluscos animals, of the order *Heteropoda*, referable to the family *Froidae*, or *Pterotracheida*, or made the type of a family *Carinariidae*. The visceral sac is a projecting sacular mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle and a hat shaped shell. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus's slipper* and *glass nautilus*. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The animal itself is about 2 inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.



Carinaria cymbum

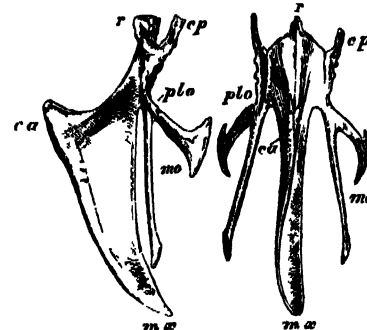
carinarian (kar-i-nā'ri-an), *a* and *n*. 1. *a*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidae*. II. *n* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidae*, a carinariid.

carinariid (kar-i-nā'ri-id), *n* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidae*.

Carinariidae (kar'i-nā'ri-i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Carinaria* + *-idae*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda*, represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardapoda*. They have a greatly dilated visceral mass and a hyaline shell, well developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the shell, and a prominent mesopodium or middle lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria*.

Carinatae (kar-i-nā'tē), *n pl* [NL, fem. pl. of *L. carinatus*, keel-shaped see *carinate*] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813, his *Aves carinatae*, including all birds then known to have a carinate sternum, as opposed to *Aves ratitae*, or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the three "orders" of *Saurura*, *Ratitae*, and *Carinatae*, and it is now generally current. The *Carinatae* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitae*). They have no teeth, a carinate sternum (see cut under *carinate*), few caudal vertebrae ending in a pygostyle, wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight metacarpals and metatarsals ankylosed, normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones, heterocoelous or saddle shaped vertebrae, the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle, and the furcula usually perfected. The *Carinatae* are made by Cuvier one of five sub-classes of *Aves*.

carinate (kar'i-nāt), *a* [*< L. carinatus*, keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare*, furnish with a keel or shell, < *carina*, keel, shell, etc. see *carreen*] Shaped like or furnished with a keel, keeled. Specifically — (a) In bot., having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (b) In zool., ridged



Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing *ca*, the carina or keel characteristic of *Carinatae* borne upon the lophosternum which extends from *r* the notum or manubrium, to *mca* the middle xiphoid process or xiphisternum. *pla*, pleurosternon, bearing *cep*, the costal process, and *mo* the bifurcated metosternon.

lengthwise beneath, as if keeled specifically applied in ornithology to the keel of sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.

carinated (kar'i-nāt-ed), *a* Having a keel; keeled.

carinet, *v* and *n*. An obsolete form of *carreen*.

Carinella (kar-i-nel'), *n* [NL, dim of *L. carina*, keel, vessel, shell, etc. see *carina*, *carreen*] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidae*.

Carinellidae (kar-i-nel'i-dē), *n pl*. [NL, < *Carinella* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchocoelous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella*, having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea*. The family

typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palaeonemertea* (which see)

cariniform (ka-rin'i-fōrm), *a* [*< L. carina, keel, + forma, shape.*] Carinate in form, having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel specifically applied to the long, thin, sharp adipose fin of certain siluriform fishes

carinolateral (ka-rī-nō-lat'e-ral), *a* [*< L. carina, a keel, + latus, side; see lateral*] In *Cirripoda*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral* *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 254

Carinthian (ka-rin'thi-an), *a* and *n*. [*< Carinthia + -an*] *I. a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and north-east of Italy, as, the *Carinthian Alps* - *Carinthian process*, in *metal*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig into wrought iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n* [= Dan *kariol*, *< F. cariole*, now *carriole*, = *Fr. carriol*, *m.*, *carriola*, *f.*, *< It. carruola* = *Sp. carruola*, a small vehicle, dim. of *It. Sp. Pg. carro*, a vehicle, car see *carl* Hence by simulation *E. carryall*] *1.* A small open carriage, a kind of calash. — *2.* A covered cart

caripolis, *n* See *caryopsis*

cariosity (kā-ri-ōs'i-ti), *n* [*< L. cariosus, carious, + -ity*] The state of being carious

carious (kā-ri-us), *a* [= *F. carieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. carioso*, *< L. cariosus*, *< caries*, decay see *caries*] *1.* Affected with caries, decayed or decaying, as a bone — *2.* Having a corroded appearance applied in entomology to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid

cariousness (kā-ri-us-nēs), *n* Same as *cariosity*

caritative (kar'i-tā-tiv), *a* [= *Sp. Pg. It. caritativo*, *< ML. caritativus*, *< L. caritas* (-t)-s, love, charity see *charity*] Benevolent, beneficent; charitable [*Rare*]

Then follows the *caritative* principle, the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action in behalf of others *R. T. Fly, Past and Present of Pol Econ*, p. 53

car-jack (kar'jak), *n* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed

carjacou, *n* See *carjacou*

carke (kärk), *n* [*< ME. carke, trouble, anxiety* (the alleged AS **carc*, **caic*, **be-carcean*, **be-carcean* are not found), *< AF. *carke, kark*, a load, burden, weight, the unassimilated form of OF *charq*, *> ME. charge* (which varies with *carke* in some instances), a load, burden, of *carke, chark*, *>*, also *charge* and *cargo* The *W. carc*, *care*, anxiety (*> carcus*, solicitous), = Gael *carc*, *care*, = Bret *karg*, a load, burden, are prob. from *E. or F.* The resemblance to *care*, with which *carke* is alliteratively associated, is accidental] *1.* A load, a burden, a weight, specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarplar — *2.* A burden of care, a state of anxious solicitude, care, concern, trouble; distress. [*Archaic*]

Now I see that all the carke schal fallen on myn heed *Garnetyn*, l. 754

And what then follows all your carke and caring And self affliction? *Massey, Roman Actor*, li. 1

And at night the swart mechanik comes to drown his carke and care, Quailing also from pewter tankards, in the master's antique chair *Longfellow, Nuremberg*

carke (kärk), *v* [*< cark, n.*, *< ME. carken*, also *charken*, varying with *chargen*, load, burden, *< AF. *carke* (in comp *surkarke*, surcharge, *deskarker*, discharge), unassimilated form of OF *charger*, load see *carke, n.*, and *charge, v.*] *I. trans.* *1.* To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry, perplex, vex [*Archaic*]

Carkeð [var *charikd*] wit care *Cursor Mundi*, l. 2394

Thee nor carkeð care nor slander *Tennyson, A Dirge*

2. To bring to be by care or anxiety, make by carking

Care and carke himself one penny richer *South*

II. intrans. To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

Carking and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 6

Hark, my husband, he's a stinging and hotting, — and I'm fain to carke and care. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle*, l. 3

carling (kär'king), *p a* [*Ppr. of cark, v.*] Distressing; perplexing, giving anxiety now scarcely used except in the phrase *carling care* or *carces*

Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, without valingry, without riches, without learning, and all their train of carling care *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 162

carlked (kär'kid), *a* [*E. dial.*] Crumpled, wavy

And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way, *3* it before their carlked edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, p. 118

carl (kär'l), *n* [*(1) Early mod E. and Sc. also carle, < ME. carl, carle, < AS. carl, a man, churl, as a proper name Carl (after OHG.), in carles wæn, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now (Charles's Wain) (q. v., under wain), and (after Scand.) in comp., 'man,' in butse-carl, ship-man, hüs-carl, hus-karl, 'house-carl,' one of the king's body-guard (= OFries. hüs-kerl, a man (vassal), = Icel. hüs-karl, a man (vassal), one of the king's body-guard), or 'male,' 'he,' as in carl-man, ME. carman (Icel. karl-madr), a man (as opposed to a woman), *carl-cat (North E. carl-cat), a male cat, *carl-fugel (= Icel. karl-fugl), a male bird (the last two forms in Sommer, but not found in use), OD. kaerle, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. karel, a fellow, = OHG. karl, karal, charl, charal, MHG. karl (OHG. also charlo, charl, MHG. charle, karle), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) kerl, a fellow, = Icel. karl, a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he'), = Norw. Sw. Dan. karl, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. Carl, E. Carl, Karl (after G.) = D. Karel = Dan. Karl, Carl = Sw. Karl = OHG. Karl, Karal, MHG. Karl, Karel, Karle, G. karl, karl, whence (from OHG.) ML. Carolus, Carolus, Karlus, Karolus, Karulus, NL. Carolus, > It. Carlo = Sp. Pg. Carlos = OF. Karlos, > E. Charles, > E. Charles (see carolus, carolin, Caroline, etc.), the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as (2) MLG. kerle, LG. kerl, kerl, karl (> G. kerl) = OD. kaerle, D. kerol, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. kerl (in comp. hüs-kerl, above mentioned), Fries. tserl, tsarl = AS. carol, a churl, E. churl, q. v., appar. with formative -l, from a root *kar, *ker, and by some connected, doubtfully, with Skt. jara, a lover] *1.* A man, a robust, strong, or hardy man, a fellow [Now only poetical, or prov. Eng. and Scotch]*

The meller was a stout carl for the nonce *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog* to 'I', l. 546

Why sittst thou by that ruined hall, Thou aged carle so stern and gray? *Scott*

2. A rustic, a boor, a clown, a churl

There in a cavern crabbed Carle does dwell, That has no skill of court nor courtship *Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 3*

It seems as if you had fallen asleep a carle, and awakened a gentleman *Scott, Monastery*, l. 223

3. Same as *carl-hemp* [*Scotch*]

carl (kär'l), *v* [*< carl, n.*] To act like a churl

They [old persons] carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves, they are angry, waspish, displeased with themselves *Burton, Anat. of M.*, p. 132

carl-cat (kär'kat), *n* A male cat, a toment

[Prov. North Eng.]

carl-crab (kär'krab), *n* A local Scotch name of the male of the common black-clawed scud-crab, *Cancer pagurus*

carle, *n* and *v* See *carl*

carle, *n* Same as *carale*

Carle Sunday (kär'l sun'dä) See *Carling*, *1*, and *Care Sunday*

carlet (kär'let), *n* [*< F. carolet, a square file, a three-edged sword (> Sp. carrellet, a straight needle with a triangular point), dim. of OF. carrel, F. carreau, a square, tile, pane see carrel² and quarrel²*] A single-cut file with a triangular section, used by comb-makers

carl-hemp (kär'hemp), *n* Male hemp Also *carl* [*Scotch.*] In the following passage it is used as a symbol of robustness of character

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man! *Burns, To Dr. Blacklock*

carlick (kär'lik), *n* [*E. dial. form of charlock, q. v.*] Same as *charlock* [*Local, Eng.*]

carlie (kär'li), *n* [*Sc. dim. of carl*] *1.* A little carl. — *2.* A boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man *Jameson*

carlin, **carline** (kär'lin), *n* [*Also carling, < Icel. karlanna, a woman, = Dan. kalling, prop. *karing, = Sw. karung, an old woman, a crone; of karl, a man see carl*] An old woman, a contemptuous term for any woman. [*Scotch*]

The carline she was stark and sture, She aff the hinges dang the dure *Comptreke (1 hid a Ballad, 1555)*

Carlina (kar-li'nä), *n* [*NL (> F. carlin = Sp. It. carlina), so called, it is said, after the emperor Charlemagne (OHG. Karl), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root*] A genus of *Compositae* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucre scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which are so hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather glass. The root of *C. acanthus*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases

carline, *n* See *carlin*

carline (kär'lin), *n* [*< F. carlin, < It. carlino see carlino*] Same as *carlino*, *1*

carline (kär'lin), *a.* and *n* [*< F. carline, the thistle, so called see Carlina*] *I. a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*, as, the *carline* thistle.

II. n. A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acanthus* See *Carlina*

carline, **carling** (kär'lin, -ling), *n*. [*< F. carlingue = Sp. Pg. carlinga = Russ. karlinu, origin unknown*] *1.* A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon — *2.* A transverse iron or wooden bar placed across the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter* — *Carline knees* See *carline*

Carling (kär'ling), *n* [*Short for Carling Sunday, also Carlin Sunday, Carle Sunday, appar. corruptions of Car Sunday, q. v.*] *1.* The Sunday before Palm Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as *Passion Sunday*. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence — *2.* [*l. c.*] *pl.* The peas eaten on *Passion Sunday*, "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Boeckett*)

carling, *n* See *carline*

Carling Sunday (kär'ling sun'dä) Same as *Carling*, *1*

carlino (kär-lē'nō), *n* [*It., also carolino (> F. Sp. carlin = Pg. carlin, carlino) named from the emperor Charles (It. Carlo see carl) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about*



Obverse



Reverse

Carlino of Pope Clement XIV. British Museum (Size of the original)

1730] *1.* An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino here represented weighs nearly 13 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carlino*

2. A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about \$28

carlish (kär'lish), *a* [*< ME. carlish, karlsche, common, < carl + -ish* (*< G. churlisch*) Churlish] [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Her father hath brought her a carlish knight, Sir John of the north country *Percy's Reliques*, p. 88

carlishness (kär'lish-nēs), *n* Churlishness

Carlism (kär'lizm), *n* [*< F. Carlisme = Sp. Carlismo = It. Carlismo, < NL. *Carlismus, < Carolus, Carolus (> F. Charles = Sp. Carlos = It. Carlo, Charles) see carl and -ism*] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlist*

Carlist (kär'list), *n* and *a*. [*< F. Carlisme = Sp. Carlismo = It. Carlismo, < NL. *Carlismo, < Carolus, Carolus (see carl) see Carlism*] *I. n.* *1.* Formerly, one of the partisans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists* — *2.* A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Borbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain, a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civilwar.

II. a. Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

car-load (kär'löd), *n.* The load carried, or that can be carried, by a car, especially a freight-car. As a unit of measure for freight it varies on different rail roads from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds. The following are, approximately, the amounts of various commodities commonly designated by the word: salt 75 barrels, flour, 150 barrels, corn, 300 bushels, wheat, 340 bushels.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* [= *F. carlock*, < Russ *karkluk*] A sort of isinglass obtained from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carlot (kär'lot), *n.* [A dim of *carl*, *q. v.*] A countryman, a churl, a clown.

The cottage
That the old carlot once was master of
Shak., As you like it, III 5

Carlovingian (kär-lö-vin'jū-n), *a* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

The Carlovingian dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced.
See *J. Crues, Ling. Const.*, p. 53

Carlsbad twins. See *twins*.

carl-tangle (kär'tang'gl), *n.* Same as *carn-tangle*. [Scotch]

Carlidovica (kär'li-do-vi'ka), *n.* [NL, named in honor of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovica*) of Parma] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceae*. They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aerial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.

Hence—2. [i. e.] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

Carlylean, Carlyleian, a. See *Carlylean*.
Carlylese (kär-li-les' or -lēs'), *a* and *n.* 1. *a.* Same as *Carlylean*.

II. *n.* Same as *Carlyism*, 1.
Carlylian (kär-li'hū-n), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian*.

He [Thomas Hughes] is Carlylean in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.
R. J. Hutton, *Ling. Radical Leaders*, p. 104

Carlyism (kär-li'hū-zm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and a copious diction abounding in metaphor and allusion. It is marked by the forced use of words, the coinage of unorthodox terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.

2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

carmagnole (kär-mā-nyō'), *n.* [*F. carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmagnola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *carmagnola* in Piedmont] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution—2. A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the *Marseillais*. In Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterwards extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.

3. The wearer of such a dress, any violent revolutionist—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars, hence, any bombastic address or document.

carman (kär'man), *n.*, pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

The carmen and coachmen in the city streets, mutually look upon each other with ill will.
Shak., *Spectator*, No. 174

carman², *n.* [ME, also *carman*, for **carlman*, < AS *carlman*, < Icel. *karkmadhr*, a man, < *kark*, a man (male), + *maðr*, man (person). See *carl*, and cf. *carlun*] A man.

Carefulle carmanne thow dripx to lowde.
Morte Arthure (b. E. T. S.), l. 957

carme, carmylie (kär'mē, kür-mē'li), *n.* [Also written *carmel* and *cormelle*, and simply *cor*, < Gael. *caernual*, the heath-pea] The heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [Scotch]

Carmelini, a. Same as *Carmelite*.

Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelito* (*carmelitano*) (cf. *F. carme* see *carmes*), < LL. *Carmelites*, fem. *Carmelitas*, < Gr. *καρμυλίτης*, fem. *καρμυλίτις*, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel (ML. *Carmelites*, a friar of the Carmelite order), < *καρμυλος*, L. *Carmelus*, Carmel] I. *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits, and in 1168 Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (Sept. 14th) to Easter, Sundays being excepted. Owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Theresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a discolored or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites*. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. In the United States there are convents of the order in the dioceses of Leavenworth, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Theresa.

2. [i. e.] A variety of pear—3. [i. e.] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.
Carmest, n. pl. [ME, < OF *carme*, pl. *carmes*, contr. of **carmelite*] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose*

carmine (kär'mi-nūt), *n.* [*< carmin-se* + *-ate*¹] A salt of carminic acid.

carminated (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< carmine* + *-ate*² + *-ed*³] Mixed with or made of carmine, as, *carminated color*—**Carminated lake** See *lake*.

carmine (kär'mi-nā-tē), *a* and *n.* [= *F. carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL (A. D. 1622) *carminatus*, < **carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), expel wind, prob. a particular use of L. *carminare*¹, card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmen*¹ (*carmin*), a card for wool, < *carore*, card (see *card*)², or, less prob., of ML. *carminar*², use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*² (*carmin*), a song, verse, incantation, charm] I. *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carmineatives are chiefly obtained from the vegetable kingdom, the principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper, also astringent spirits, especially in the form of aromatic tinctures—**Dalby's carminative**, a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: oil of peppermint 1 part, oil of nutmeg 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafoetida 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30, peppermint water 900.

carmine (kär'mi-nōr or -mīn), *n.* [= D. *karmin* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmin* = Russ. *karmin*, < *F. carmin* = It. *carmino*, < Sp. *carmin* (= Pg. *carmin*), a contr. form of *carmesin* (now *carmesin*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremosi*, *cremosino*) = OF. **cramosin*, *cramosine* (> ME *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *cremosine*, *crimosin*, *E. crimson*, *q. v.*), *F. cramoisi* = G. *karmin* = D. *karmin* = Dan. *karmin* = Russ. *karmin*, < ML. *carmesinus*, *hermesinus*, *erimousin*, *carmino*, < *kermes* (Sp. *carmes*, also with Ar. art. *alhermes*, *alquermes*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmiz*, *erimousin*, *qirmiz*, *erimousin*, < Skt. *kirmya*, produced by an insect, < *kirm*, a worm, an insect (= *E. worm*, *q. v.*), + *ya*, produce, = Gt. *√ *yiv* = L. *√ *gign* = AS *cegnan*, etc., produce, see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *ken*²] 1. The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula C₁₇H₁₆O₁₀ has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water—2. That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically—3. A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable luminosity and intense chroma. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter being precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake—**Burnt carmine**, a pigment obtained by partially charring carmine. It is a reddish purple of extreme richness—**Carmine of indigo**, *indigo carmine*. See *indigo*—**Carmine spar**. Same as *carmine*.

carmine (kär'mi-n'ik), *a.* [*< carmine* + *-ic*] In chem., pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal—**Carmine acid**, C₁₇H₁₆O₁₀, an acid found in the buds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

carmine (kär'mi-n'it), *n.* [*< carmine* + *-ite*²] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar*.

carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

carmyle, n. See *carme*.

carn (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, *q. v.*] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn*. [Prov. Eng.]

carnadine (kär'nā-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnadine*, < It. **carnadino*, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if **carnatus* (see *carnation*)¹, < *caro* (*carn*), flesh. Cf. *meccardine*] Carnation, or something having that color.

The rosy coloured carnadine.
Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, II. 2.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* [*< F. carnage* = Pr. *carnatge* = Sp. *carnage* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh'] (> *F. charnage* = Pr. *carnatge* (cf. Sp. Pg. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnagium*, a dinner of flesh), < L. *caro* (*carn*), flesh. Cf. *carnal*.] 1. The flesh of slain animals, heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

His ample maw with human carnage filled.
Pope, *Odyssey*, ix. 352.

2. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase—3. Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter, butchery, massacre.

In the carnage of Redgemoor, or in the more fearful carnage of the Bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ix.
Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed carnage.
Prescott, *Kent and Isa.*, I. 8.

A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasantry, and burghers. It soon changed to a carnage, in which the victims were all on one side.
Molloy, *Dutch Republic*, III. 39.

=Syn 3. *Butchery*, etc. See *massacre*, *n.*

carnage (kär'nāj), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppl. *carnaging*. [*< carnage*, *n.*] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies, as, "that carnaged plain." *Southey*, *Joan of Arc*, ix.

carnal (kär'nāl), *a.* [*< ME carnal* = OF *carne*, *F. charnel* = Pr. *carnel* = Sp. Pg. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshy, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn*), flesh, = Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, = Skt. *kravya*, raw flesh, corpse, carrion, = AS *hræw* (= OS *hræw*, *hræw* = OFries *hrō* (in comp.) = OHG *hræw*, MHG *rē* = Icel. *hræ* = Goth. *hræw*, in comp.), a corpse; prob. akin to AS *hrædw*, *E. raw*, *q. v.*, and L. *crudus*, raw, > *E. crude*, and ult. *E. cruel*, *q. v.* From L. *carnalis* comes also *E. charnel*, *q. v.*] 1. Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating, ravenous; bloody.

This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

2. Of the same blood or descent, natural, kindred, german.

In the next territories adjoining doo inhabit two carnal brothers, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burtin and Adan, the sonnes of Thyday. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites, fleshly, sensual, lustful, gross, impure.

Our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts.
Shak., *Othello*, I. 3.

Not sunk in carnal pleasure. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 593.

4. Not spiritual, more human, not partaking of anything divine or holy, unregenerate; unsanctified.

The carnal mind is enmity against God. *Rom.* viii. 7.

Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and carnal ordinances. *Heb.* ix. 10.

All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a carnal mind. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 494.

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse =Syn. 3 and 4. See *worldly* and *sensual*.

carnalism (kär'nāl-izm), *n.* [*< carnal* + *-ism*] Carnality, the indulgence of carnal appetites.

carnalist (kär'nāl-ist), *n.* [*< carnal* + *-ist*] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

They are in a reprobate sense, mere carnalists, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 633.

carnalite (kär'nāl-īt), *n.* [*< carnal* + *-ite*²] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson*. [Rare]

carnality (kär'nāl'ī-tē), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tēz).

[= OF *carnaliter*, *F. carnalité* = Sp. *carnalidad* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità*, *-tade*, < L. *carnalita* (-tē), < *carnalis*, carnal see *carnal*] The state of being carnal, fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them, sensuality, want of spirituality.

They wallow in all the carnalities of the world.
South, *Bermuda*, I. 2.

If the forms of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of authority, honour, temporal jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turne the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward carnality of the law
Milton, Church Government, i 3

carnalize (kär-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret and pp **carnalized**, ppr **carnalizing** [**< carnal + -ize.**] To make carnal, debase to carnality [Rare]
A sensual and carnalized spirit

carnalite (kär-nal-it), *n* [Named after Von Carnall, a Prussian mineralogist (1804-74)] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cesium, and bromine

carnally (kär-nal-i), *adv* In a carnal manner, according to the flesh, not spiritually
The Apostle doth very fitly take the law either spir-
itually or carnally, according to the differing sentiments
of those to whom he wrote the epistles

carnal-minded (kär-nal-min'd), *a* Having a carnal or fleshly mind, unspiritual
carnal-mindedness (kär-nal-min'ded-nes), *n*
Carnality of mind
Concupiscence and carnal mindedness

carnardine, *n*. See **carnadine**
Carnaria (kär-nä-rä-i), *n pl* [NL, neut pl of *L. carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, **< caro (carn-)**, flesh see **carnal** Cf **Carnassia**] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials, the **carnassiers**. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupialia*. Also called **Carnassia** [Disused]

carnary (kär-nä-rä-i), *n* [Also written **carnarie**, **< ML carnaria**, also **carnarium**, **< L caro (carn-)**, flesh see **carnal**] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place, a charnel-house

Carnassia (kär-nas'-ä), *n pl* [NL, adapted from *F. carnassiers* (Cuvier), carnivora (see **carnassier**), afterward changed by his editors to **Carnaria**] Same as **Carnaria**

carnassial (kär-nas'-äl), *a* and *n* [**< F carnassiere**, the sectorial tooth (orig fem (see **dent**, tooth) of **carnassier**, carnivorous see **carnassier**), **+ -al**] *a* Sectorial, adapted for cutting and tearing flesh applied to the specialized trenchant or cutting molar or pre-molar of the *Carnivora*

It appears that the sectorial or carnassial tooth in the two jaws (of the dog) differ in their nature, the upper being the last premolar, the lower the anterior molar
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 367

II. n A sectorial tooth, the last upper pre-molar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. Owen

carnassier (kär-nas'-ä), *n* [**F**, a carnivorous mammal, **< carnassier**, fem **carnassière**, formerly **carnacier**, **< Pr carnacier** (= **Sp carnacio** = **Pg carniceiro**), carnivorous, fleshly, **< carnaza** (= **Sp. carnaza** = **Pg carnaz**, **carnica**), flesh, **< L caro (carn-)**, flesh see **carnal**] **1** One of the **Carnaria**, a carnivorous mammal. See **Carnaria** — **2** [**< F carnassière** see **carnassial**] A carnassial tooth

carnate (kär-nät), *a*. Invested with or embodied in flesh same as the modern **incarnate**, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the **m-** were privative

I fear nothing that devil carnate or incarnate can fairly do against a virtue so established
Richardson, (Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46

carnation (kär-nä'shon), *n* [**< F carnation**, **< It carnagione**, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = **Sp carnacion** (cf **Pg encarnado**), flesh-color, **< L carnatio(n-)**, fleshiness, **< caro (carn-)**, flesh: see **carnal**.] **1** Flesh-color, pink

Her complexion of the most dazzling carnation. Bulwer, Pelham
2 In painting, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure — **3**. In bot (a) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and



Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*)

beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original lilac purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bismarck, flake, and picotee. Also called **carnation pink** (b) The *Casualpinia pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, **coronation**

Bring Coronations, and tops in wine,
Worne of Paramours
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April

carnation, *n*. [**< ME carnacion**, short for **incarnation** see **incarnation**] Incarnation

These becloud not in vergyn Marie,
Ne truly in Cristen carnacione
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 216

carnationed (kär-nä'shon'd), *a* [**< carnation + -ed**] Having a color like carnation, pink. Lovelace

carnation-grass (kär-nä'shon-gras), *n* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. panicea*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation

carnauba (kär-nä-ä'bä), *n* [Braz.] **1** The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia caribæa*. See **Copernicia**. — **2**. The wax obtained from this palm

carnely (kär-nä'i-ti), *n* [**< L carneus**, of flesh see **carneous**] Fleshiness [Rare]

carnel (kär-nel), *n* [**ME**, also **keruel**, **keruel**, **kyriel**, **< OF carnel**, later **carneus**, **F carneau** = **Pr carnal** (**ML reflex carnellus**, **quarrellus**), **< ML crenellus**, an embrasure, battlement see **crenellate**] **1** Battlement; an embrasure, a loophole

So harde sautes to the cite were given
That the kowle keruelles were to clatter with engines
William of Palerne (k. E. 13) l. 285
And alle the wallez both of Wit, to holde Wit the route,
The carnels both of Cristendom, the knynde to mane
Piers Plowman (A) vi. 78

carnelian, **cornelian** (kär-, kör-nē'lyan), *n* [More correctly **cornelian** (changed to **carnelian** in simulation of **L caro (carn-)**, flesh), **< F cornalin**, **< It cornalina** = **Pr Pg cornelina** = **Sp cornicina**, **cornelian**; It also **cornola** (**< E carneol**, **q. v.**), a dim form, **< L cornu** = **E horn**, so called from its horny appearance, cf **onyx**, which means lit 'a finger-nail or claw'] A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish and is used for seals etc. The finest specimens come from Cambodia (hence also called **Cambay stone**) and Surat, in India, where they are found as nodules of a blackish olive color, in peculiar strata, 30 feet below the surface. The nodules after two years exposure to the sun, are boiled for two days and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized

carneol, *n* [= **D karneool** = **G karniol** = **Sw Dan karnol**, **< It. corniola** see **carnelian**] **Carnelian** E Phillips, 1706

Carneospungia (kär-nē-ō-spon'jā-ū), *n pl* [NL, **< L carneus**, fleshy (see **carneous**), **+ spongia**, a sponge] Fleishy sponges a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calospongia*. It contains the multitude of sponges having as common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of ordinary commercial sponges, the skeleton and endoderm as in the *Leuconia*, and the skeleton, when present, either ceratoid or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Halysarcodina*, *Gummannina*, *Ceratoida*, *Cerato Silandea*, and *Silicodendrea*

carneospungian (kär-nē-ō-spon'jā-an), *a* and *n* *a* Fleishy, as a sponge, specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carneospungia*

II. n One of the *Carneospungia* a fleshy sponge

carneous (kär-nē-us), *a* [**< L carneus**, of flesh, **< caro (carn-)**, flesh see **carnal**, and cf **carous**] **1** Fleishy, having the qualities of flesh as, "carneous fibres," Hay, Works of Creation, ii — **2** Flesh-colored, pink with a tinge of yellow

carney (kär-ni), *n* [Prob **< L carneus**, fleshy see **carneous**] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat

carney (kär-ni), *n* [Also spelled **carny**, a slang word, of unknown origin] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery [Slang]

carney (kär-ni), *v.* [**< carney**, *n.*] **I. trans** To insinuate one's self into the good graces of, flatter, wheedle [Slang]

II. intrans. To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang]

carnifex (kär-ni-feks), *n* [**L**, also **carnifex**, **< caro (carn-)**, flesh (see **carnal**), **+ facere**,

make] **1**. A public executioner, a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the carnifexes scour their throats!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4

2 [cap] In ornith (a) A genus of hawks same as *Micrastur* Lesson, 1842 [Not in use.] (b) A genus of birds same as *Phaneroeca*. Sundevall, 1835 [Not in use]

carnification (kär-ni-fi-kä'shon), *n*. [**< F carnification** = **Sp carnificatio**, **carnification** = **Pg carnificação** = **It carnificazione**, **< L** as if ***carnificatio(n-)**, **< carnificari**, pp **carnificatus** see **carnify**] The act of carnifying, in pathol, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization

carnify (kär-ni-fi), *v. t.*, pret and pp **carnified**, ppr **carnifying** [**< F carnifier** = **Sp l'g carnificar** = **It carnificare**, **< L carnificare**, also **carnificare**, only in sense of 'behead,' **< caro (carn-)**, flesh, **+ facere**, make. See **carnifer**] **1** To form flesh, grow fleshy [Rare]

I walk, I eat, I hear, I digest, I sanguify I carnify
Sir M. Hale, Chief of Mankind, p. 31

2 In pathol., to lose the normal structure and become fleshy. See **carnification**

carnin, **carnine** (kär-nin), *n* [**< L caro (carn-)**, flesh (see **carnal**), **+ -in**, **-ine**.] A substance ($C_7H_5N_4O_5$) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid

carnival (kär-ni-val), *n* [Formerly **carneval** = **D karneval** = **Dan Sw G karneval**, **< F carnaval** = **Sp l'g carnaval**, **< It carnevale**, **carneval**, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of **It carne**, flesh, and **vale**, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob a corruption of **ML carnelemmen**, also **carnelemmen**, **carnelemaria**, **carnelemale**, Shrovetide, lit the 'solace of the flesh,' permitted in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for **L carneus levamen** (or **ML *levarium**): **carne**, gon of **caro**, flesh (see **carnal**); **levamen**, solace, lightening, **< levare**, lighten, **< levare**, light see **alluvate**. The season was also called **canem-laxare**, 'flesh-relaxing,' **carneicapum**, 'flesh-taking,' **canivora**, 'flesh-eating,' as well as **canivorum**, 'flesh-privation,' prop applied to the beginning of Lent] **1** The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence — **2** Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general

Love in the sacred halls
Hold carnival
Tennyson, Princess, vii

Carnival lace, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain and France during the sixteenth century

carnivalesque (kär-ni-val-esk'), *a* [**< carnival + -esque**, after **It carnevalesco**] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival, suitable to or in keeping with a carnival [Rare]

I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the carnival was altogether carnivalesque
H. James, Jr., French Sketches, p. 123

Carnivora (kär-niv-ō-rä), *n pl* [**L**, neut. pl of **carnivorus** see **carnivorous**] **1** [**< c**] In general, carnivorous animals, animals that feed on flesh — **2** In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper, the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Plantigrada*, the seals, etc.) The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current, but it is now usually superseded by *Fera* as an order of mammals divided into *Psamphidia* and *Pinnipedia*, or terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Fera* (which see)

3 In entom, in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*

carnivoracity (kär-ni-vō-ras'i-ti), *n* [**< carnivorous**, the term after **voracity**] Greediness of appetite for flesh. Pope [Rare]

Carnivora (kär-niv-ō-rä), *n pl*. [NL, fem pl. of **L carnivorus** see **carnivorous**] In ichth., a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontidae*

carnivoral (kär-niv-ō-räl), *a*. [**< Carnivora + -al**] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Fera* (which see). B. G. Wilder, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.

carnivore (kär'-m-vō), *n* [= *F* *carnivore*, < *L* *carnivorus* see *carnivorous*.] A carnivorous animal, one of the *carnivora*

That the *carnivore* may live herbivorous must die

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 17

carnivority (kär-ni-vor'-i-ti), *n* Same as *carnivorousness* [Rare]

carnivorous (kär-niv'-ō-rus), *a* [= *F* *carnivorus* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *carnivoro*, < *L* *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour] 1 Eating or feeding on flesh, subsisting upon animal food applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Drosera* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Thoua* or Venus's fly-trap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants

Seneca states that Dr. Holmgren has been able to transform the glizard of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time

W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 93

2. Specifically—(a) In *mammal*, of or pertaining to the *carnivora*, a *carnivorous*, *carnassial* (b) In *entom*, of or pertaining to the *carnivora*, *adephagous*, *predatory*—3 In *odontog*, trenchant, sectorial, *carnassial* as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar

carnivorously (kär-niv'-ō-rus-ly), *adv* In a carnivorous manner

carnivorousness (kär-niv'-ō-rus-ness), *n* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesh-eating

G. Aravangi has observed the rise of temperature in several species of *Artemia*, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assumption of carnivorous habits in these plants. It seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for

Journal of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 203

carnokt, *n* [*ME*, origin obscure] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn

Every sack [of coal] be tried and provid to be and holde a *carnokt*, and the 1/2 sacks to hold a quarter, whatsoever the price be, upon peyne of breyning of the sacks and parte of the coles

English Gilds (E. E. 1. 8), p. 426

carnose (kär-nōs), *a* Same as *carnous*

carnosity (kär-nōs'-i-ti), *n*, pl *carnosities* (-tiz) [= *F* *carnositas* = *Pr* *carnositat* = *Sp* *carnosidad* = *Pg* *carnosidade* = *It* *carnosità*, < *ML* *carnositat*], fleshiness, < *L* *carnosus*, fleshy see *carnous*] 1† Fleshiness

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers, yet commended they are for their *carnosity*

Holland

2 A fleshy growth

Carnot's theorem. See *theorem*

carnous (kär-nūs), *a* [= *F* *charneux* = *Pr* *carnos* = *Sp* *Pg* *It* *carnoso*, < *L* *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh see *carnal*, and cf *carnous*] 1 Of or pertaining to flesh, fleshy as, "carnous matter," *Holland*, tr. of *Phny*, xv. 3—2 In *bot*, of a fleshy consistence said of succulent leaves, stems, etc

Also *carnos*

carn-tangle, *n* See *carn-tangle*

carny, *n* and *v* See *carny*²

caroscht, *n* See *caroche*

carob (kär'-ōb), *n* [Also called *carob-tree*, = *F* *caroub*, *OF* *carob* = *Pl* *carobia*, < *It* *caruba*, *carubba* = *Sp* *qarob*, *al-qarob* = *Pg* *alfarobera*, *carob-tree*, *It* *carruba* = *Sp* *qaruba*, *al-qaruba*, *qarafa* = *Pg* *alfarroba*, *carob-bean*, St John's bread, < *A* *kharrub*, bean-pods] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua* See *Ceratonia*

The path led through a grove of *carob* trees, from which the beans known in Germany as St John's bread are produced

B. Taylor, Lands of the Barons, p. 42

carob-bean (kär'-ōb-bēn), *n* The pod or fruit of the *carob*, St John's bread See *Ceratonia*

caroche, **caroscht** (kär-rōch'), *n* [Also *caroch*, *carochi*, *caroschi*, = *MHG* *karräsch*, *karratsche*, *karrusch*, *karrösch*, *G* *karosse*, *karotze* = *Dan* *karosse*, < *OF* *caroche*, *F* *carrosse* = *Sp* *dim* *carriocilla* and *carrocin* = *Pg* *carrioca*, *dim* *carrocin*, < *It* *carroccio*, *carrozza*, formerly also *carrocia*, a carriage, < *carro* a car see *carl*] This word seems to have helped to give a concrete sense to *carriage*, q. v.] A kind of pleasure-carriage, a coach as, "coaches and *caroches*," *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel*

His *caroches* shining with gold, and more bright than the chariot of the sun, wearing out the pavements

Chapman and Shilley, (Bahot, Admiral of France, III)

The *carosse* of the Marquis of Rosny conducted him along to his arsenal

Chapman, *Byron's Tragedy*, v. 1

Let the *caroch* go on, and tis his pleasure

You put out all your torches and depart

Webster, *White Devil*, I. 2.

caroched (kär-rōch'), *a*. [*caroche* + -ed.] Placed in a *caroche*.

Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *caroched*

Masinger, *Virgin Martyr*, III. 3

carolinet, *n*. A Middle English form of *carrocin*. **carol**¹ (kär'-ōl), *n* [Early mod *E* also *carrol*, *carroll*, < *ME* *carol*, *carolle*, *carole*, a dance, a song, < *OF* *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> *ML* *It* *Sp* *carola*), < *Bret* *koroll*, a dance, *korolla*, *korolla*, dance, move in cadence, = *Corn* *carol*, a choir, concert, = *W* *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, carol, *corols*, dance, move in a circle, = *Manx* *carral*, a carol, = *Gael* *carull*, *carreall*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in *Gael* *car*, *cur*, a turn, a bar of music, movement, = *Ir* *car*, a turn, *cór*, a turn, music, circular motion, = *W* *cór*, a circle, choir, and in *E* *carl*, q. v.] 1† A kind of circular dance

For thy wonderly they woke, & the wyn drunken, Damsed ful drezly wyth dure *carol*z.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8), I. 1026.

Festes, instrumnts, *caroles*, daunces

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1071

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that seems to have been sung as an accompaniment to it, but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2 A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blessed

Shak, *M. N. D.*, II. 2.

They heard her singing her last song,

Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, IV

carol¹ (kär'-ōl), *v*, pret and pp *caroled* or *carolled*, ppr *caroling* or *carolling* [*ME* *carolen*, < *OF* *caroler* = *Pr* *carolar* = *It* *carolare*, from the noun] I *intrans*. To sing, warble; sing in joy or festivity

Hark! how the cheerful birds do chaunt theyr lales,

And *caroll* of Loves praise

Spenser, *Epithalamion*, I. 70

II. *trans* 1 To sing joyously

Hovering swans their throats release'd

From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious

Prior, *Secund Hymn to Callimachus*.

2. To praise or celebrate in song

The shepherds at their festivals

Carol her goodlies as *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 849

carol², **carrol** (kär'-ōl), *n* [*ME* *karole*, a wreath, < *ML* *carola*, a lattice, railing, inclosure, lit 'a circle', same word as *carola*, a dance. see *carol¹] 1 A ring of leaves or flowers, a garland, a wreath.*

So ho putte like rosche in other

And made a *carole* in a stounde,

The ton (the ton, the onc) bonde touched the grounde

And the other scho holde on heigh

Seneca, *Sages*, I. 2884

2 In *arch* (a) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read (b) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary*.

Also written *carrel*, *carrell*, *carrall*

carola (kär'-ō-lā), *n* [It, a dance, ring-dance see *carol¹] A dance resembling the carmagnoles, popular in France during the revolution*

caroli, *n*. Plural of *carolus*

carolin (kär'-ō-lin), *n* [*ML* *Carolus*, adj. < *Carolus*, Charles see *carl*, and cf *carlino*] 1 A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward



Obverse



Reverse

Carolin of Frederick of Württemberg 1810 British Museum (Size of the original)

adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark

2 A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars

Carolina bark, **pink**, etc. See the nouns

Caroline (kär'-ō-lin or -lin), *a* [*ML* *Carolina* see *carolin*] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles. Specifically—(a) Belonging to or characteristic of the times of Charles I and II of England as, the *Caroline* divines

He discovers that this venerable clergyman of the *Caroline* age had no idea of his own language

The Churchman (New York), LII. 2.

(b) Same as *Carolingian*.

Caroling¹ (kär'-ō-ling), *a* Same as *Carolingian*.

caroling², **carolling** (kär'-ōl-ing), *n*. [*ME* *carolinge*, *carolynge*, verbal *n*. of *carol*¹, v.] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you like it."

Coleridge, *Lit. Remains*, I. 82

Carolingian (kär'-ō-lin'-jān), *a*. and *n*. [Also *Carlovingian*, after *F. Carlovingien*; = *Sp* *Carlovingeo* = *It* *Carolingio*, *Carlovingio*, *Carolino*, < *ML* *Carolingi*, the successors of Charlemagne, < *OHG* *Karlung*, *Charlung*, *MHG* *Karlinc*, *Karlinc*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel*, *Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and -ing²] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king A. D. 751 or 752. Pepin's grandson Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into subordinate kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty

Carolinian (kär'-ō-lin'-i-an), *a* and *n* [*Carolina* + -ian] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina

II. *n* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina

carolino (kär'-ō-lō-nō), *n* See *carlino*

carolitic, **carolytic** (kär'-ō-lit'-ik), *a*. [Origin (appar. *Gr*) not obvious] In *arch*, decorated with branches and leaves, as a column *Gust.* Also written *caroletic* [Not in use]

Carollia (kär'-ō-lī-ā), *n* [*NL*] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats, connecting the genus *Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga*. *C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it

carolling, *n* See *caroling*².

carolus (kär'-ō-lus), *n*; pl *carolus* (-li). [*ML* form of *Charles* see *carl*] The common name of a gold coin of Charles I of England, worth 20s, officially called the *unite*.

carolwist, *adv*. [*ME* *carolewysse*, < *carol*¹ + *wisc*²] In the manner of a carol

After that they wentyn in cumpas Damsynge aboute this flour an esy pas, And songyn, as it were, in *carolewysse*

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 201 (1st version).

carolytic, *a*. See *carolitic*

carom (kär'-ōm), *n* [Short for *carambole*, *n*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon*. Also spelled *carrom*

carom (kär'-ōm), *v* t. [*carom*, *n*, or short for *carambole*, *v*, q. v.] 1 In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see)—2 To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again, cannon usually with *on*, and common in racing slang as, Eclipse *caromed* on High-flyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrom*.

caramel (kär'-ō-mel), *n* See *caramel*

caroomet, *n* A corruption of *carroon*².

caroon (kär-rūn'), *n* [Prob. < *Gael* *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *caorunn*, *caorunn*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same, = *Ir* *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthainn*,



Obverse



Reverse

Unite or Carolus of Charles I. British Museum (Size of the original)

the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds*. Also spelled *carroon*. **carosse**¹, *n*. Same as *caroche*. **carosse**², *n*. See *kaross*.

carotel, caroteel (kar-ō-tel', -tāl'), *n*. [E. Ind.] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds—2 In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 7 hundredweight. A carotel of mace is 3 hundredweight.

carotic (ka-rot'ik), *a*. [= F *carotique* = Sp. *carótico*, < Gr. *καρωτικός*, stupefying, < *καρῶν*, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep, see *carus*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus—2 Same as *carotid*.

carotico tympanic (ka-rot'ik-tim-pan'ik), *a*. [*carotic* + *tympanic*] In anat., pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carotid (ka-rot'id), *n*. and *a*. [= F *carotide*, *n*, *carotides*, *a*, = Sp *carótida*, *n*, *carótideo*, *a*, = Pg *carótidas*, *n* pl, = It *carotida*, *n* pl, < NL *carotia*, pl *carotides* (cf ML *carotica*, *carotida*), < Gr. *καρωτίς*, usually in pl *καρωτίδες*, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels, < *καρῶν*, *καρῶν*, plunge into sleep, stupefy, < *κάρος*, stupor, see *carotic*.] **I. n** The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two carotids, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man, the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery. The left arises directly from the arch of the aorta, both ascend the neck nearly vertically, but somewhat diverging from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, inclosed with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the *internal* and *external carotids*, up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the *common carotids*. The *external carotids* are the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying mainly parts of the head outside the brain cavity, their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, in the maxillary, and temporal arteries. The *internal carotids* are the inner of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associated structures (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung*). A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammals. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases there is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrotarotid. Also *carotis*.

II. a Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck as, the *carotid canal*. Also *carotic*—**Carotid arteries**. See **I**—**Carotid canal**, the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium. In man, a sinus canal through the petrous portion of the temporal bone—**Carotid foramen**. See *foramen*—**Carotid ganglion**, a small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal—**Carotid gland**, in *embryol*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotids arise—**Carotid groove**, the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and cavernous sinus lie. Also called *cavernous groove*—**Carotid nerve** (a) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (b) The large deep petrosal nerve. (c) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion—**Carotid plexus**, the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal—**Carotid sheath**, a membranous envelop encasing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve—**Carotid tubercle**, the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed—**Cerebral carotid artery**. Same as *internal carotid*. See **I**.

carotid (ka-rot'id), *a*. Carotid [Rare] **carotides**, *n*. Plural of *carotis* **carotin, carotine** (kar-ō-tin), *n*. [*L* *carota*, carrot, + -in², -ine².] The coloring matter of the carrot **carotis** (ka-rō'tis), *n*; pl *carotides* (ka-rot'id-ēz) [NL see *carotid*.] Same as *carotid*. **carouge** (ka-rōj'), *n*. [Appar the F form of a native name. F. *carouge* is otherwise a var. of *caroube*, carob; see *carob*.] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus* applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or banana-birds of the family *Icteridae*, as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

carousal¹ (ka-rou'zal), *n*. [*carouse* + -al, the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousal*, *carousel*.] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal*. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 43. =Syn. *Revel, Carousal, Wassail, Spree, Debauch, Saturnalia, Orgy* agree in expressing times of excess in drinking, some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation implied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness,

disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply, it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking bout. *Wassail* is limited by its associations with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia*, like *wassail*, has historical associations, it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orgy* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic abandonment to drunkenness or lust, or both—the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *Feast*.

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, pleasure, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts! Shak., *Othello*, II 3

The *carousals* in the castle halls, the jollity of the banquet tables. I *D'Israeli*, *Curios of Lit*, IV 822

We did but talk you over, pledge you all In *wassail*. Tennyson, *Princess*, Prol Fat Luxury, sick of the night's *debauch*, Lay groaning. Pollok, *Course of Time*, vii 60

Among the dependencies of Athens seditions assumed a character more ferocious than even in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage

Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist Greece*, p 188

Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay, Sheltering dark *orgies* that were shame to tell Bryant, *The Ages*, xx

carousal², **carousel** (kar-ō-zal, -zel), *n*. [Prop *carousel*, < F *carrousel*, a tilt, tilting-match, < It *carosello*, a form altered (by confusion with *carrocello*, dim of *carro*, a car, chariot) from *garosello*, a festival, a tournament, lit a fight, quarrel, < *garosello*, quarrelsome, dim from *garoso*, quarrelsome, < *gara*, strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra*, war, < OIG *werro* = E *war*, q v.] 1† A tilting-match or similar pageant, military exercises, a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes intermingled with allegorical dances and scenic representations

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells, The armed angels hold their *carousels*. Marvell, *Lachrymæ Musarum* (1650)

A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth T *Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I 245

Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals*. Dryden, *Pref* to *Albion and Albanius*

2 See *carroussel*, 2

carouse (ka-rouz', formerly ka-rouz'), *n*. [Early mod E also *carouse* and *garouse*, < OF *carous*, later *carousu*, F *carroussée*, a drinking-bout, = Sp *carous*, formerly *carous*, drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., < (1) *garous*, adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf *allaus*, E. *all out*, formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), < *gar*, quite, completely (= E *gar*), + *aus* = E *out*.] 1† A hearty drink or full draught of liquor as, to quaff or drink *carouse*

And here with a *carouse* after a blessing begins the feast. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p 206

A full *carouse* of sack. Davies, *State of Ireland* With my poniard will I stab my flesh, And quaff *carouses* to thee of my blood. Lucretius, *Domum*, I 1

The Prelate reveill like Belshazzar with their full *carouses* in Goblets and vessels of gold snatched from (lovel Temple Milton, *Reformation in Eng*, II

2 A carousal; a noisy banquet.

The early feast and late *carouse*. Pope

=Syn. 2 See *carroussel*

carouse (ka-rouz'), *v*; pret and pp *caroused*, ppr. *carousing*. [Early mod E also *carouue* and *garouue*, < OF *carousser*, drink, quaff, swill, < *carous*, a carouse. see the noun.] **I. intrans** To drink freely and with jollity, revel noisily or intemperately.

"A health," quoth he, as if He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates After a storm Shak., *T* of the 8, III. 2 Having all day *caroused* and banqueted Shak., *I* Hen VI, II 1

I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse* Tennyson, *Palace of Art*

II. trans To drink up, drink to the bottom

He in that forest did death's cup *carouse* Mir for Magn, p 646

[Rodrigo] To Deademona hath to night *caroused* Potations pottle-deep Shak., *Othello*, II 3

Homer, to whom the Muses did *carouse* A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*

carousel, *n*. See *carousal*² and *carroussel*

carouser (ka-rou'zér), *n*. [*carous*, *v*, + -er¹ Formerly also *garouser*.] One who carouses, a

drinker; a toper, a noisy reveler or bacchanalian

carousingly (ka-ron'zing-li), *adv*. In a carousing manner

carp¹ (kärp), *v*. [*ME* *carpen*, speak, say, tell, < Icel *karpa*, boast, brag (*karpa*, bragging), = Sw dial *karpa*, brag, boast, appar the same as Sw dial *garpa* = Norw *garpa*, brag, boast, cf. Icel *garpr* = OSw *garpr* = Norw *garpr*, a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The orig. sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar by association with the L. *carper*, carpal, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr *καρπός*, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E *harvest*, q v.] **I. intrans**. 1† To speak; tell

When he told hude his tale toml [clausure] to the ende, He enclinet the kyng, and *carp* no more Destruction of Troy (E E F 8), I 2448

Now we loven Joseph, and of the kyng *carp* Joseph of Arimathea, I 176

Hwcn thu art on else, *carpe* toward Theu and sele thine words Old Eng Homilies, 1st ser (ed Morris), p 287 I will now *carp* of kings Percy MS

2† To talk, babble, chatter

In felaweshipe wel cowde sche lawghe and *carpe* Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C T, I 474

Kope thi knyfe both clein & scherpe, And be not heuy for to *carpe* Habesh Book (E E T 8), p 23

3 To censure, cavi, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly. used absolutely or followed by *at*

Other of your insolent retinue Do hourly *carp* and quarrel Shak., *Learn*, I 4 No, not a tooth or nail to scratch And at my actions *carp* and catch G. Herbert

II. trans. 1 To utter, speak

With courage kene he *carps* these words Morte Arthurs (E E F 8), I 1725

Then our king full of courage *carped* these words Percy MS

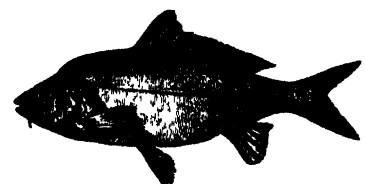
2 To blame, find fault with, chide

Suspecting that Euphues would be *carped* of some curious Reader Lyly, *Euphues* and his England, p 214 My honest homely words were *carped* and censured Dryden

carp^{1†} (kärp), *n*. [*ME* see *carp*¹, *v*.] Speech; talk, conversation

When non wolde kope hym with *carp* he caged ful hyge, And rimed hym ful richly, & rygt hym to spoke Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T 8), I 307

carp² (kärp), *n*. [*ME* *carpo* (not found in AS) = D *karper* = OIG *charpho*, *carfo*, MIG *carpho*, *karpo*, G *karpsen*, *karpsi* = Icel *karfi* = Sw *karf* = Dan *karpe*, hence (from Teut.) ML (Lil.) *carpa* (> F *carpe* = Pr *es-carpa* = Sp Pg *it carpa* = Wall *crap*), later *carpo*(n-), *carpo*(n-)> It *carpo*, *carpione*, and prob Pol *karp* = Serv *karpa* = Russ *karpi* = Bohem *kapr* = Lett *karpa*, also W *carp*, Gael *carbhanach*, a carp. Prob an orig. Teut. word, if so, the other forms are borrowed.] 1. A teleostean fish of the family (*Cyprinidae*, *Cyprinus carpio*). The normal form has a long compressed body, large scales (95 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, some times attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age its scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (a) the normal form or *scale carp* just described, (b) the *mirror carp*, distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal,



Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (From Report of U S Fish Commission 1884)

above the anal, and in a median posterior row and (c) the *leather carp*, characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold carp or goldfish, *Carassius auratus*. See cut under *goldfish*

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.—4. An English name of the opah—5.

In the United States, a carp-sucker, a catostomid fish of the subfamily *Ictobryinae* and genus *Carpodius*. — **Norwegian carp**, a name of the *Sculpin* *Carpinus*. — **Prussian carp**, an English book name of the *Carrasius vulgaris* or *gibelius*.

carpade (kär-pa-dé-lum), *n*; pl *carpades* (-i). [*NL* < *F* *carpade*, < *Gr* *καρπός*, fruit, + *ἀδής*, not manifest see *Adia*] In bot., same as *cremocarp*.

carpal (kär-pal), *a* and *n* [*NL* *carpalus*, < *carpus*, *q* v] 1 *a* 1 Pertaining to the carpus or wrist. — 2 *In entom.*, pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing. **Carpal angle**, in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing, the suture formed at the wrist joint of carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology since the regular measurement, called "length of wing" or the wing, is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill feather. — **Carpal ossicles**, *see* *carpi*.

II *n* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus, a carpale.

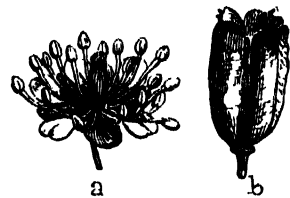
carpale (kär-pä-lö), *n*, pl *carpalia* (-li-a). [*NL*, neut. of *carpalus* see *carpal*] 1 Any bone of the carpus or wrist. — 2 A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus*.

Carpathian (kai-pä-thi-an), *a* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and north-eastern boundary of Hungary and enclosing Transylvania.

carp-broom (kärp-brēm), *n* An English name of the broom when its color resembles that of the carp. *Day*.

carpe diem (kär-pö di-em) [*L*, seize the day *carpe*, 2d pers pres impv of *carpere*, seize (see *carpi*), *diem*, acc of *die*, day see *dial*] Enjoy the present day, take advantage of, or make the most of, the present a maxim of the Epicureans.

carpel (kär-pel), *n* [= *F* *carpelle*, < *NL* *carpella*, dim, < *Gr* *καρπός*, fruit see *carpi*] In bot., a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is regarded as a modified leaf, hence the term *car-*



a flower of *lily* with simple pistil
b tricarpellary fruit of an ovule.

phyll, which has been proposed as a substitute also *carpid* or *carpidium*.

carpellary (kär-pe-lä-ri), *a* [*NL* *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*, = *F* *carpellare*] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

These structures which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their relationship to ordinary foliage leaves in having plumbe toward their summits. *Bacon*, Botany, p. 400.

The *carpellary* leaves are the foliar structures of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationships to the ovules. They either produce and bear the ovules or are constructed so as to enclose them in a chamber. *Sachs*, Botany (trans), p. 420.

carpent (kär-pent), *n* [*ME* *carpent*, < *L* *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart, *ML* also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, > *F* *charpente*, cf *carpenter*), prob of Celtic origin, cf *Ir* and Gael *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter, *Ir* and Gael *carb*, a basket, carriage, *Ir* *carb*h = Gael *carb*, a chariot, a ship, perhaps akin to *L* *corbis*, a basket] *A* cart.

And for an *ante lando*, sallye Columelle,
Carpenter XVIII is to file
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

carpenter, *n* An erroneous form of *carpet*.

Laye carpenter about the bulle, or wyndowes
Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

carpenter (kär-pen-ted), *a* [*Carpeted* *carpenter* (kär-pen-tër), *n* [*ME* *carpenter*, < *OF* *carpenter*, *F* *charpenter* = *Pr* *carpentarius* = *Sp* *carpintero* = *Pg* *carpinteiro*, < *It* *carpentiere*, < *ML* *carpentinarius*, a carpenter, *L* a wagon-maker, carriage-maker, later also a coachman, prop adj., pertaining to a carriage or cart, < *L* *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart see *carpent*] 1 An artificer who works in timber, one who executes by hand the woodwork of houses, ships, or similar constructions. The occupations of carpenter and joiner are often combined. See *joiner*. — 2 An officer of a ship, whose duty it is to keep under supervision and maintain in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden fittings

about her. — **Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed under the carpenter. See 2. — **Carpenter's mate**, a petty officer of a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See 2. — **Carpenter's rule**, a graduated scale with alldes, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenter's work.

carpenter (kär-pen-tër), *v*. 1 [*carpenter*, *n*.] To do carpenter's work, practise carpentry.

He varnished, he carpentered, he glued
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xi
Mr Grimwig plants, fishes, and carpenters with great
ardour
Dickens, Oliver Twist, liii.

carpenter-bee (kär-pen-tër-bé), *n* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus



1. Carpenter bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size.
2. A piece of wood bored by the bee, showing the entrance hole and the food deposited in the cells. 3. Two cells on larger scale.

Xylocopa. One species, *X. violacea*, inhabits the south of Europe, in Asia, Africa, and America. The species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apertures for depositing their eggs. They have sharp pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.

carpentering (kär-pen-tër-ing), *n* [*carpenter* + *-ing*] The employment or work of a carpenter, carpentry.

carpenter-moth (kär-pen-tër-môth), *n* A name given to certain large bombycid moths of the subfamily *Cossinae*. The larvae are wood borers, and often do great damage to forest trees. The larvae of the locust carpenter moth, *Alysiodes robinae* (Pack),



Male locust carpenter moth (*Alysiodes robinae*), natural size.

bore into the wood of the locust tree, *Robinson*. It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of 2½ inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk lined cell in its burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter moths are called *post moths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.

carpenter's-herb (kär-pen-tër-erb), *n* The plant heart-all, *Primula vulgaris*. Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill hook and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

carpentry (kär-pen-tri), *n* [*ME* *carpentry*, < *OF* *carpenteria*, *F* *charpenterie* = *Pr* *carpentaria* = *Sp* *carpenteria*, *ML* *carpentaria* = *Pg* *carpentaria* = *It* *carpentaria*, < *ML* *carpentina*, a carpenter-shop, *L* a carriage-maker's shop, prop fem of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart see *carpent*] 1 The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

Idealism is a hypothesis as to account for nature by other principles than those of *carpentry* and chemistry.
Emerson, Misc., p. 56.

2. Carpenters' work, any work of the kind done by carpenters.

A handsome, paneled door, the most finished piece of carpentry in Silverado
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 146.

carper (kär-për), *n* [*ME* *carpere*, a talker, < *carpi* + *-er*] 1 *a* Talker. — 2 One who carps, a cavalier. *Shak*.

The carpers against feminine eccentricity
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL, 1.

carpet (kär-pet), *n* [*ME* *carpette*, < *OF* *carpete*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, *F* *carpette*, a rug, = *Sp* *carpeta*, a table-cover, = *It* *carpita*, a rug, < *ML* *carpita*, *carpita*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, cf *carpa* (> *It* *carpa* = *F* *charpie* (> *E* *charpie*) = *G* *scharpie*), lint, < *L* *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces see *carpi*] 1 A thick fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc. Formerly the carpet (usually in a single

piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (*See tapestry*.) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV, and next in England, at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs*. See *rug*.

Wyndowes & cupboards layde with carpettes and cays
Babers Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Cast on a feather bed, and spread on the sheets
Under a brace of your best Persian carpets
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv, 2.

A Carpet to cover the Table
Leywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a *rug*, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

Take care my house be handsome,
And the new stools set out, and boughs and rushes,
And flowers for the window, and the Turkey carpet
Beau and Fl., Coxcomb, iv, 3.

3 Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

The grassy carpet of this plain
Shak, Rich II, iii, 8.

To cover the wet earth with a thick carpet of fern
Macaulay.

Aubusson carpet, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Indian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring. — **Arminster carpet**, a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling made into a pile so named from the town of Arminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured. — **Brussels carpet**, a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colors, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut, in the Imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, those of the ground being uncut. — **Chenille carpet**, a carpet in which the web is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe. — **Felt carpet**, a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving. — **Ingrain carpet**, a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain, or before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two ply* or *three ply*, according to the number of webs composing the fabric. — **Paper carpet**, a floor covering (plain or in imitation of ornamental woods) made of a hard and tonaceous paper called *heaven*, which is made by subjecting the paper pulp to the action of chlorid of zinc and then to strong pressure, by which means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather. — **Persian carpet**, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in broadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the wearer's taste, no pattern being used. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and the tuft beaten up to close the fabric. — **Pile carpet**, a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface. — **Printed carpet**, a carpet dyed or printed in colors, it is either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn is dyed in sections, which are adjusted according to their future position in the fabric. — **Scotch carpet**. Same as *ingrain carpet*. — **To be on the carpet** (more commonly *on the tapis* see below), literally, to be on the table cloth or table, as for consideration, hence, to be under discussion, be the subject of deliberation or of intended action. A translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table cloth, carpet, etc. see *tapestry*). — **Turkish or Turkey carpet**, a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet. — **Venetian carpet**, a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in different colored stripes. — **Wilton carpet**, a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

carpet (kär-pet), *v* t. [*carpet*, *n*] 1. To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets as, to carpet a room. — 2 To bring upon the carpet or under consideration, make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand, "haul over the coals."

carpet-bag (kär-pet-bag), *n* and *a* I. *n* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

II. a. Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, carpet-bag government; carpet-bag politics. [*U. S. slang*]

carpet-bag (kär-pet-bag), *v* t. [*carpet-bagger*] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [*U. S. slang*]

carpet-bagger (kär-pet-bag-er), *n* One who travels with a carpet-bag, specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise.

(a) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding place, and could not be found when wanted. (b) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new comer from the North: an opprobrious term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of North ern origin living in the South.

A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet baggers*—men, that is, who are new comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI 123 (1888)

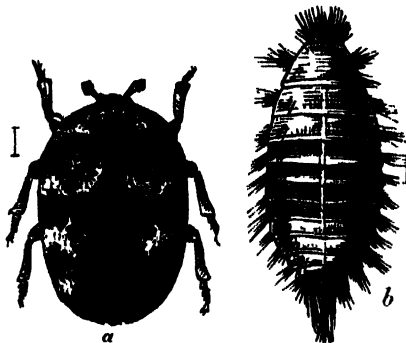
carpet-baggism (kär'pet-bag'izm), *n.* [*< carpet-bag + -ism*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (b) [U. S. slang]

Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as *carpet bagging* is doomed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves. *C. F. Adams*, quoted in *Merriam's Life of Bowles*, II 195

carpet-beater (kär'pet-bē'tēr), *n.* 1 A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—2 A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

carpet-bedding (kär'pet-bed'ing), *n.* In hort., a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

carpet-beetle (kär'pet-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrrenus scrophularia*, a beetle of the



Carpet beetle (*Anthrrenus scrophularia*) a, beetle b larva (Vertical lines show natural sizes)

family *Dermestidae* so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe at a recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black, the under side is densely covered with white scales while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty white in color, and easily recognized from the tufts of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvae. Also known as *buffalo bug*. See *Anthrrenus*.

carpet-broom, carpet-brush (kär'pet-bröm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

carpet-dance (kär'pet-dāns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens*

carpet-friend (kär'pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

Max: Shall I forsake you in my doubts?

Aecius: You must.

Max: I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd

Only to be a *carpet friend*, for pleasure?

Beau and Fl, *Valentinian*, IV 2

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* [*< carpet, n. + -ing*] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So *Shakspeare* speaks of "a knight dubbed with unbacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

You are women,

Or, at the best, loose *carpet knights*.

Masenger, *Maid of Honour*, II 5

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,

Showed him no *carpet knight* so trim,

But, in close fight, a champion grim,

In camps a leader sage. *Scott*, *Marmion*, I 5

carpet-monger (kär'pet-mung'ger), *n.* 1 A dealer in carpets.—2 One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasure.

A whole book full of these quondam *carpet mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak*, *Much Ado*, v 2.

carpet-moth (kär'pet-mōth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

carpet-rod (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

carpet-snake (kär'pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Moroha variegata*, a kind of python or boa, so called from its variegated coloration.

carpet-strainer (kär'pet-strā'nēr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher*.

carpet-stretcher (kär'pet-strech'er), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

carpet-sweeper (kär'pet-swē'pēr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

carpet-thread (kär'pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

carpet-walk (kär'pet-wāk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn*

carpet-way (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way, a strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray*

carpet-weed (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Gaium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

carpet-worsted (kär'pet-wurs'ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Thet of Needlework*

carpholite (kär'fō-līt), *n.* [Also written *carpholite*, *< Gr. κάρφος*, a dry stalk, straw (*< κάρφω*, dry up, wither), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

carphologia (kär'fō-lō'jī-ā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. κάρφος*, a gathering of dry sticks (or bits of wool, etc.), + *λόγος*, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + *λέγω*, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness, flocillation.

carphology (kär'fō-lō'jī), *n.* [= *F. carphologi* = *Sp. carphologia* = *Pg. carphologia*, *< NL. carphologia* see *carphologia*] Same as *carphologia*.

Carphophis (kär'fō-fis), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. κάρφος*, a small dry body, + *φίς*, a serpent.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Culamandula*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amana*, formerly called *Culata amana*.

carphosiderite (kär'fō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. κάρφος*, straw, + *σίδηρος*, of iron, *< σίδηρος*, iron.] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

carpi, *n.* Plural of *carpus*.

carpid (kär'pid), *n.* [= *F. carpidie*, *< NL. carpidium*, *< Gr. ασίς* **καπίδιον*, dim. of *καπίς*, fruit.] Same as *carpel*.

carpidium (kär'pid-i-um), *n.*, *pl. carpidia* (-a) [NL. see *carpid*.] Same as *carpel*.

carpincho (kär-pin'chō), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

carping (kär'ping), *n.* [*< ME. carpinge*, verbal *n.* of *carp*, *v.*] 1† Speech, talk, conversation.

Ther *carpinge* comynliche of concill arisith

Richard the Red, *Deless*, I 87

When thou seest any man drynyng

That taketh hede of thy *carping*,

Soon a non thou seest thy tale

Whether he drynke wyne or Ale

Barbery Book (b. E. T. 8), p. 14

2 The act of caviling, a cavil, unreasonable criticism or censure.

Those *carpings* made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *C. Leake*, *Short Method with Deists*

carping (kär'ping), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of carp*, *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical = *Syn. Caviling*, etc. See *carpius*.

carpingly (kär'ping-lī), *adv.* In a carping manner, captiously.

carpintero (kär-pin-tā'rō), *n.* [*Sp. payaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter' see *carpenter*.] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the southwestern United States, from their tapping and

boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*, another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*.

Carpinus (kär-pī'nus),

n. [*L. hornbeam*] A small genus of trees or tall shrubs, of the natural order *Cupulifera*. The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the hornbeam or blue beech of the United States *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy very hard, and strong wood, which is sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.

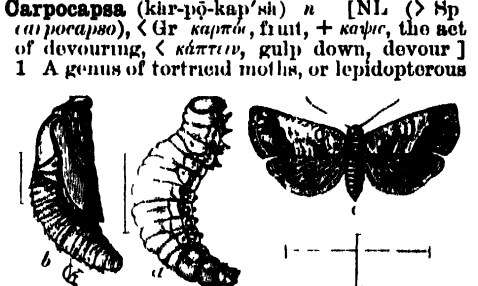
carp-lice (kär'lis), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice of the family *Argulidae*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the *Branchiopoda* so called because they infest carp or cyprinoid fishes.

carpmealst, carpnelst, *n.* [Origin unknown, cf. *carpet*.] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

carpo- [*< Gr. καρπο-*, combining form of *καρπός*, fruit see *carp* 1.] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

carpobalsamum (kär-pō-bāl'sā-mum), *n.* [NL. (*> F. carpobalsame* = *Sp. Prg. It. carpobalsamo*), *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] 1. The dried fruit of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, the tree which yields balm of Gilead.—2 An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

Carpocapsa (kär-pō-kap'sh), *n.* [NL. (*> Sp. carpocapsa*), *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *καψή*, the act of devouring, *< κάπτω*, gulp down, devour.] 1 A genus of torrid moths, or lepidopterous



Jumping seed carpocapsa (*C. saltitans*) a larva b pupa c moth (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes)

insects, of the family *Tortricidae*, whose larvae are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonana* or *pomonella* infests all Europe where apples and pears are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvae come to their full size in July when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. saltitans* (West), the jumping seed carpocapsa, infests the seed of a species of *Euphorbia*. When heat is applied to the seed the larva within jumps, hence the name.

2 [*< c*] An insect of this genus. **carpocephalum** (kär-pō-sef'a-lum), *n.*, *pl. carpocephala* (-lā). [NL, *< Gr. καρπός*, fruit, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *Ilpatia*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

Carpocephalum entire at margin, or nearly so

Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II 31

carpocerite (kär-pos'e-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. καρπός*, the wrist, *carpus*, + *κερα*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischocerite.

Carpocratian (kär-pō-krī'shian), *n.* [= *F. Carpocratian*, *< Carpocrates* see *def*] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpo-ras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preexistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits, that Jesus was the son of Joseph and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast, that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state, and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

Carpodacus (kár-pod'-a-kus), *n* [NL (J. J. Kump, 1820), < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *δάκν*, a bite, a sting, < *δάκνω*, bite.] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *Frugillidae*, the purple finches or purple bull-



Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)

finches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus*, the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus*, the bullock or house finch of the south-western United States is *C. frontalis*.

Carpodectes (kár-pō-dek'tes), *n* [NL (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *δέκτης*, a receiver, a beggar, < *δέχσθαι*, *δέκω*, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Columbina*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

carpogenic (kár-pō-jen'ik), *a* [*<* Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *γεννέω*, producing (see *-genesis*), + *-ic*.] In bot, fruit-producing applied in algology to a cell, or system of cells, which develops after fertilization into spores and a mature cystocarp.

The *carpogenic* cell or system varies in the different genera. *Parlow, Marine Algae*, p. 20.

carpogenous (kár-pōj'-e-nus), *a* [As *carpogenesis* + *-ous*.] Same as *carpogenic*.

One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells all divide. *Kew, Brit. XX*, 426.

carpogon, carpogone (kár-pō-gon, -gōn), *n*. Same as *carpogonium*.

carpogonium (kár-pō-gō'n-um), *n*, pl *carpogonia* (-i) [NL, < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *γονος*, producing (see *-gon*).] In bot, the female organ in the *Carposporea*, the cell, or system of cells, which after fertilization produces the sexual spores, in whatever manner, in *Floridæ*, the carpogone cell or system, the procarp. The term is most properly used of *Floridæ*, which are the typical *carposporites*.

carpolite (kár-pō-lit), *n* [= F *carpolithe* = Sp *carpolito* = Pg *carpolithos*, < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith*.

carpological (kár-pō-loj'-i-kal), *a* [*<* *carpology* + *-ical*. Cf F *carpologique* = Sp *carpológico*.] Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour*.

I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of carpological science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop Sci Mo*, XIII, 603.

carpologist (kár-pol'-o-jist), *n* [*<* *carpology* + *-ist*.] One who studies or treats of carpology.

carpology (kár-pol'-ō-jī), *n* [= F *carpologie* = Sp *carpologia* = It *carpologia*, < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak (see *-ology*).] That division of botany which relates to the structure of fruits in general.

carpometa-carpal (kár-pō-met-a-kár-pal), *a* [*<* *carpus* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the carpus and to the metacarpus as, the *carpometa-carpal* articulation.

carpodal (kár-pō-dal), *a* [= F *carpodal*, < NL *carpus*, carpus, + L *pes* (ped-) = E *foot*.] Affecting both the hands (or wrists) and the feet. **Carpopedal spasm** (*a*) Spasm of the feet and hands, occurring in children in longinus stri-dulus and in other diseases. (*b*) *Laryngismus stridulus* [Rare.] See *Laryngismus*.

Carpophaga (kár-pof'-a-gā), *n* [NL (P. J. Selby, 1835) < Sp *carpófago*, < Gr *καρποφάγος*, living on fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *φαγέω*, eat.] 1. A genus of fruit-pigeons, giving name to a subfamily *Carpophagina*. — 2. pl A group of fruit-eating marsupial mammals, consisting chiefly of the phalangists or *Phalangistidae* (Owen, 1839).

carpophagous (kár-pof'-a-gus), *a* [*<* *Carpophaga* + *-ous*. Cf F *carpophage*, *carpophage*.]

gous.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (*a*) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (*b*) to the marsupial *Carpophaga*.

The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the *Phalangistidae* or phalangists. *Nicolson, Manual of Zool*, p. 638.

Carpophilus (kár-pof'-i-lus), *n*. [NL (F. *carpophile*, a, fruit-loving), < Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidae*, having a bilobed labrum, 11-jointed antennae with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiae widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beyond the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

carpophore (kár-pō-fōr), *n* [= F *carpophore* = Sp *carpóforo*, < NL *carpophorum*, < Gr *καρποφόρος*, bearing fruit, < *καρπός*, fruit, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = E *bear*.] In bot, the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferae*. It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any style supporting an ovary, as in the *Capparidaceae*.



Carpophore (with carpels) of an umbellifer.

carpophyll (kár-pō-fil), *n* [= F *carpophylle*, < NL *carpophyllum*, < Gr *καρπός*, fruit (see *carp*), + *φύλλον* = L *folium*, leaf.] In bot, same as *carpel*.

carpopodite (kár-pop'-ō-dīt), *n* [*<* Gr *καρπός*, the wrist, carpus, + *πούς* (pod-) = E *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards*. See *ent* under *endopodite*.

carpopoditic (kár-pop'-ō-dīt'ik), *a*. [*<* *carpopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a carpopodite. *Huxley*.

carpospore (kár-pō-spōr), *n*. [*<* Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *σπόρ*, seed.] One of the spores in red algae (*Floridæ*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

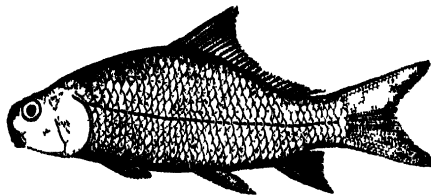
The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and undivided, and accompanied by paraphyses. *Parlow, Marine Algae*, p. 178.

Carposporea (kár-pō-spō-rē-ā), *n* pl [NL, as *carpospora* + *-a*.] In bot, a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or ascospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a spore-carp (cystocarp). It includes the *Floridæ* among algae, and according to some authors the *Amoebæ* and *Bandosmyxetæ* among fungi.

carpostome (kár-pō-stōm), *n* [*<* Gr *καρπός*, fruit, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In bot, a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algae, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Parlow, Marine Algae*, p. 144.

carp-sucker (kár-suk'-ēr), *n*. A catostomid fish of the subfamily *Ichthyidae*, having a small



Carp-sucker (*Ichthyidae*)

mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region, one, *Carpodacus cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carp, and are sometimes called *carp*. They are also known as *buffalo fish*.

carpus (kár-pus), *n*, pl *carpi* (-pi) [NL (> F *carpe* = Sp *carpo*, < Gr *καρπός*, the wrist.) 1. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus. — 2. Especially the carpal bones or carpalia, collectively considered, a number of small irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those

of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz. in the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform, in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones varies much, in birds the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand*. 3. In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodos. — 4. In *entom*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.



Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelonia*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. R, radius; U, ulna. The proximal series are r, radiale; u, ulnare; c, centrale; z-s, the five carpalia; or distal carpalia known as carpale 1, carpale 2, etc. 1-5 the corresponding metacarpals.

carquaise (kár-kāz'), *n* [F, also *carcaise* see *carcase*.] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight*.

carquetet, *n*. See *carcanet*.

Carracesque, *a*. See *Caraccesque*.

carrack, *n*. See *carack*.

carrageen, carrageen (kar'-a-jen), *n* [From *Carrageen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very valuable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple brown color and of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as *Irish moss*, and is used for making soups, blanc mangé, size, etc. Also spelled *carragen*, *carrageen*, *carrigen*.

carrageenin, carrageenine (kar-a-jē'nin), *n*. [*<* *carrageen* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *caragenin*, *ichinin*.

carrageen, *n*. See *carrageen*.

carraine, *n*. A Middle English form of *carrion*.

carrall, *n*. An old form of *carrot*.

Carrarese (kar-a-rēs' or -rē'), *a* and *n*. I. *a* Pertaining to or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the Carrarese workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture*, p. 276, note.

II. *n*. An inhabitant of Carrara.

carratt, *n*. A former spelling of *carat*.

carraway, *n*. See *caraway*.

carrawitchet, *n*. See *carawitchet*.

carrel, *n*. See *carrel*.

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carrel, *n*. See *carrel*.

carrel, *n*. See *carrel*.

carrel, *n*. See *carrel*.

The Streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for carriage, and also against the winds. *Sir T More, Utopia* (tr by Robinson), II 2.

Specifically—2 The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

I then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large, nay the largest proportion of carriage had been engrossed by neutral nations, it ought not in itself to have been considered as a circumstance of distress.

Burke, Late State of Nation

84. That which is carried; goods transported, load, burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem. *Acts xxi 15*

David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage. *1 Sam xvii 22*

The merchants of Constantinople advised me to by uncovered carriages of mine own (such as the Russians carry their skins in), and to put all our carriages, which I would daily take out, into them.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 94

The coachman rashly driving on, Till coach and carriage both are quite o'erthrown. *Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, III 1*

4 In Scots law, the service of a horse and cart—5. The price or expense of carrying

The carriage of letters will be very cheap. *Addison, The Newspaper*

6 That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface (a) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons

A landau drove up, a magnificent yellow carriage. *Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxvi*

(b) A wheeled stand or support commonly in composition as, a gun carriage, a block carriage for mortars, etc. See gun-carriage

Six in 43 ton broadside guns, mounted on Vauvassour carriages. *Sci Amer Supp, p 800b*

(c) Any part of a machine which carries another part, as, the carriage of a mule spinner, a shafting, a type writer, etc. (d) That part of the frame of the old hand printing press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or coffin, as it was then called), in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand presses are now made without carriage frames, and with ribs running in grooved rails. (e) In carp, the timber frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (f) The straps or bands by which the sword was hung from the waist belt in the sixteenth century. See hanger

Ham What call you the carriages?

Our The carriages sir, are the hangers

Ham The phrase would be more german to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak, Hamlet, v 2*

74 The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest, acquisition

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the carriage of that the other cities would be yielded. *Annelles, Hist Turka*

84 Tax, imposition

By pnyes rayvyns or by comune tributus or carriages. *Chaucer, Boethius, I prose 4*

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person, hence, behavior, conduct, deportment, manners

A sad face, a reverend carriage, a slow tongue. *Shak, T N, III 4*

This afternoon Mr Walth was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into, and I perceive he is sensible of Mr W Batten's carriage, and is pleased to see any thing work against him. *Pepys, Diary, I 308*

But, sir, your air is noble—something so liberal in your carriage, with so penetrating an eye and so bewitching a smile. *Sheridan, The Duenna, II 2*

104 The act or manner of carrying out business, management

The violent carriage of it Will clear, or end, the business. *Shak, W T, III 1*

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the carriage of the whole treaty. *Winthrop, Hist New England, I 220*

114. Bearing, import, tenor, meaning. The Hebrew text hath no other carriage. *Time's Storehouse, p 112*

As, by the same covnant And carriage of the article design'd, His [molety] fell to Hamlet. *Shak, Hamlet, I 1*

Well, now you know the carriage of the business, Your constancy is all that is required.

B Jonson, Volpone, IV 2

12 In equity practice, control or conduct. It implies the priority of right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the delinquent is said to have the carriage of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the carriage of it, the carriage of the second will be given to the adverse party. *D G Lubl*

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose, [Prov Eng]—14. A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels.—Composite car-*

riage, a railway carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third in use in England and on the continent of Europe.—Motor carriage, an automobile carriage.—Sea-coast carriage, a carriage for supporting heavy guns, used on the seaboard. These carriages are not used for transportation.—State carriage, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.—Syn. 9 *Deportment, De meanor, etc* See behavior

carriageable (kar'aj-a-bl), a [*< carriage + -able*] 1. Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages—2 Passable by carriages

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as carriageable as when it was built.

Lovell, Hireside Travels, p 282.

carriage-bridge (kar'aj-brij), n *Milit*, a bridge made to be moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications

carriage-company (kar'aj-kum'pa-ni), n People who keep their carriages, persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of carriage-company."

Thackeray, Newcomes, IV

carriaged (kar'ajd), a. [*< carriage, n, 9, + -ed*] Behaved; mannered. See carriage, 9.

A fine lady, very well carriaged and mighty discreet.

Pepys, Diary, June 14, 1664

carriage-free (kar'aj-fré), a Free of charge for carriage

carriage-guard (kar'aj-gilrd), n A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned

carriage-lock (kar'aj-lok), n A brake for a carriage. *E. H Knight*

carriage-piece (kar'aj-pés), n. In carp, one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid

carriage-spring (kar'aj-spring), n A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles as distinguished from wagon springs and car springs. When of metal they are usually called elliptical and C springs, the two kinds being combined and used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side bar system of suspension and in the buckboard, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See side bar and buckboard

carriageway (kar'aj-wá), n The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles, a roadway.

In 1846 the area of the carriage-way of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew*

carriboo, n See caribou

carriock (kar'ik), n [*Origin obscure*] 1 The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty—2 The game of shinty [*Scotch.*]

carriock (kar'ik), n See carack

carriock-bend (kar'ik-bend), n *Naut*, a particular kind of knot for joining two cables or hawsers

carriock-bitt (kar'ik-bit), n *Naut*, one of the bitts which support the windlass

carried (kar'id), p a 1 So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand—2 In an impaired state of mind, not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever

He [David Drans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right hand extremes, and left hand fallings off, but, as May Hctly observed, his head was carried at the time.

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xlix

3 Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion, beside one's self [*Obsolete or Scotch in these uses*]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously carried. *Burton, Anat of Mel, p 500*

All are passionate, and furiously carried some times. *Burton, Anat of Mel, p 428*

carrier¹ (kar'i-ér), n. [*Early mod E also carryer, carryar, carier, < ME carryere, < carry + -er*] 1 One who or that which carries or conveys

The air is a carrier of sounds. *Bacon, Nat Hist*

The oxidation in the body is carried on by the tissues themselves, the blood is merely a carrier, and the lungs are the vehicle of discharge.

W L Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p 108

Specifically—2. One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between common carriers and private or special carriers. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a private or special carrier. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally is a common carrier. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods entrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon, and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he

might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship owners, steamboat lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow boats, log drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property entrusted to them, nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—4. One who manages or arranges affairs

A master of the duel, a carrier of the differences. *B Jonson, Mercury Vindicated*

5 In mach. (a) A piece of iron fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lath-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (b) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight* (c) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E H Knight* (d) In a braiding-machine, a spool- or bobbins-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E H Knight* (e) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works (f) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See carrier-ring—6 An oyster that will bear transportation well. [*U S*]—Barbary carrier. Same as barb, 2.—Carrier's sauce, poor man's sauce. See sauce

carrier², n and v An old spelling of career. carrier-bird (kar'i-ér-bird), n Same as carrier-pigeon

As light as carrier birds in air. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiv*

carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ér-pij'on), n A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or more commonly to the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried, hence it is also called the homing pigeon. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayer is innocency's friend, and willingly flit the essant twist the earth and the sky the carrier pigeon of heaven. *Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper*

carrier-ring (kar'i-ér-ring), n A steel ring for supporting the breech-screw of a steel field-piece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading

The stops, which are fitted into the carrier ring and hold the plug when the carrier ring is swung back. *Report of Chief of Ordnance, U S A, 1884, p 512*

carrier-shell (kar'i-ér-shel), n A name of shells of the family Phorida, as *Acynophora conchylophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies, as shells, stones, and corals. Also called conchologist and mineralogist

carrikt, carriket, n Middle English forms of carrier

carrion (kar'i-on), n and a [*< ME carion, carryon, also carom, carogne, carigne, carayne, caraigne, carren, etc, < OF caraigne, charoigne, caroigne, F carogne = Pr caronha = Sp. carroña = It carogna, < ML caronua, a carcass, < L caro, flesh see carnal*] 1. n 14 A dead body, a corpse, a carcass, flesh

The church shall have my careyne and kepe mi bones. *Piers Plowman (A), vii 84*

They did eat the dead carrions and one another soon after. *Spenser, State of Ireland*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a carrion lies. *Sir W Temple*

Hence—2. A mere carcass used of a living person, as a term of contempt

That foolish carrion, Mistress Quickly. *Shak, M W of W, III 3.*

Yon island carrions, desperate of their bones, Ill favour'dly become the morning field. *Shak, Hen V, iv 2.*

3 The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals, flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food

That smells a foul flesh'd agaric in theholt, And deems it carrion of some woodland thing. *Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*



Carrick knot



Carrier shell (*Acynophora conchylophora*)

II.† a. Dead and putrefying, as a carcass

Carriion men groaning for burial Shak, J C, III. 1

carriion-beetle (kar'i-on-bé'tl), n. A necrophagous coleopter, a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carriion

carriion-crow (kar'i-on-kro'), n. 1 The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone* so called because it often feeds on carriion See cut under crow — 2 The urubu or black vulture of America, *Catharista atrata*, a common bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carriion — 3 The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus* — 4 A name of the European rook, (*Corvus frugilegus*)

carriion-feeder (kar'i-on-fé'dér), n. An animal that feeds upon carriion said especially of vultures and caracaras Darwin

carriion-flower (kar'i-on-flou'ér), n. A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carriion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax henbacea*

carriion-hawk (kar'i-on-hák), n. A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carriion, one of the *Cathartidae* or *Polyborinae*, as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara Darwin

carriion-vulture (kar'i-on-vul'tür), n. A vulture that feeds on carriion, especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidae* as, "condors, like other carriion-vultures," Darwin

carritch (kar'ich), n. [Also written *caritch*, and in quasi-plural form *caritches*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q v] A catechism [Scotch]

carriwitchet (kar'i-wich-et), n. [Also spelled *carrawitchet*, *carawitchet*, *carwhitchet*, prob, like *carritch*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q v] An absurd question, a quibble, a conundrum, a pun, a piece of jocularity or facetiousness [Obsolete or rare]

A bare clinch will serve the turn, a *carriwitchet*, a quarrel quibble, or a pun Dryden, The Wild Gallant, I 1

He has all sorts of echoes rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carriwitchets*, clenches, and quibbles Butler

Sir John had always his budget full of puns conundrums, and *carriwitchets* Arbuthnot

Fun, pun, conundrum, *carriwitchet* Garrick, Correspondence, etc., II 296

carro (kär'ö), n. [It, prop a cart-load see *carl*] A wine measure of Lombardy and Nice, equal to 130 United States (wine) gallons, 108 imperial gallons, or 402 5 liters

carrocchio (ka-roch'ö), n. [It, a car, carriage, coach, aug of *carro*, a car see *caroche* and *carl*] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages

The *carrocchio*, or "great car, that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy Its invention is ascribed to Eilberto, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century

C E Norton, Church building in Middle Ages, p 110

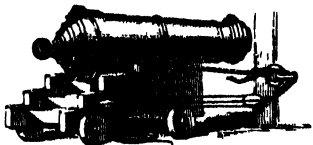
carrock, n. See *carack*

carroll, n. See *carol*¹, *carol*²

carrollite (kar'o-lit), n. [Cf *Carroll* (see def) + -ite²] A sulphid of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland

carrom, n and v See *carom*

carronade (kar-o-näd'), n. [Cf *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made, + -ade¹ as in *grenade*, etc, hence F *caronade* = Sp Pg *caronada*] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar



Carronade

carron-oil

(kar'on-oil), n. A limiment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water so called from being much used for burns at the Carron Iron Works in Strathgushe, Scotland

carroon¹, n See *caroon*

carroon² (ka-ron'), n. [Also in corrupt form *carroome*, prob < OF *carron*, F *charion*, < ML *caro(n)-* for **carro(n)-*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, prob also (like the similar L *carpentarius*, a wagon-maker see *carpenter*) a cart-driver, < L *carrus*, a car, cart see *carl*] A license from the lord mayor of London to keep a cart Wharton

carroset, n See *caroche*.

carrot (kar'öt), n. [Early mod. E. also *carot*, *carote*, = G. *carotte*, *karotte*, < F. *carote*, now *carotte* = It. *carota*, < L. *carota*, prob < Gr *καρῶν*, a carrot] 1. The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus*, the best-known species, *D. Carota*, yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a noxious weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachyotus* See cut under *Daucus*

2 The tap-root of *Daucus Carota*, cultivated for the table and for cattle. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and shape. The grated root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.

3 A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill called in the United States, and often in England, a *core*.—

4 pl Rolls of tobacco formed by placing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff, called *rappee* — 5 pl [From the resemblance of color] Yellowish-red hair on a human being [Slang] — Candy or Cretan carrot, the *Athamania Cretensis*, an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of *Daucus Carota* — Deadly carrot, the *Thapsia Garzanica*, an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains — Oil of carrot, a volatile oil whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained in small quantity by distilling the roots of carrots with water

carrot (kar'öt), v t [Cf *carrot*, n., the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve it from the ravages of insects

Staple furs dressed, *carroted*, and cut from the skin Eneye Brit, IX 837

carrotiness (kar'öt-i-nes), n. [Cf *carrot* + -ness] The condition of being of a carrotty or reddish-yellow color, especially, this condition of the hair

carrot-tree (kar'öt-tré), n. A curious, somewhat woody, umbelliferous plant, *Monarda edulis*, found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. The roots are sometimes used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands

carrotty (kar'öt-i), a [Cf *carrot* + -y] Like a carrot in color an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

carrousel (kar'ö-zel), n. [F] 1. See *carousal*², 1—2 A merry-go-round (which see) Also written *carousal*, *carouael*

carrow¹ (kar'ö), n. [Cf Ir and Gael *carach*, cunning, deceitful, < car, a twist, turn, trick] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice, a strolling gamester Spencer

carrow² (kar'ö), n. [Cf *carua*, *carue*] An ancient Irish subdivision of land

The Cathran hadh, *carrow* or quarter W K Sullivan, O Curry

carri-swallow, n See *car-swallow*.

carruca, n See *caruca*

carrucaget, n See *caruagae*

carrucatet, n See *carucate*

carry (kar'i), v, pret and pp *carried*, ppr *carrying* [Early mod E also *carrie*, *carv*, *caric*, < ME *carien*, < OF *carier*, *caroier* (> F *charrier*, also *charroyer*) = Pr *carregar* = OCat *carregar* = OSp *carrear* = It *carreggiare* (ML *carriicare*), *carry*, orig transport in a vehicle, < L *carrus* (> OF *car*, etc), a cart, car see *carl* Hence, from ML *carriicare*, ult. E *carri-cature*, *carik*, *carquo*, *charge*, etc] 1. trans To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going, take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means, move or cause to be moved along with one as, to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away Ps xlix 17

They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses Isa xxx 6

Nay, daughter, *carry* the wine in, we will drink within Shak, M W of W, I 1

2. To be the means of conveying, serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market, the wind *carried* the ship out of her course, the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn Isa. xlii. 7

I must *carry* her word quickly Shak, M. W. of W, III. 5

We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 million cubic feet of solid matter Huxley, Physiol, p. 148.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

And he *carried* away all his cattle Gen xxi 18.

Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? Ex. xiv 11

I *carried* him home to dinner with me Smollett, Roderick Random, Ixviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or mentally, direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation. as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking, he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times, he *carried* his theory to its logical result

Manethos, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance Sir M Hale, Orig of Mankind.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. Miford.

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun Brougham

Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* over into another W K Clifford, Lectures, I 148

Hence—5 To impel; drive as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course — 6 To put or place forward, transfer to an advanced position or stage as, to *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance) — 7. To conduct; manage often with an indefinite it as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried* it bravely archaie, except with on as, to *carry* on business See phrases below

Will the elephant Ajax *carry* it thus? Shak, T and C, II. 2.

We have *carried* the business nobly Middleton (and others), The Widow, I. 2.

He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst all Winthrop, Hist New England, I 91

8 To bear to a consummation, conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

I look by her means for a reformation, And such a one, and such a rare way *carried*, That all the world shall wonder at. Beau and Fl, Valentinian, I 2.

You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey

9 To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of, succeed in gaining or taking, take or win from or as from an enemy, capture as, to *carry* a fortress by assault, to *carry* a district in an election, to *carry* off a prize.

Gonsalvo, availing himself of these friendly dispositions, pushed forward his successes, *carrying* one stronghold after another Prescott, Ferd and Isa, II 2.

The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue in which ethics were more distinctly and visibly mingled with politics than usual. Lowell, Study Windows, p 187

Hence—10 To succeed in electing as, to *carry* a candidate [Eng] — 11 To lead or draw mentally, transport, urge, or impel the mind of, influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him, his passion *carried* him away or astray, he was *carried* out of himself

Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? Job xv 12.

Ill nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others Locke

12 To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest, move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling, the bridge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons, the wall cannot *carry* such a weight

To *carry* up the body faire, is decent, and doth shew A comely grace in any one, Where ever he doth goe Babers Book (E. E. T. 8), p 295

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem Bacon, Nat Hist.

13 To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight

No man hath an attaint but he *carries* some stain of it. Shak, T and C, I. 2.

The name
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want
A word that carries more divinity

In some vegetables we see something that carries a kind
of analogy to sense *Sir M Hale, Orig. of Mankind*

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management as, to carry a large stock of goods; to carry stocks or bonds for a customer — 15. Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *dear* being used instead.]

He carried himself so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious
Clarendon.

16†. To hold or entertain as an opinion, uphold. Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly carried by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I 304

17†. To bear up under; endure; undergo.

Is it in the power
Of flesh and blood to carry this, and live?
Beau. and Fl. Philaster, v 5

Carry arms (*milit*), an order to a company or regiment directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the stock just under the hammer being grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer — To carry a bone in the mouth. See bone! — To carry a scent, in fox hunting, to follow the scent — To carry away (a) *Naut*, to break off as, the ship has carried away her jib boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence

A spar is carried away when it is broken or disabled.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p 244

(b) Figuratively, to transport, absorb the attention of, lead astray or beyond bounds as, to be carried away by music, his passion carried him away

Carried away by the delusions of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity
Irving, Knickerbocker, p 146

To carry a weather helm (*naut*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close hauled — To carry coals†, to bear injuries, put up with an affront

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals
Shak. R. and J, I 1

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound, Newcastle being in a great coal producing region, hence, to perform unnecessary labor, lose one's labor — To carry it off, to bear out, face through, brazen a thing out — To carry off, (a) To remove to a distance (b) To kill as, to be carried off by sickness

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have carried her off last winter
Sterle, Tatler, No 95

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in, continue to prosecute, keep in progress as, to carry on husbandry or war, to carry on a person's business in his absence

They endeavored in the War time to have Printed Monthly Transactions or Memoires after the manner of ours in London, but could not carry them on above two Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done
Liter, Journey to Paris, p 78

To carry one's bat, in cricket, not to be put out said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out. — To carry out, (a) To bear from within

When I have said good night for evermore,
And you see me carried out from the threshold of the door
Tennyson, May Queen, II

(b) To prosecute to the end, bring to a consummation, accomplish, finish, execute as, he carried out his purpose — To carry the day, to be successful against opposition, triumph, as or as if in battle

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the second century — the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus carried the day against the protests of the Roman fluxus and Carpenters
Pop Sci Mo, XXII 476

To carry the house (*theat*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house, gain the favor or approval of all present. — To carry the wind, in the *manège*, to toss the nose as high as the ears said of a horse — To carry the world before one, to meet with uninterrupted success, be very successful in spite of opposition

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to carry the world before them *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II 4*

To carry through, to support to the end, sustain or keep from falling or failing, accomplish

II. intrans 1 To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only carry
Shak, T G of V, III 1

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to carry well, when he lowers his head too much, he is said to carry low

3. To act as a conductor, be a guiding or impelling agent

Those flames of lust which have come from hell, and carry thither
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 68

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar carries well or ill.

If any man impute these victories of ours to the long bow, as carrying further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow, my answer is ready
Raleigh, in Arber's Eng Garner, I 71

5† To behave or deport one's self.

He carried so mutinously and additionally, as that he was for the same, and for his turbulent carriage towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour
N Morton, New England's Memorial, p 208

6 In falconry, to fly away with the quarry said of a hawk — 7. In hunting, to run on ground or hoar frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare. — 8†. To ride

Thus in peryl, & payne, & pleyte ful harde,
Bi contrary carrye this knyght, tyl kryt masse euen
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E E T S), I 734

To carry on, (a) *Naut*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close reefed sail, but as we were going before it (the wind), we could carry on
R H Dana, Jr, Before the Mast, p 386

(b) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner, riot, frolic [Colloq]

Master Jeremy carried on so and laughed
R D Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p 380

To fetch and carry See fetch

carry (*kar'i*), *n*; pl *carries* (-iz) [*< carry, v*]

1 Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried, a detour around obstructions in a stream, a portage — 2 The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters, or around obstructions in a stream — 3. The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind, the clouds themselves thus carried, cloud-drift [Scotch]

The carry is now briak from the west.
Caledonian Mercury

Hence — 4 The firmament or sky [Scotch]

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a the carry
Tannahill

5 A wagon [Prov Eng] — 6 In falconry, the manner in which a hawk flies away with the quarry — 7 The position of a weapon when the military command to carry arms is complied with as, to bring a rifle to the carry — 8 In golf, the distance from the spot from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights *W Park, Jr*

carryall (*kar'i-ál*), *n*. [Altered from *carriole*, simulating *carry + all*] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse [U S.]

carrying (*kar'i-ing*), *a*. and *n* [Ppr and verbal *n* of *carry, v*] 1. Bearing, conveying, supporting as, the carrying capacity of a vessel — 2 Requiring or necessitating portage

The waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between them, were made common highways and forever free
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II 114

II. n. The act of bearing or conveying, the business of transportation — **Carrying-cloth** Same as *bearing-cloth* — **Carrying-trade**, the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country, or from place to place

carrying-on (*kar'i-ing-on*), *n* 1 Frolicsome or riotous behavior usually in the plural, *carrying-ons* [Colloq.] — 2 *Naut*, the keeping of an excessive press of sail on a ship

carry-tale† (*kar'i-tál*), *n* A tale-bearer

Some carry tale, some please man, some slight zany,
Told our intents before
Shak, L L I v 2

carsackie (*kär-sak'i*), *n* A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes, a jumper [Scotch]

carse†, *n* An obsolete form of *cross*
carse (*kärs*), *n* [*Sc*, formerly *kärs*, *kärs*, perhaps a pl form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land see *car*² Cf *W cora*, bog, fen, *coran* = Bret *cors*, *coran*, bog-plant The Gael *cars*, *carse*, seems to be borrowed from *Sc*] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream, the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds as, the *carse* of Gowrie, the *carse* of Stirling *Carses* are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse (*kärs*), *n* A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France

car-seal (*kär'säl*), *n* A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means

of a hand tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal

car-spring (*kär'spring*), *n*. A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, levers, or plates like ordinary carriage springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc

car-standard (*kär'stan'därd*), *n* In *her*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car See *carrocco*

car-starter (*kär'stär'tär*), *n* 1 A device by which the momentum of a street-car is utilized in overcoming its inertia in starting again after stopping this is usually effected by means of springs. — 2 One who gives the order or signal for starting a horse-car or railway-train at a station; a car- or train-despatcher

car-swallow, cart-swallow (*kar'swol'd*), *n*. [*Prob. < car*², a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*²] A name of the black tern, *Sterna* or *Hydrochelidon flempes*

cart (*kärt*), *n* [*< ME cart, kart, < AS cræt, transposed from *cart, = D krat, kret = Icel kartr, of Celtic origin < W cart = Gael car, a car see car*¹, and of charret, chariot] 1†. A car or chariot

What the sonnes sonne
That lighte Phetoun [Phaethon] wolde lede
Algate his fader carte
Chaucer, House of Fame, II 483

2 A two-wheeled vehicle, shorter and higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of goods.

Provide some carts,
And bring away the armour that is there
Shak, Rich II, II 2

Packing all his goods in one poor cart
Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires

3 A cart-load A cart of coals was formerly in England 8½ hundredweight by statute — 4 An open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage for one horse as, a village cart, a dog-cart — To put (or set) the cart before the horse, to reverse the proper order of (two) things

Now, hitherto the chiefs of governance hath bin to the land, being the muckste, and to the bodie, being the better, very small, but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which nothinkes is playnely to set the carts before the horses
Quoted in Forewords to Babees Book (E E T S), p xxiii

Village cart, an uncovered two wheeled cartage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat — **Whitechapel cart**, a light two wheeled spring cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods to their customers so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used about Whitechapel in London Often called *chapel cart*

cart (*kärt*), *v* [*< ME carten, < cart, n*] 1. *trans* 1 To carry or convey in a cart: as, to cart goods

Thespis was first, who, all beamed d with lee,
Began this pleasure for posterity
And with his carted actors, and a song,
Amus'd the people as he pass'd along
Dryden, Art of Poetry, III 406

2† To expose in a cart, by way of punishment Thou shalt therefore bee taken out of thy proude Charlot, and bee carted
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p 29

She chuckled when a bawd was carted
Pope

II. intrans To use carts for carriage (Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing
Muntimer, Husbandry

cartaceous, a See *chartaceous*.

cartage (*kär'tä*), *n* [*< cart + -age*] 1 The act of carrying in a cart. — 2 The price paid for carting

cartaret (*kär'ta-ret*), *n* [Appar from the proper name *Cartaret*] A sleeping-cot

cart-aver (*kärt'ä'ver*), *n* A cart-horse [Scotch]

cart-body (*kärt'bod'i*), *n* [*< ME cartbody, < cart + body*] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden

cart-bote (*kärt'böt*), *n* In *old Eng law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements

carte (*kärt*), *n* [*F*, a card see *card*¹] 1 A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant See *à la carte* — 2 An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite* usually called *card*

carte² (*kärt*), *n* [Also written *quarte*, *< F quarte*, a movement in fencing, ht fourth see *quart*] A movement in fencing, consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast Also written *quarte*

The mystery of carts and therce
Byron, Don Juan, xvi 119

High carte, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about

three inches above the crown of the head, during the allongement of the right foot. *Rolando* (ed Forsyth).—**Low carte**, a thrust differing from high carte in that the wrist is raised only as high as the mouth, and the point aimed at the pit of the stomach. *Rolando* (ed Forsyth).—**carte blanche** (kär't blonsh). [*F.* = *Sp.* *carta blanca* = *Pg.* *carta branca* = *It.* *carta bianca*, lit. blank paper see *card*¹ and *blanch*¹] 1 A blank paper, specifically, a paper duly authenticated with signature, etc., and intrusted to a person to be filled up at his discretion; hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without condition or qualification, unrestricted power to act or decide.

Lord Grey was armed with a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. *Israel*, *Coningsby*, 1 2

2 In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave

carte-de-visite (kär't-dé-vi-zét'), *n* [*F.* lit. a visiting-card see *card*¹ and *visit*] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *card-picture* and *card*

A *carte de visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea as he appears when addressing the House of Commons. *R. T. Hinton*, *Long Radical Leaders*, p. 37

cartel (kär'tel), *n* [*F.* *cartel*, < *It.* *cartello* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *cartel*, < *ML.* *cartellus*, equiv. to *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, *carta*, a paper, a writing see *card*¹, *chart*, and *charter*] 1. A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage

A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott*

2 A letter of defiance or challenge, a challenge to single combat

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come but from a fool and a swine head. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xiv

To the unknown libeller who had reflected on the origin of the Dudley, Mr. Philip Sydney, in the loftiest tone of civility, designed to send a *cartel* of defiance. *D. Isaacs*, *Amos*, of Lit., II 102

Formerly also *chartel*

Cartel-ship, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in communicating with an enemy

cartell (kär'tel), *v* [*F.* *cartel*, *n*] To defy, challenge to a duel. Also *chartel*

Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a trick or two. *you shall kill him with at pleasure* *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, 1 4

carter (kär'tér), *n* [*ME.* *cartier*, *cartiere*, < *cart* + *-er*] 1 A charioteer

The *carter* overriden with his *carto*. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, 1 1164

2 A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts

Let me be no assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and carters. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, II 2

3 A kind of fish. See *whiff* — 4 A kind of insect. *Kennett* (*Hallwell*)

Carteria (kär-tér-i-á), *n* [*NL.* named after H. J. Carter of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the lac-insect (1861)] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidae*. The Fast Indian *C. lacca* is of great commercial value, yielding the lac which is used for making varnishes, sealing wax, etc.

carterly (kär'tér-lí), *a* [*F.* *cartier* + *-ly*] 1. A carter, or like a carter's occupation. [*Rare*]

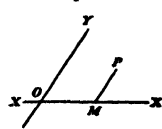
Aristippus a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Dio genes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*?

Lyly *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 40

A *carterly* or churlish trick. *Cotgrave*

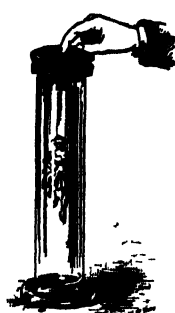
Cartesian (kär-tés'ian), *a* and *n* [*F.* *Cartésien* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *Cartesiano*, < *Cartesius*, Latinized form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a removable prefix] 1. *a* Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596-1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method. In order to put philosophy on a sound basis, Descartes professed to begin by doubting all things. But the doubt he thought, could not be doubted. Hence the fundamental proposition of his philosophy, *Cogito, ergo sum* (I think therefore I am). This proposition (which is not a syllogism nor any formal mode of inference) means that, recognizing the fact that I think, I am irresistibly led to believe, and clearly to discern that I exist, with out being able to account for the inference. According to Descartes the consideration that the conception of a deity involves the conception of a reality surpassing my own leads to the irresistible belief and clear perception of the existence of a God. Also, since veracity is an attribute of God, all that is clearly and distinctly apprehended must be true. This is the so-called *Cartesian criterion of truth*. Substances he taught, are of two radically different kinds, the *material* which are extended and not conscious, and the *spiritual*, which are conscious and not extended—a doctrine which is called *Cartesian dualism*. The *Cartesian doctrine of divine assistance*, or *occasionalism*, which was not fully developed by Descartes himself, is that whenever the soul makes a voli-

tion God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines without consciousness (the *Cartesian automaton*), and that all space is filled with matter, which turns about in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly bodies. — **Cartesian coordinates**, in *geom.*, the lines introduced (1637) by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, *OX* and *OY*, are adopted arbitrarily as *axes of coordinates*, to which all positions are referred. Their point of intersection, *O*, is called the *origin of coordinates*. From any point, *P*, whose position is to be defined, a line, *MP*, is drawn parallel to *OY*, and meeting the axis *OX* in *M*. The length *OM*, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of *P* is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coordinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions. — **Cartesian curve**.

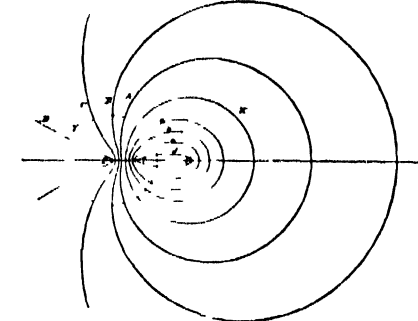


length *OM*, or the *abscissa*, being given, the position of *P* is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coordinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions. — **Cartesian curve**.

Cartesian diver, or *bottle-imp*, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principle of specific gravity. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance from the top. The figure is filled with air in the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water and covered air tight with india rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air with in the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed. — **Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coordinates, analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coordinates*, above. — **Cartesian lens**, a lens so shaped that there is no spherical aberration, especially, a concavoconvex lens having one surface spherical and the other ellipsoidal. Such lenses were proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be needless. — **Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound two feet as to raise two pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not, but its errors appear, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded. — **Cartesian oval**, a curve the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given



Cartesian Diver

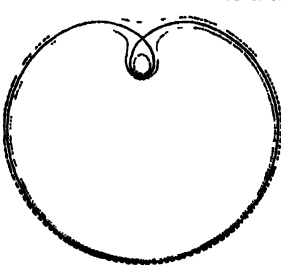


Confocal Cartesian Ovals

F, F, F are the foci, the ovals *a* and *A* form one quartic curve likewise *B* and *N*, and *C* and *D*, *x* is the intermediate circle *y* the orthogonal circle

linear equation. A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics. The evolution of a Cartesian oval is the diacaustic of a circle.

II. *n* 1 One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes, a follower of Descartes. — 2 Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesian ovals. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class, which are limacons.



Cartesian

The full line curve is a limaçon without it and within the loop is a Cartesian of two ovals. On the other side of the limaçon is a Cartesian having only one real oval

a crunode. The third genus consists of the cardioid, which is a curve of the third class with a real cusp. Every Cartesian has a single bitangent. — **Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.

Cartesianism (kär-tés'ian-izm), *n*. [*F.* *Cartésienisme* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *Cartesianismo*, see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, *a*. **cartful** (kär'tful), *n* [*F.* *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthagena bark. See *bark*²

Carthaginian (kär-thä-jin'i-an), *a*. and *n* [After equiv. *L.* *Carthaginensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (*Gr.* *Καρθάνη*), *Carthage*] 1. *a* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phoenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*. — **Carthaginian faith**. See *faith*.

II. *n*. An inhabitant or a native of Carthage.

carthamic (kär-tham'ik), *a* [*F.* *carthamin* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin, as, "carthamic acid, a red colouring matter of safflower," *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 660

carthamin, **carthamine** (kär'tha-min), *n* [*F.* *Carthamus* + *-in*, *-ine*; = *F.* *carthamine* = *Sp.* *carthamina*] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In thin films it appears of a gold green hue, against the light it appears red. It is used for surface coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower carmine. Mixed with French chalk it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic. **Carthamus** (kär'tha-mus), *n*. [*NL.* (> *F.* *carthame* = *Sp.* *cartamo* = *Pg.* *It.* *cartamo*), < *Ar.* *qurtum*, *qirtam*, < *qartama*, paint so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants, natural order *Compositae*. The best known species is *C. tinctorius*, safflower or hard saffron, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are employed in dyeing. See *safflower*.

cart-horse (kär'thors), *n* [*ME.* *carthors*, *carthors*, < *AS.* *cræthors*, < *cræt*, cart, + *hors*, horse] A horse that draws a cart, or is intended or suitable for such work

Carthusian (kär-thü'zian), *n* and *a* [= *F.* *Chartreux*, *Sp.* *Cartujano*, *a*, *Cartujo*, *n*, *Pg.* *Cartuxo*, *It.* *Cartosano*, *Cetosino*, < *D.* *Karthuzer*, < *AS.* *Kartheuser*, < *ML.* *Cartusianus*, also *Carturians*, *Cartunensis*, < *Carthusian*, < *Catorissum*, *Caturissum*, *Chartrouse*, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built] 1. *n*. 1. One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno in the Grande Chartreuse, a wild mountain group in the diocese of Grenoble in France. They are remarkable for their austerity. They support themselves by manual labor, men dicancy being forbidden. Their habit is a haircloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery (See *chartreuse*, 2). The Carthusian nuns originated about 1280, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

2 A scholar of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*

Here [in the chapel of the Charterhouse] is the handsome memorial of the Carthusians slain in the wars, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray. *The Century*, XXVI 834.

II. *a* Pertaining to the order of monks above named

cartilage (kär'ti-lā), *n*. [*F.* *cartilage* = *Pr.* *cartilago* = *Sp.* *cartilago* = *Pg.* *cartilageni* = *It.* *cartilagine*, < *L.* *cartilago* (*cartilagin*), gristle; origin unknown] A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group, gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance, of firm elastic consistency, constructed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Fibrocartilage differs in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated, it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting in man the epiglottis, the cornea laryngis, the Eustachian tube, and gristly parts of the outer ear, contains interlacing elastic fibers in considerable quantity. In the two latter forms the homogeneous substance remains unchanged in the immediate vicinity of the cells, forming their hyaline capsules. Chondrin, a substance resembling gelatin, may be extracted from cartilage by boiling. Cartilage usually persists in parts of the skeleton of adult vertebrates, as on the articular ends of bones, in the thorax, and in various passages which require to be kept open, as the windpipe, nostrils, and ears. — **Alar cartilage**. See *alar*. — **Articular cartilage**, an incrustation of hyaline cartilage on the articular ends or surfaces of bones, not covered by perichondrium on its free surface, with a finely granular matrix and small cells, showing no tendency to ossify, its density, smoothness, and elasticity contributing to the free movement of the parts. — **Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages, seated, one on each side, on the summit of the posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords. — **Cartilage of Wisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*. — **Carti-**

lages of Santorini, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, borne upon the arytenoid cartilages. — **Cellular cartilage**, a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum. — **Circumferential cartilage**, an annular piece of fibrocartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as in the shoulder joint or hip-joint. — **Connecting cartilage**, a kind of fibrocartilage occurring in joints of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and the intervertebral articulations. — **Costal cartilage**, the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib to or toward the sternum, a hemaphys, a sternal rib when unossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages, 7 of these reach the sternum, 3 are connected only with one another, and 2 form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs. — **Cricoid cartilage**, the cricoid — **Uniaiform cartilage**. Same as cartilage of Wrisberg. — **Dental cartilage**, the maxillary ridge (which see, under maxillary). — **Eniform cartilage**, the xiphoid appendage of the sternum, the last segment of the sternum, or the xiphisternum when unossified, as in man. — **Fibrous cartilage**, cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue usually called *fibrocartilage* (whictees). — **Hyaline cartilage**, true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale livid or pearly bluish color, and consists of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, unmixed with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind. — **Inter-articular cartilage**, a meniscus, a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or otherwise shaped piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, ulnocarpal, and femorotibial articulations. — **Interosseous cartilage**, a piece of interarticular cartilage. — **Meckel's cartilage**. See Meckelian rod, under rod. — **Palpebral cartilage**. Same as tarsal cartilage. — **Permanent cartilage**, that which remains unossified throughout life. — **Semilunar cartilage**, one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee joint. See under knee. — **Sesamoid cartilage**, one of several small lateral cartilages of the nose. — **Siphon-hinge cartilage**, in cephalopods, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel, into which fleshy knobs of the mantle skirt are fitted. — **Stratiform cartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which a tendon glides. — **Tarsal cartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage*. — **Temporary cartilage**, that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

cartilage-bone (kär'ti-lāj-bōn), *n*. Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

Cartilaginei (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-i), *n* pl [NL, pl of *L. cartilagineus* see cartilaginous] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii*.

cartilaginous (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-us), *a* [*L. cartilagineus*, of cartilage, < *cartilago* see cartilage.] Same as cartilaginous.

Cartilaginei (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-i), *n* pl [NL, < *L. cartilago* (cartilagin-), cartilage see cartilage.] An order of fishes having or supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii*.

cartilagification (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-i-fi-kā'shon), *n* [= *F. cartilagification*, < NL as if **cartilaginisatio* (n-), < *L. cartilago* (cartilagin-), cartilage, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make] The act or process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

cartilaginous (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-i), *a* [*L. cartilago* (cartilagin-), cartilage, + *-oid*] Hard and gristly, like cartilage, cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

A well developed cartilaginous skeleton.
E R Lankester, Encyc Brit., XIX. 431

cartilaginous (kär'ti-lāj-jin'ē-us), *a* [= *F. cartilaginosus* = *Pr. cartilaginosus* = *Sp. Pg. It. cartilaginoso*, < *L. cartilaginosus*, full of cartilage, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see cartilage.] 1. Gristly; consisting of cartilage, being in the state or form of cartilage. — 2. In *tooth*, having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous fish*. — 3. Like or likened to cartilage. Specifically: — (a) In *entom.*, an epithet applied to a substance thicker than a membrane (but not so thick as to be termed *corneous*), somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (b) In *bot.*, firm and tough, parchment-like, as the carpels of the apple. — **Cartilaginous branchial basket**. See *Marisporobranchii*.

cartisane (kär'ti-zān), *n* [F] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, gupure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *gupure*.

Cartist (kär'tist), *n*. [*Sp. Pg. carta*, charter, + *-ist* Cf. *Chartist*.] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

cart-jade (kär'tjād), *n*. A sorry horse, a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney*.

cart-load (kär'tlōd), *n* [*ME cartlode*, < *cart* + *load*] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

cartman (kär'tman), *n*; pl. *cartmen* (-men).

A carter; one engaged in carting.

cartographer, **cartographic**, etc. See *chartographer*, etc.

cartomancy (kär'tō-man-si), *n*. [= *F. cartomancie* = *Sp. Pg. cartomancia*, < ML. *carta*, a card, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination] Divination by means of playing-cards.

In cartomancy, the art of fortune telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be reversed by his card being upside down.
E B Tylor, Philo Culture, I. 114

carton (kär'ton), *n* [F see cartoon] 1 A kind of thin pasteboard. — 2 A box made from such pasteboard. — 3. Same as *cartoon*. — 4. In rifle practice (a) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of much smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (b) A shot striking the carton as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

cartonnage (kär'ton-āj), *n*. [F, < *carton*, pasteboard: see cartoon.] Pasteboard, boards such as are used in bookbinding. Specifically, in *Egyptology*, a thin layer or coat of a material of the nature of paper pulp, applied over the body of the most costly mummies, painted over the face to represent the features of the dead, and otherwise ornamented elsewhere. The material was also used for mummy cases.

The cartonnage of Queen Ahmes Nofretati is impressed in parts with a reticulated hexagonal pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192

carton-pâte (F pron. kär-tōn'pāt'), *n* [F, pasteboard see cartoon and pâte] Same as *carton-pierre*.

carton-pierre (F pron. kär-tōn'piär'), *n* [F, lit stone pasteboard: see cartoon and pier] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is well adapted for molding, and is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

cartoon (kär-tōn'), *n* [*F. carton*, < *It. cartone* = *Sp. carton* = *Pg. cartão*, < ML. **carto* (n-), pasteboard, a cartoon, aug. of *carta*, paper see card] 1. In art, a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern to be executed in fresco, mosaic, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figure and outlining it on the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Colored cartoons intended to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and exactly copied by the weaver, the seven by Raphael purchased by Charles I. of England, are well known examples. — 2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolic composition, designed to advocate or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the *cartoons* of "Punch".

Sometimes written *carton*.
cartoon (kär-tōn'), *v. t* [*cartoon*, *n*] 1 In painting, to make a working design. See *cartoon*, *n*, 1.

The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all mentally cartooned, as it were, beforehand.
W Sharp, D G Rossetti, p. 410

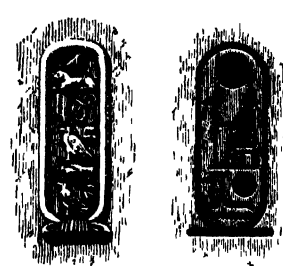
2 To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon, make the subject of a cartoon.

cartoonist (kar-tōn'ist), *n* [*cartoon* + *-ist*] An artist who draws cartoons.

The cartoonist first prepared his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature.
Encyc Brit., IX. 774

cartouche, **cartouch** (kar-tōsh'), *n* [In first sense formerly written *cartrage*, now *cartridge*, *q v*, = *D. kartets* = *G. karäuse*, *kartatsche* = *Dan. karteske* = *Sw. kartusch*, < *F. cartouche*, formerly *cartouche*, *cartuche*, = *Sp. cartucho* = *Pg. cartuzo* = *Turk. kartij* = *Ar. qartas* = *Hind. kartās*, < *It. cartocelo*, a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta*, paper see card] 1. A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge. — 2. A cartridge-box (which see). — 3. A case of wood bound about with marine, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.* — 4. An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From a very early date, if not from the beginning, an Egyptian king at the moment of

coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which took its place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *schilde* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a *shield* or *escutcheon*, or more often merely an oval.



Cartouche of Cleopatra. (Cartouche of Ramesses II.)

An elliptical curve or oval inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen, and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche*, by which it is now called.

H S Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 21

5 A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to decorate wall scotings and the title pages of books.

6. In *her.*, a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg shaped, but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

cartouset, *n*. A variant of *cartouche*. *Bayley, 1731.*

cartridge (kär'trij), *n* [Formerly *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouche*, *q v*] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms. — **Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot. — **Blasting cartridge**. See *blasting cartridge*. — **Center-fire cartridge**, a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged capsule. Sometimes called *center primed cartridge*. — **Lime cartridge**, a cartridge containing compressed lime, the expansion of which, when wet, causes it to burst. — **Seminal or spermatic cartridge**, in cephalopods.



Center fire Cartridge
A, metallic case of copper or brass; B, bullet; C, cannelures; D, cup; E, crimp; F, fulminate; G, two vents of H, powder.

cartridge-bag (kär'trij-bag), *n*. In *gun*, a bag, made of serge or some similar material, in which the charge of a cannon is contained.

cartridge-belt (kär'trij-belt), *n*. A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

cartridge-block (kär'trij-blok), *n*. A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

cartridge-box (kär'trij-boks), *n*. A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché*. — **Magazine cartridge-box**. See *magazine*.

cartridge-capper (kär'trij-kap'er), *n*. An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a pivoted lever with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

cartridge-case (kär'trij-kās), *n* 1 A cartridge-box. — 2 The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge*.

cartridge-gage (kär'trij-gāj), *n* 1 In *artillery*, a flat steel gage for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameters of the head and body of the shell, and the diameters of the projectile, on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of the cartridge case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures.

2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

cartridge-loader (kär'trij-lō'dér), *n*. An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

cartridge-paper (kär'trij-pā'pér), *n*. A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for

drawing and for other purposes, such as wall-paper

cartridge-pouch (kär'trij-pouch), *n*. A leather pouch lined with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

cartridge-primer (kär'trij-pri'mér), *n*. The percussion-cup used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See *cartridge*.

car-truck (kär'truk), *n*. The wheeled carriage which supports a railroad-car. In Europe the pedestals for the axle boxes are commonly attached to the body of the car. In the United States the car body is supported upon two independent trucks placed beneath it. Each of these may have two, but usually four, and occasionally six wheels fixed upon revolving axles, whose journal boxes vibrate vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolsters or cross beams which directly support the car body is in the middle of the frame-work, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and allow for the sway, or freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck.

Side bearings of a car-truck. See *bearing*.

cart-saddle (kürt'sad'l), *n*. The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed.

cart-saddle (kürt'sad'l), *v* *t* [*< ME cart-sadlen*, from the noun.] To harness, yoke.

Let cart saddle vr (omississim), vr cart he schal drawe. Piers Plowman (A), ll 164.

cart-tail (kürt'täl), *n*. The tail or back part of a cart.

If a poor Quaker was to be scourged at the cart tail, they waited in Dedham for orders from the metropolis. Everett, Orations, II 18.

cartulary, *n*, *pl* *cartularies* [*< ML cartularium* see *chartulary*] See *chartulary*.

The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the cartularies of Furness Abbey. Cartularies were the official records of monasteries. The American, VII 267.

cartway (kürt'wä), *n* [*< ME cartway, cart-uey, < (art + way)*] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a cart way along the middle of them. Mortimer, Husbandry.

cartwright (kürt'rit), *n* [*< ME cartwright* (spelled *kartwryght*), *< cart + wryght*] An artificer who makes carts.

caruget, *n* [Also misread and miswritten *carvage*, but the *u* is prop a vowel see *carue*] Same as *caruagat*.

carucat, **carrucat** (ka-rü'kä), *n* [ML, a plow, L *caruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, *< carrus*, a car see *car*¹. Cf *carue*] In ancient village communities in England—(a) A plow (b) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

Information from the same source [Statistical Account of Scotland] also explains the use of the word *caruca* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not 4 yoke of oxen but 4 oxen yoked abreast, as are the horses in the *caruca* so often seen upon Roman coins. And the "statistical account" informs us that in some districts of Scotland in former times "the ploughs were drawn by 4 oxen or horses yoked abreast one trod constantly upon the tilled surface, another went in the furrow, and two upon the stubble, or white land. The driver walked backwards holding his cattle by halters, and taking care that each beast had its equal share in the draught." Seebohm, Eng VII Community, p 63.

carucage, **carrucage** (kär'ö-kä), *n* [*< ML carucagium* (for **caruaticum*), also *carruagium* (after OF *carruage*), *< carruca*, a plow see *caruca*.] 1 The act of plowing—2. A former tax on land or landholders, fixed at a specified sum on each carucate, or about 100 acres of land. It succeeded the Danegeld (which see).

The other remarkable matter of the year 1198 is the imposition of a *carucage*—a tax of five shillings on each carucate or hundred acres of land. Stubbs, Const Hist, § 150.

Also formerly *caruagat*.

carucate, **carrucate** (kär'ö-rät), *n*. [*< ML carucata, carruata, < caruca*, a plow see *caruca*] Formerly, as much land as could be cultivated by one caruca usually about 100 acres, but the quantity varied according to the nature of the soil and the practice of husbandry in different districts. Also *carue*.

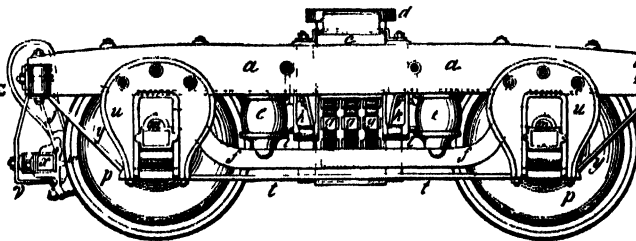
A trace at least of the original reason of the varying contents and relations of the hide and virgate is to be

found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost everywhere else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed hideage of a manor, its more modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate*—the land of a plough or plough team.

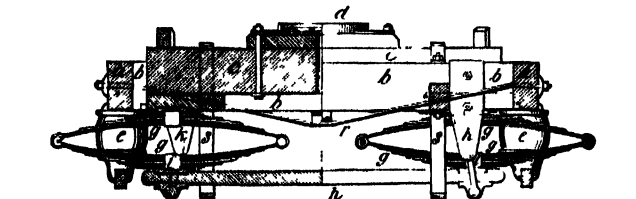
Seebohm, Eng VII Community, p 40.

caruet (kär'ö), *n* [Later misread and miswritten *carue*, *< ME carue*, *< OF carue*, *caruee*, *< ML carucata, carrucata*, a certain portion of land see *carucate*.] A carucate (which see).

And a Carue of Land, Carucata terre, or a Hide of Land, Hida terre (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and there with agrees Lambard verbo Hyde. And a Carue of Land may contain an House, Wood, Meadow, and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained. Anthony Lowe's Case (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.



Side Elevation and Section of Passenger-car Truck



a, longitudinal timbers of frame; *b*, transverse timbers; *c*, swinging bolster; *d*, center casting; *e*, gun springs; *f*, equalizing bar; *g*, elliptic springs; *h*, suspension bar; *i*, yokes; *j*, swing bars; *k*, hangers; *l*, upper boxes of the axle; *m*, wheels; *n*, tension bar or tie; *o*, safety stirrups; *p*, brace rods; *q*, pedestals; *r*, brake shoe; *s*, brake bar; *t*, diagonal brace rods for the pedestals; *u*, relieving springs.

And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a Carue of Land, and so a Carue of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tiringham's case, 4 Coke, 57 b. *Mora v Webb* (1852), 2 Brownlow (& Goldborough), p 207.

Carum (kä'rum), *n* [NL., *< Gr. káron*, caraway see *caraway*] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferae*. The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform edible roots, pinate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carui* is the caraway plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway seed. (See *caraway*.) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

caruncle (kär'ung-kl), *n* [Also *caruncula*, = Sp. *caruncula* = Pg. *caruncula* = It. *caruncola*, *< L. caruncula*, a caruncle, dim of *caro*, flesh see *carnal*.] 1 A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid. Specifically—2 In ornith, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

It is especially important that the fresh colors of the bird's bill, cere, gums, eyes, and feet, or caruncles, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen. C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., 1876, p 654.

3 In bot., a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule.

4 In entom., a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva—*Lacrymal caruncle*, a small, reddish, fleshy papilla at the inner canthus of the eye, filling the lacus lacrymalis, consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Melibonian and covered with mucous membrane. See cut under eye.

caruncula (ka-rung'kü-lä), *n*, *pl* *carunculae* (-lä) [L.] Same as *caruncle*. *Carunculae myrtiformes*, the slight elevations on the margin of the vaginal orifice, the remains of the hymen—*Caruncula mammillaris*, a small low eminence of gray matter between the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve or tract. Also called *tuber olfactorium* or *olfactory tubercle*—*Caruncula sublingualis*, a small papilla under the tongue, on either side of the frenum, on which Wharton's duct opens. Also called *caruncula salivaria*.

caruncular (ka-rung'kü-lär), *a* [= Sp. *caruncular*, *< L. caruncula* see *caruncle*] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle. **carunculate**, **carunculated** (ka-rung'kü-lät, -lä-ted), *a*. [= Sp. *carunculado*, *< L. carun-*

cula see *caruncle*.] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; *caruncular*. **carunculosis** (ka-rung'kü-lus), *a*. [= Sp. It. *carunculo*, *< L. caruncula* see *caruncle*.] *Caruncular*, *carunculate*.

carus (kä'rus), *n*. [NL. (*> F. Pg. carus*), *< Gr. kapos*, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

caruto (ka-rö'tö), *n*. [South Amer. name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

carvacrol (kär'va-krol), *n*. [*< carvy* (F. Sp. It. *carvi*), caraway, + *L. acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol*.] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste,

made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

carvaget (kär'väj), *n*. See *caruagat*.

carval (kär'val), *n*. [Manx, = E. *carol*, *q* v.] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvel*.

The Manx have a literature—a native vernacular Gaelic literature. This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals*. It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. Those pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. The *carvals* are preserved in uncouth looking, smoke-stained volumes, in low farm houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens.

Quoted in *Intro to Kelly's Manx Grammar*, (Mar, p xiv).

carvel (kärv), *v*; pret and pp. *carved*, old and poetical pp. *carven*, pp. *carving* [Early mod. E. also *kerve*, *< ME kerven* (pret sing. *carf*, *karf*), *< AS ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *cearfon*, pp. *cearfen*), *carve*, cut, = OFries *kerwa* = D *kerven*, cut, = OHG **kerban* (not recorded), MHG *G. kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel *kyrfa* = Sw *karfa*, cut, = Dan *karve*, cut; prob = Gr *γράφειν*, write, orig scratch see *graphic*. *Carve* is the older word for 'cut'; in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut*.] I. *trans* 1 To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument [Obsolete or archaic]

As a coltour in clay *carves* the forges (furrows). Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ll 1547.

Or they will buy his sheeps out of the rote, Or they will *carven* the shepherds throte. Spenser, Shep Cal, September.

My good blade *carves* the casques of men. Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

Specifically—2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table, divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out. as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate. He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. South. 3 To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design, fashion by cutting. as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

Carved with figures strange and sweet, All made out of the carver's brain. Coleridge, Christabel, l.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing, grave or engrave; sculpture. as, to *carve* an image, to *carve* a design in boxwood.

We *carved* not a line, we raised not a stone, But we left him alone with his glory. Wolfe, Burial of Sir J. Moore.

The names he loved to hear Have been *carved* for many a year. On the tomb. O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

5. To decorate by carving, produce cut or sculptured designs upon— as, to *carve* a capital; to *carve* a cherry-stone.

The Stone that made the Canopy was five yards and three quarters square, and *carved* round with a handsome Cornish. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p 21.

The *carven* cedarn doors. Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Amid the *carven* gray stone work of the cathedral. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 5.

6. To mark as with carving.



Caruncle. Carunculate Seed of *Ricinus communis*, entire and cut longitudinally.

A million wrinkles carved his skin.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

To carve out. (a) To make or form by carving or parceling, cut out as, to carve out a smaller estate from a larger one.

With his brandish'd steel

Carve'd out his passage *Shak., Macbeth, I, 3*

The bright share carved out the furrow clean

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 202.

(b) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill as, to carve out a career for one's self

II. intrans. 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures—2. To cut up meat, as, to carve for all the guests.

And carv' before his fader at the table

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog to C. T., I, 100

To carve for one's self, to do as one pleases, act independently

Those up the river have carved largely for themselves, which they will after repent, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 480

carve² (kär'v), *v t*, pret and pp *carved*, ppr *carving*. [E dial; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle said of cream. *Grose, Halliwell* [Cheshire, Eng.]

carve³, *n*. See *carvus*

carvel¹ (kär'vel), *n*. [Contr of *caravel*, *q v*.] 1. See *caravel*—2. A jelly-fish

The carvel is a sea-fame, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 26.

3 A basket; also, a chicken-coop [Prov Eng.]

carvel² (kär'vel), *n*. See *carval*

carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a*. Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping said of a ship or boat

carvel-joint (kär'vel-joint), *n*. A flush joint, specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat

carvel-work (kär'vel-wèrk), *n*. In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking or plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clinker-work*

carven¹ (kär'vn), *Old and poetical past participle of carve.*

carven², *v t* [Spenser's imitation of ME *ker-ven*, inf, carve see *carve¹*] To out, carve

carvene (kär'ven), *n*. [*carvy* (F, etc, *carvi*), caraway, + *-ene*] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid (C₁₀H₁₈) found in oil of caraway.

carver (kär'ver), *n*. [*ME kerver*, < *kerven*, carve. see *carve¹*] 1. One who carves. (a) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table (b) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way, a sculptor

The master painters and the carvers came *Dryden*

(c) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense

Be his own carver, and cut out his way

To find out right with wrong

Shak., Rich II, II, 3

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat

carving (kär'ving), *n*. [*ME kerving*, verbal *n*. of *kerven*, carve see *carve¹*] 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—3. A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving as, a tomb ornamented with carvings

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk

Beneath the carving of the curious work

Dryden, tr of Virgil's Eclogues, III, 59

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see) [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel*

carving-fork (kär'ving-fòrk), *n*. A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

carving-knife (kär'ving-nif), *n*. A large knife used for carving meat at table.

carving-lathe (kär'ving-lāth), *n*. A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

carvist (kär'vist), *n*. [Etym. unknown; hardly "a corruption of *carry-jet*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

carvol (kär'vol), *n*. [*carvy* (F, etc, *carvi*), caraway, + *-ol*.] A liquid (C₁₀H₁₄O) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway

carvy (kär'vi), *n*. [*F. carvi*, caraway see *caraway*.] Caraway. [Scotch and prov Eng.]

car-wheel (kär'hwél), *n*. A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel

has a conical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. The coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, and is designed to counteract in part any tendency of the wheel to leave the rail.—**Paper-car-wheel**, a car wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight*

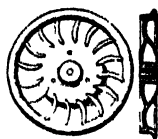
carwhichett (kär'hwich-et), *n*

Same as *carwhitchet*

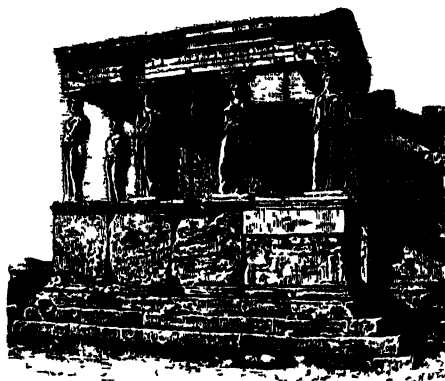
Carya (kär'i-ä), *n*. [NL, < Gr *κάρια*, the walnut-tree, < *καρμ*, prop *κάρμα* *βασιλικά* or *περσικά*, royal (i.e., Persian) or Persian nuts (cf. *E. peach*), ult < (i) *τεραικον*, pl of *καρπον*, a nut (of any kind), prob akin to *κίρα*, horn, *E. horn*, etc.] A genus of North American trees, natural order *Juglandaceae*, confined to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. There are 8 species, including the pecan (*C. alba*), the shellbark hickory (*C. alba*), and other hickories. The wood is in general heavy, hard, strong and tough, and is extensively used as fuel and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, handles of tools, hoops, etc. The bark yields a yellow dye.

caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a*. [*L. Caryatides*, Caryans, in architectural sense, < *L. Caryatidis* see *caryatid*] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital) or to caryatids as, "Persian and Caryatic figures," *R. Stuart*—**Caryatic order**, in *arch*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n* and *a*. [= *F. caryatide*, *caryatide* = *Sp. caryatide* = *Pg. It. caryatide*, < *L. pl. Caryatides*, < Gr. *καρυάτις*, caryatids (cf. *καρυάτις*, the priestesses of Artemis at Carvæ, pl of *καρυάτις*, a name of Artemis), lit 'women of Carvæ,' < *καρυά*, Carvæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis ('*Atlantes, canphore*, 2, and *telamon*)] 1. *n*, pl *caryatides*, caryatides (-idz, -i-déz). In *arch*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Carvæ sided with the Persians after the



Washburn Car-wheel
5:1 elevation and dia
metri section



Caryatids
Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens

battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Carvæ

Two great statues, Art
And Science, Caryatide, lifted up
A weight of emblem *Tennyson, Princess, IV*

II. a. Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid, caryatic

caryatidean (kar'i-at-i-dé'an), *a* [*cf. caryatid* + *-ean*] Supported by caryatids

This Caryatidean portico [of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling

Encyc. Brit., II, 408.

caryatides, *n*. Latin plural of *caryatid*

caryin, *caryine* (kar'i-in), *n*. [*cf. caryin* + *-in*, *-ine*] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Carya tomentosa* (the mockernut or whiteheart hickory), believed to be identical with quercetin

caryinite (ka-ri'i-nit), *n*. [*cf. caryin* + *-ite*] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Långban, Sweden

Caryoborus (kar-i-ób'ô-rus), *n*. [NL, < Gr. *κάρυον*, nut, + *βορέας*, eating] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Bruchidae*, differing from *Bruchus* by having the fore coxae separated by the prosternum *C*

arthriticus is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto

Caryobranchia (kar'i-ô-brang'ki-ä), *n*. pl. [NL, < Gr *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *βράγχια*, gills] An order of gastropods proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see) same as *Heteropoda* *Menke, 1828, Swainson, 1839*

Caryocar (ka-ri'ô-kär), *n*. [NL, < Gr *κάρυον*, a nut (see *Carya*), + *κάρα*, head, the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head] A genus of plants, natural order *Ternstroemiaceae*, consisting of 8 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 3 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds in closed in an extremely hard woody shell, reddish brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *square-nuts* or *butter-nuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Essequibo and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish red color

caryocinesis (kar'i-ô-si-néz'sis), *n*. [NL, < Gr *κάρυον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change see *κίνησις*] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis*

Caryophyllaceae (kar'i-ô-fil-lä'sô-ä), *n*. pl. [NL, < *Caryophyllus* + *-aceae*] A natural order of polypetalous plants, the pink tribe, including over 800 species of bland herbs, distributed all over the globe, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The greater number of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like chickweed, spurrey, sandwort, etc., but many are found as favorite plants in gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet william, etc. The largest genera are *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, and *Armeria*. See cut below

caryophyllaceous (kar'i-ô-fil-lä'shius), *a*. [*cf. Caryophyllaceae*] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceae* especially applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophylleous*

Caryophyllaeidae (kar'i-ô-fil-lä-i-dä), *n*. pl. [NL, < *Caryophyllus* + *-idae*] A family of cestode plathyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottis, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and eight sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system

Caryophyllæus (kar'i-ô-fil-lä'us), *n*. [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), < *Caryophyllus*, *q v*] A genus of *Cestodea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest cestoid form, resembling a trematode in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of hermaphrodite reproductive organs and a water vascular system. The body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. It is the typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidae*. *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus*

caryophylleous (kar'i-ô-fil'ë-us), *a*. Same as *caryophyllaceous*

caryophyllin, **caryophylline** (kar'i-ô-fil'in), *n*. [*cf. Caryophyllus* + *-in*, *-ine*] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol

caryophylloid (kar'i-ô-fil'oid), *n*. [*cf. Caryophyllus* + *-oid*] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*, clove-shaped

caryophyllous (kar'i-ô-fil'us), *a*. Same as *caryophyllaceous*

Caryophyllus (kar'i-ô-fil'us), *n*. [NL, < Gr *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, lit 'nut-leaf,' < *κάρυον*, a nut, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf. Hence ult, from the Gr *καρυόφυλλον*, *E. gill-flower*, *q v*] 1. Among early botanists, the name of two genera, one furnishing the clove of commerce, the other including the clove-pink, *Dianthus*, from the similarity of odors. It was retained by Linnæus only for the former, and this is now referred to the genus *Eugenia*.—2. In *zool.* (a) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (b) A genus of crinoids synonymous with *Eugeniocrinus* *Scheuchzer*. Also *Caryophyllites*. *Knorr*

caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n*. [NL (> *F. caryopsis*), < Gr *κάρυον*, a nut, + *ὄψις*, appearance, < *ὄψω*, see. see *optic*] In *bot.*, a small, one-seeded,



Caryophyllaceous Flower
(*Dianthus*)

dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin seed-coat is adherent throughout to the very thin pericarp, as in wheat and all other cereal grains. Also spelled *cariopsis*.

Caryota (kar-i-ō'tā), *n* [NL (*L*, in Gr sense) (> *F*, *caryote*), < (*Gr* *καρυώτης* *karuōtēs*, a palm with walnut-like fruit, lit nut-like palm *καρυωτός*, nut-like, < *καρυον*, a nut, walnut, *φοινίς*, palm see *phoenix*)] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best known species, *C. urens* called the *betel nut*, is a native of India, and is of great value. By severing the ends of the succulent flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either boiled down into syrup and sugar or made by fermentation into toddy which yields a drink by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The outer part of the stem is hard strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements, and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber known as *kutut fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

cast, *n* A Middle English form of *case*¹
case (kā'sa), *n* [*L*, a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML also a house in general (> It Sp *casa*, a house, = (n) if < *L* neut **casum*) *F* *chez*, in prep *chez*, abbr of *en chez*, = OSp *en cas* = It *in casa* or *a casa*, in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with), prob akin to *castrum*, a castle, fort, pl a camp (see *castrum*, *chastler*), and to *casus*, a helmet, orig a cover or shelter, cf Skt *śhād*, cover, cover over. Hence ult *casale*, *cassock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

ca. sa. In law, the usual abbreviation of *causae ad satisfaciendum*. See *causae*.
casal (kā'sal), *a* [(> *case*), < *cas*, + *-al*] In gram., of or belonging to case [Rare]

The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *us*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes sight', 'M. McCulloch

casale, *n* [(> It *casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp *Pg* *casal*, a farm-house, < ML *casale*, also *casali*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < *L* *casa*, a house.] A hamlet, a village.

And Saturday in ye mornynge we lundlyd thre and wente to suche casales as we founde and it froshed vs.
Syr R. Gylflore, *Pylgrynage*, p. 56

casarca (ka-sar'ka), *n* [NL, < Russ *чачарка*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy shel-drake, *Anas casarca* or *Casarca rutula*, a bird of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

casava, **casave** (ka-sa'va, -və), *n* See *cassava*.

casbalit, *n* [Late ME, also *casbalde*, origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays*.

casban (kas'ban), *n* A cotton fabric similar to jacquet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

cascabel (kas'ka-bel), *n* [Sp, a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *cascabilla*, = Pg *Pr* *cascarel*, origin uncertain.] That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

cascade¹ (kas-kād'), *n* [(> *F* *cascade* = Sp *cascada* = Pg *cascata*, < It *cascata*, a waterfall, < *cadere*, fall, appar associated in thought with *L* *cadere*, pp *casus*, fall, but prob (like Sp *casar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg *casar*, strike) an extension of *L* *casare*, *casare*, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq of *quere*, pp *quassum*, shake see *quash*, *concuss*, *discuss*, etc. Cf *cascalho*, *cascarilla*, *cask*, *casque*, etc.] 1 A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream, a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

The river Tevere throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades from one rock to another.
Addison, *Travels in Italy*

2 In *elect*, a peculiar arrangement of Leyden jars in which the outer coating of the first jar which receives the charge is connected to the inner coating of the second, and so on — 3 A trimming of lace or other soft material, folded in a zigzag fashion so as to make a broken or irregular band, as down the front of a gown. *Dut of Needlework* — 4 The falling water in the constellation Aquarius. See *Aquarius*. — **Charged or discharged in cascade** See *battery*, § = Syn 1. **Case**, **Cataract** A cataract is greater than a cascade, but may not be so steep, one descent of water may be by several cascades, as in the quotation above from Addison. The distinguishing marks of a cataract are volume of water and rapidity of descent.

cascade¹ (kas-kād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading* [*<* *cascade*¹, *n*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet d'Eau to cascade from the top of it. *Defoe*, *Tour thro G Britain*, II 218

The town [of Subiaco] is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio cascading at its feet.
Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 271

cascade² (kas-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading* [Appar a perverted use of *cascade*¹. Cf *E* dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

cascalho (kas-kal'yō), *n* [Pg (= Sp *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *casar*, strike, Sp break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*¹, *n*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *bash*¹, *broccia*, *debris*.] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

cascan, **cascane** (kas-kan', -kân'), *n* [*F* *cas-can*] In fort., a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

cascara amarga, **sagrada**. See *bark*².
cascarilla (kas-ka-ril'ā), *n* [= *F* *cascarilla*, < Sp *cascarilla* (= Pg *cascarilha* = It *cas-carilla*, *cascariglia*), dim of *casara*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > *E* *cas*¹), < *casar*, break, burst open see *cascade*¹, *n*, and *cas*¹] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin fragments and brittle rolls like



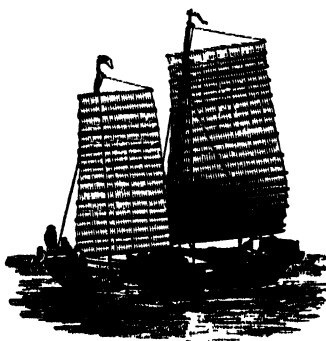
Cascarilla plant (*Croton Eluteria*)
a, male flower; b, female flower; c, fruit

quills, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eluteria* or *sweetwood bark*.

cascarillin, **cascarilline** (kas-ka-ril'in), *n*. [*<* *cascarilla* + -in², -ine²] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance (C₁₂H₁₈O₄) obtained from *cascarilla*.

caschrom (kas'krom), *n* [Also improp written *gascrom*. Gael *caschrom*, < *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *cròm*, crooked see *crou-lech*] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece, a foot-pick used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

casco (kas'kō), *n* [Pg, prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp *casco*, the hull of a ship, same as Pg Sp It *casco*, helmet, casque, cask see *cask*¹, *casque*] A boat of the Philippines, used



Casco of Manila

chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.

case¹ (kā), *n* [*<* ME *cas*, *casu*, *case*, < OF *cas*, *F* *cas* = Pr *cas* = Pg Sp It *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < *L* *casus* (*casu*-), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *chance*, *accident*, etc.) see *cadent*] 1 Literally, that which happens or befalls. (a) Hap, contingency, event, chance.

Than he tolde hem alle wordes for wordes how the case was be-fallen.
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III. 500

Wisdom behouth to lets go and passe
Which that men now night amend in no case
Rom of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6223

(b) State, condition, state of circumstances.
Cumforteth him in his case, couseth not his gooden.
Piers Plowman (A), VII. 52

Like Angels life was then mens happy case
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. VII. 16.

Tyb I come to have thee walk
Owl No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in case
B Jonson, *Poetaster*, I. 1

They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday in lamentable case, as before
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 177

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances, a special state of things coming under a general description or rule.

The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the cases of men and women.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 286.

3. In med., an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it as, the doctor has many cases of fever in hand, the patient explained his case — 4. A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

Tell hym how the case stantall as it is
Mortin (E. E. T. S.), III. 491

Acres I don't choose to mention names, but look on me as on a very ill used gentleman
Sir Luc Pray, what is the case?

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, III. 4

The plainest case in many words entangling J. Baillie

Specifically — 5. In law (a) A cause or suit in court, any instance of litigation. as, the case was tried at the last term. In this sense case is nearly synonymous with *cause*, which is the more technical term. Case includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal proceedings, and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action as, he has a good case.

This false Juge sat in his Consistorie,
And gaf his doomes upon sondry cas
Chaucer, *Doctor's Tale*, I. 163.

Forso a composition or wrangle out some broken Title,
or broke the necke of the Case with a Prohibition
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 133

(b) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies for his success, whether as plaintiff or defendant as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of the direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own case. (c) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, and the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts as well as to pass upon alleged errors of law, and in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal*.

6. In gram., in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the sentence which together make up the inflection of a noun as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *dominus* (Latin); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*, the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini*. These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is not distinguished in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative, Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit further an instrumental and a locative. The French has lost all case distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases*.

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect as, a queer case, a hard case sometimes used without qualification as, he is a case [Colloq.]

"Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter, glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard case I've been!"
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 114.

8. In logic, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general rule, a subsumption. — **Action on the case**, in law, a general form of action (the phrase being originally equivalent to *action on the circumstances*) adopted to enlarge the legal remedies at a time when forms of action existed for trespasses with violence and for debts resting in bond, but no form had been provided for wrongs without violence, such as negligence, or oral or implied promise. It became the most widely used of all common law forms, and equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it was brought. — **Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the United States, in which Spaniards claimed as their slaves negroes who had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while

being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers — **Bankers' case**, or **case of the bankers**, the petition of Hornblower and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1801 (14 How St. Tr. 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue — **Bates' case**, an English prosecution (1606) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the **case of the impositions** — **Bradlaugh's case**, a prolonged controversy (1881-86) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (a) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation, and later (b) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy. In 1884 (12 Law Rep. Q. B. D. 271), in the case of Charles Bradlaugh v. Francis R. Gussell, sergeant at arms of the House of Commons, arising out of a resolution excluding plaintiff from the House until he should engage not to disturb its proceedings by demanding to take the oath as a member, it was held that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution. In 1885 (14 Law Rep. Q. B. D. 607), in the Court of Appeal, the case of the Attorney General v. Bradlaugh, for penalties under the Parliamentary Oaths Act, for voting in the House without having been sworn as a member, it was decided that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath, but if he goes through the form of taking it (as Bradlaugh did by administering the oath to himself at the bar of the House), he is liable for violation of the act — **Burr's case**, the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807 — **Calvin's case**, also called the **case of the postnati**, 1608 (2 How St. Tr. 559, 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and natural born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lord Bacon, Coke, Filmer, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff — **Case agreed**, or **case stated**, in law, a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by an other court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law — **Case law** See **law** — **Case of conscience** See **conscience** — **Case of the Caroline**, a name given to the case of the People v. McLeod. See **McLeod case**, below — **Case of the claimant** See **Titchborne case**, below — **Case of the seven bishops** See **bishop** — **Case reserved**, **case made**, a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court — **Civil rights cases** See **civil** — **Clinton bridge case**, an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce — **Criminal cases** See **criminal** — **Crown cases reserved** See **crown** — **Darnell's case**, a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right — **Dartmouth College case**, the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as Trustees of Dartmouth College v. Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract — **Dr. Bonham's case**, an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham v. the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law, also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable — **Dred Scott case**, a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery — **Five per cent. cases**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S. 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land-warrants — **General case**, in math that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is

valid — **Hampden's case**, See **case of ship-money**, under **ship-money** — **In case**, in the event of contingency, if it should so fall out or happen that, supposing

A sure retreat to his forces, in case they should have an ill day or an unlucky chance in the field

Bacon, Hist. Hen VII

Irreducible case, in math, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when (Arden's method of solution involves imaginaries — **Kendall's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838), noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty — **Kosta's case**, the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1853) by which the United States Government maintained the claim that Martin Kosta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen — **Marbury's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803) noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts — **McLeod case**, a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer *Caroline* by the Canadian authorities (1847), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder, but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the **case of the Caroline** — **Negro case** See **Sommerett's case**, below — **Shelley's case**, the decision in 1581 (1 Coke, 89-106), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recoveries. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate, that is to say, not a gift to the heir but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heirs may take by descent — **Sommerett's case**, a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield brought on behalf of Thomas Sommerett a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the **negro case** — **Special case**, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury cases, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence — **Taltarum's case**, a noted decision in the English courts in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery — **Tennessee bond cases**, a name given to seventeen cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. 490, 663), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, Feb. 11th, 1852, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act — **Titchborne case**, also called the **case of the claimant**, the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Titchborne, and heir to the estate and barony of Titchborne in England (1808-74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it — **To put the case**, to suppose the event or a certain state of things, state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision — **Tweed's case**, the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided by the Court of Appeals of New York in 1874 (People v. Ingraham, 58 N. Y. 1) that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and the Court of Appeals in 1875 (People ex rel. Tweed v. Liscomb, 60 N. Y. 559) decided that, under the statutes conferring the power to sentence cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and discharged him, but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under this term — **Twyne's case**, the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration — **Tyrrel's case**, a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts — **Virginia coupon cases**, the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding

the repeal of that statute — **Wheeling bridge case**, the case of Pennsylvania v. Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. decided by the United States Supreme Court (in 1851 and 1855), concerning a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (38 How. 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How. 421) that Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure, so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance — **Wild's case**, an English decision, in 1590 (8 Co. Rep. 16 b) in the case of Richardson v. Wadley, in ejectment, so called because involving a device to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz. "that if a devise lands to B and his children or issue, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail — **Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

case† (kās), *v.* [*case*†, *n.*] To put cases, bring forward propositions

They fall presently to reasoning and *casu* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him
Su R. L. Extrange

case² (kās), *n.* [*ME case*, *case* = *D kas* = *G kasse* = *Sw kassa* = *Dan. kasse*, *case* = *OF case* = *F case*, *case*, *chasse*, *casu*, a case, also *chasse*, a chase, shrine) = *Pr. casara*, *casara* = *Cat. casar* = *Sp. caya*, obs. *caya* = *Pg. casa*, obs. *casa* = *It. casa*, *case*, *case*, a chest, box, receptacle, *case*, receive, contain, hold. see *capable*, *capacious*. The same word, in later forms, appears as *cash*² and *chase*². 1 That which incloses or contains, a covering, box, or sheath. as, a case for knives, a case for books, a watch-case, a pillow-case. Specifically — 2† A quiver

The arrows in the *case*
Of the goddess *clatra* fast and rhyne
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1500

3 The skin of an animal, in *her*, the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc.
O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*!
Shak., T. N. v. 1

Thus was *case* *case*
Repair the hurts they take by a disgrace,
And piece the lion with the fox's *case*
Flitler, Beggar's Bush, ill. 1

4 The exterior portion of a building, an outer coating for walls

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters
Addison, Travels in Italy

5 A box and its contents, hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically — (a) A pair, a set.

Pray thee corporal stay, the knaves are too hot, and for mine own part, I have not a *case* of lives
Shak., Hen. V. ill. 2

Lectors, gag him, do,
And put a *case* of vizards on't his head
That he may look blinde out, as he speaks
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1

An insparable *case* of coxcomb, the Gemini, or twins of folly
B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour

(b) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass, also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass — 6 In *printing*, a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary *case* is about 16 inches wide, 12 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of *case* are required for a full font of Roman type. The *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference marks, fractions, and other types in small request, and the *lower case*, of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The *cases* and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman text type, *cases* of special form are made. 7. In *bookbinding*, a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose — 8. A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter. — 9 In *mlt. engr.*, a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch — 10 In *loom-molding*, the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cop*. — 11 In *porcelain-making*, same as *saggar* — 12 *Milt.*, same as *case-shot*. — 13 In *mining*, a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine [Cornwall Rarely used.] — 14 The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casnq.* — 15 The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casng*.

— **Case-smoothing machine**, a machine for smoothing the cases or corners of books. **Limp case**, or **flexible case**, in bookbinding, a case stretched over paper doublets just ad of boards. — **To work at case**, in printing, to set type.

case² (kās), *v*, pret and pp *cased*, ppr *casing*. [**< case², n]** **I. trans** 1 To cover or surround with a case, surround with any material that incloses or protects, incase.

To be cased up and hung by on the wall

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III 3

The jewel is cased up from all men's eyes

Middleton, Women Beware Women, I 1

Specifically: (a) In arch., to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

The wall [of the Hatyn] is built of solid stone about five feet in height and four in thickness, cased all over with white marble.

Burekhardt, In Burton's El Medinah, p. 374

(b) In plastering, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a rule laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to mark it with lines resembling the joints of freestone. (c) In glass making, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. (d) In bookbinding, to cover with a case. See **case², n, 7**.

After stitching, books which are to be cased up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means of a trimming machine.

Finey Brit, IV 44

2 In printing, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases, lay as, to case a font of type — **3** To remove the case or skin of, uncase, skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we case him

Shak, All's Well, III 0

Cased glass, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem cutting. The process in use at the present day consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired, the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called **cameo glass**. — **Cased sash-frames**, sash frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. intrans To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

Cas ye, on with your visors

Shak, I Hen IV, II 2

Casearia (kas-ē-ā-ri-ā), *n*. [NL, named from J. Casearius, a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Cochin China.] The principal genus in the natural order *Samydaceae*, including about 80 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The leaves and bark of some species have medicinal properties, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

caseate¹ (kās-sē-āt), *v*; pret and pp *caseated*, ppr *caseating*. [**< L caseus**, cheese, + **-ate²**] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration, become like cheese.

caseate² (kās-sē-āt), *n*. [**< case(u)** + **-ate¹**] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

caseation (kās-sē-ā-shon), *n*. [**< caseate¹** (see **-ation**), = **F. caseation** = **Sp caseacion** = **Pg caseação** = **It. caseazione**.] 1 The coagulation of milk — **2** In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-bay (kās-bā), *n*. In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

case-bearer (kās-bār-ēr), *n*. A case-bearing larva.

case-bearing (kās-bār-ing), *a*. In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering applied to certain larvae, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they form, and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. See cuts under *Acrobasis* and *Coscinoptera*.

case-binding (kās-bīn-ding), *n*. A form of bookbinding in which the finished case (including the back) is made apart from the book. The case is made first, and the sewed book is afterward inserted in it. The term *case binding* in the United States is usually applied to cloth bound books.

case-bottle (kās-bot-ēl), *n*. A bottle, often square in form, made so as to fit into a case with others.

case-char (kās-ēhār), *n*. A name of the common char, *Salmo salvelinus*, or *Salvelinus alpinus*.

case-divinity (kās-di-vin-ē-ti), *n*. Casuistry.

case-ending (kās-en-ding), *n*. In *gram.*, the letter or syllable added in inflected languages to the root or stem of a noun to indicate its case. See **case¹, n, 6**.

caseified (kās-sē-fid), *p a*. [**< L caseus**, cheese, + **-fy** + **-ed²**] Cheesy in consistence or appearance.

case-harden (kās-hār-dn), *v. t*. To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See **case-hardening**.

case-hardened (kās-hār-dnd), *p a* 1. Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc. — **2**. Figuratively, not sensitive, having no sense of shame, indifferent to reproach or dishonor.

case-hardening (kās-hār-dning), *n*. In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought-iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

caseic (kās-sē-ik), *a*. [**< L caseus**, cheese, + **-ic**, = **F. caseique** = **Sp caseico**] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese — **Caseic acid**, an acid obtained from cheese.

casein, **caseine** (kās-sē-in), *n*. [**< L caseus**, cheese, + **-in²**, **-ene²**, = **F. caseine** = **Sp. caseína**] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumen, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called **caseum**. — **Casein glue**, a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

case-knife (kās-nif), *n* 1. A knife carried in a case or sheath.

The poet, being resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great case knife stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.

Adams, Travels in Italy

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

caseling (kās-ling), *n*. [**E dial.**, **< case² + -ling**] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. [**Prov Eng**]

Cassella's anemometer. See *anemometer*.

case-lock (kās-lok), *n*. A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

case-maker (kās-mā-kēr), *n*. In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

caseman (kās-man), *n*, pl *casemen* (-men). [**< case² + man**] One who works at case or sets type; a compositor. [**Rare**]

casemate¹ (kās-māt), *n*. [Formerly also *casamate*, *casamat* (after *It*), = **D kasemat** = **G kasematte**, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after *It*), = **Dan kasematte** = **Sw kasemat** = **Russ kasemat**, **< F casemate**, formerly also *chasmate*, = **It casamatta** = **Sp Pg casamatta** (ML *casamatta*, for **casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation explained as (1) orig *It*, **< It (Sp Pg) casa** (**< L casa**), a house, a little house, + *matta*, fem of *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false,' 'dark,' or 'concealed chamber'), or (2) orig. *Sp*, as if *casa* de **mata*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv *L slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Cotgrave), or the *G mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate *casa*, a house, *de* (**< L de**), of, *matanza*, slaughter, **< mator** = **Pg mator**, **< L mactare**, slaughter, see *mactation*, *mactator*, *matador*] 1 In *fort* (a) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

Casamatta [It], a kind of fortification called in English a *Casamat* or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwark, not arriving into the height of the ditch, serving to skour the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entrench into the ditch to scale the wall.

Florio (1598)

Casemate [F], a casemate in fortification a murdering house placed in the ditch, to plague the assailants of a fortress.

Cotgrave

Each bastion was honeycombed with casemates and subterranean storehouses.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II 151

(b) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

Take a garrison in of some two hundred,

To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine

Would blow you up at last. Secure your casemates

B. Jonson, Staple of News, I 1

(c) An embrasure.

Casemate [F], a case mate, a loop, or loop hole in a fortified wall.

Cotgrave

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in iron-clad ships of war, and pierced with port-holes through which the guns are run out. —

Barrack casemate. See *barrack*. — **Defensible casemate**, a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

casemate², *n*. An erroneous form of *casement*, (c).

casemate-carriage (kās-māt-kar-āj), *n*. A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

casemated (kās-mā-ted), *a*. [**< casemate¹ + -ed²**] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

casemate-gun (kās-māt-gun), *n*. A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

casemate-truck (kās-māt-truk), *n*. A heavy low carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction. used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent works.

casement (kās- or kās-ment), *n*. [Short for *incasement*, **< OF. encasement**, later assimilated *enchasement* (**> E enchasement**, *q v.*), lit. a setting in or incasing see *incase* and *-ment*.] In arch. (a) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

I released

The casement, and the light increased

With freshness in the dawning east.

Tennyson, The Two Voices.

(b) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (c) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the scotia of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary*. Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

casemented (kās- or kās-men-ted), *a*. [**< casement + -ed²**] Having casements.

caseous (kās-sē-us), *a*. [**< L caseus**, cheese, + **-ous**, = **F. caseeux** = **Sp. Pg caseoso** = **It. caseoso**] Pertaining to cheese, resembling or having the qualities of cheese. — **Caseous degeneration** or **transformation**, in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-paper (kās-pā-pēr), *n*. The outside quires of a ream. *E H Knight*. See *case-paper*.

caser (kās-sēr), *n*. [**< case², v**, + **-er¹**] One who cases.

case-rack (kās-rak), *n*. In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most composing-stands have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

casern (ka-zérn'), *n*. [= **D kaserne** = **G kaserne** = **Dan kaserne** = **Sw kasern**, **< F caserne**, **< Pg caserna** (= **Sp caserna** = **It caserna**, **> G dial kasarne**, *kasarm*), orig appar a room for four (cf *E quarters*), **< L quaternus**, fem of *quaternus*, pl *quaternus*, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and of *carillon*, *quatre*.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts, a barrack.

case-shot (kās-shot), *n* 1. A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grape-shot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister-shot*.

A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain shot and case shot.

Candlen

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse.

Also called *case*.

caseum (kās-sē-um), *n*. [NL, **< L caseus**, cheese] Same as *casein*.

caseweed (kās-wēd), *n*. [Formerly also *caseweed*, **< case²** (= *cash²*, a money-box, a purse) + *weed¹*.] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

case-work (kās-wérk), *n* 1. In *bookbinding* (a) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (b) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it — **2** In *printing*, typesetting, composition.

case-worm (kās-wérn), *n*. Same as *caddis-worm*.

cash¹ (kash), *v t*. [Early mod. E also *cash¹* (*q v.*), **< ME cassen**, **< OF casser**, discharge, cashier, = **Pg. cassar** (obs) = **It. cassare**, annul, **< L cassare**, bring to naught, destroy, annul, **< cassus**, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash²*), but different from *quash¹*, ult **< L quassare**, break. see *quash¹*. *Cashier¹* is also the same word, with *G. suffix*. see *cashier¹*.] To discard, disband, cashier.

Cashing the greatest part of his land army, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.

Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage

cash¹, *n* [*< cash¹, v.*] Disbandment.
cash² (*cash*), *n*. [= *D kas*, cash, also box, chest, = *Sw kassa* = *Russ. kassa*, money, *< F casse* (*E. -sh*, *< F. -sse*, cf. *quash*, abolish, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible same word as *casier*, a case, etc.: see *case*² and *chase*², of which *cash*² is a doublet.] 1† A receptacle for money, a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her cash
Sir R. W. Wood, Memorials, iii 281

This bank is properly a general cash where every one lodges his money
Sir W. Temple, United Provinces, ii 2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth—its circulating cash.
A. Hamilton, Works, i 225

Hard cash (*a*) Hard money, coin, specie (*b*) Money in hand, actual money, as distinguished from other property = *Syn. 2*. See *money*

cash² (*cash*), *v. t* [*< cash², n*] 1 To turn into money, or to exchange for money. as, to cash a note or an order — 2 To pay money for as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented

cash³ (*cash*), *n* [An E corruption of an E Ind word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil *kāś*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg *caiza*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accorn to Pg *caiza*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = *E cash² = case², q v*] 1 The name given by foreigners to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced chen). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fourteenth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are called *4 ang pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A string of *cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 *cash*, according to locality, strung together, in divisions of 50 or 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin (called a *ru*) in circulation in Japan, one thousand being equal to a yen or dollar. 2 The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced lé), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce — 3 A copper coin used for currency in Madras under the East India Company. — 4. A coin of Pondicherry, having a value of one third of a cent — 5. A money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.

cash⁴ (*cash*), *n* [*Cf. Ir. coislighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, *< Ir Gael cois*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

cash⁵ (*cash*), *n*. [Origin uncertain.] In coal-mining, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

cash-account (*cash*'a-kount'), *n*. 1 An account of money received, paid, or on hand. — 2. In banking, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within their amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

cashaw (*ka-shā'*), *n*. A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*.

cash-book (*cash*'buk), *n* [*< cash² + book*, = *D kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid — *Petty cash-book*, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered

cash-box (*cash*'boks), *n*. A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

cash-boy (*cash*'boy), *n*. A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

cash-carrier (*cash*'kar'i-er), *n*. A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counters to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

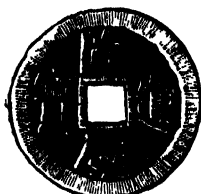
cash-credit (*cash*'kred'it), *n*. Same as *cash-account*, 2

cash-day (*cash*'dā), *n*. A day on which cash is regularly paid, a pay-day or settling-day

cashier-box (*cash*'er-boks), *n* [*< *cashier* (perhaps *< F casier*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, *< case*, *< L. casa*, a house) + *box²*] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with coal cinders, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing tube is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the operation of flashing. *E. H. Knight*

cashew (*ka-shū'*), *n* [Also written *caju* (= *F cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat. See *cachou*), = Pg. *caju* = Sp. *cajon* (*E* also *cajon* = *G. cajon*, *cajanuss*, after *F. cajon d'armes*, the cashew-tree, *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *cajon*, mahogany. See *cajon*), *< Hind kaju, kaju*, the cashew-nut.] 1 The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut* — 2 Same as *cachou* — *Cashew gum*. See *gum*.

cashew-bird (*ka-shū'*berd), *n*. The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tana-*



Chinese Cash of the reign Lung K'ing (1627-1661). Last but not four of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)



Cashew bird (*Spindalis nigricephala*)

gra zena of Gonso, now *Spindalis nigricephala*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagra*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree

cashew-nut (*ka-shū'*nut), *n*. The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed, furnishing also a sweet oil — *Oriental cashew-nut*, or *marking nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a remedy for warts.

cashew-tree (*ka-shū'*trē), *n*. The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

Cashgar cloth. Same as *pultu*

cash-girl (*cash*'gerl), *n*. A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy

cashie (*cash*'i), *a* [*Se*, cf. *feel kanskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = *Sw. Dan kark*, hale, hearty.] 1. Luxuriant and succulent applied to vegetables and shoots of trees — 2 (growing very rapidly, hence, delicate, unable to endure fatigue — 3 Flaccid, soft. *Jameson* [Scotch])

cashielawst, *n* [*Se*] An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of a heated iron case for the leg. Also called *caspielawst*, *caspielawst*, *caspielawst*.

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkles, the boots and the *cashie lawst*. The first was a kind of thumb screw, the second was a frame in which the leg was inserted, and in which it was broken by wedges, driven in by a hammer, the third was also an iron frame for the leg, which was from time to time heated over a brazier. *Locky*, Rationalism, i 147

cashier¹ (*cash*'er'), *v. t* [Early mod E *cassecr* (cf. *cash¹ = case¹), *< D casseren* = *G. cas-**

seren = *Dan. kassere* = *Sw. kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, *< OF cassier*, discharge, cashier, *> E. cash¹, q v*.] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held

He had the insolence to cashier the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard
Macaulay

Hence — 2. Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred years since established this high present Polite, cashiering all the ancient Nobility and Magistrates, that none is now great but the king
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 440

Your son, an t please you, sir, is new cashier'd yonder, (cast from his mistress's favour)
Fletcher Humorous Lieutenant, v 4

They have already cashiered several of their followers as mutineers
Addison

3 To reject, put out of account; disregard [Itaro]

Some cashier, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments
Locke

4† To abolish, do away with, get rid of. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng, ii

cashier² (*cash*'er'), *n* [Early mod E also *casier*, = *D kassier* = *G. kassierer*, *kassierer*, prop *kassier*, = *Dan kassierer* = *Sw kassör*, *< F. cassier* (= *Sp cajero* = *Pg caixeiro* = *It cassiere*), a cashier, *< caisse*, a money-box: see *cash², case²*, and *-ier*, *-er*.] 1 One who has charge of cash or money, one who superintends the routine monetary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper — 2† A money-box; a cash.

cashierer (*cash*'er'er), *n*. One who cashiers, rejects, or discards as, "a cashierer of monarchs." *Burke*

cash-keeper (*cash*'kē'per), *n*. One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts, a cashier

cashmere (*cash*'mēr), *n*. and *a* [Also written *cashmere* (and with altered form and sense *cashmere*, *cashmere*, *kerseymerie*, *q. v*), = *F. cachemire* = *D. kashmere* = *G. kashmir* (*-schawl*) = *Dan kashmir* = *Turk qashmīr*, cashmere, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (*F. Cashmere*, *G. Kasmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr *Kashmīr*, the native name (*Skt. Kaśmīra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] 1. A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II *a* Made of the dress-fabric so named — *Cashmere shawl*, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of Cashmere, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest were formerly made of that material.

cashmerette (*cash*'mē-ret'), *n* [*Dim of cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere

Cashmerian (*cash*'mē-ri-an), *a*. [*< Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Cashmere, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

cash-note (*cash*'nōt), *n*. A note for the payment of money

cashoo, *n*. See *catechu*

cash-register (*cash*'rej'is-tēr), *n*. A cash-box comprising a mechanism for recording automatically the sums of money deposited in it

Casia, *n*. See *Cassia*

casimiret, *n*. See *casimire*

casing (*kā*'sing), *n* [Verbal *n* of *case², v.*] 1 The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically — (a) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color, while plastic, and then uniting them by fusing. (b) In bookbinding, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book is a part of the process of casing.

2 A case, a covering, an inclosure. Specifically — (a) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (b) A wooden tunnel for powder hose in blasting. (c) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat to protect the deck from the heat. (d) The cast iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (e) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (f) In mining, the altered portion of the "country" not closely adjacent to the lode, almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *capel* (which see). See also *gouge* and *selvage* (Cordilleran mining region.)

casings (*kā*'singz), *n. pl.* [*E dial*, also *cassons*, *cassons*, and formerly *caseng*, *< ME casen* (also *casard*), cow-dung, prob *< Dan. kase*, dung (*ko-*

lase, cow-dung)] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. Also called *cow-blakes* [North Eng.] **casino** (ka-sé'nō), *n* [It., a house, summer-house, gaming-house, dim of *casa*, a house, < L. *casa*, a cottage, hut see *casa*] 1 A small country-house, a lodge, a summer-house or retreat — 2 A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc., a public dancing-saloon

The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which thousands of our young men of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills casinos and dancing rooms. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair* 3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken by *parring*, that is, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand, *combining*, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand, and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the trick to be taken at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *casino* — **Big or great casino**, the ten of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two — **Little or small casino**, the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one

casque (kask), *n* [Early mod E also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a casque, a helmet, = It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a casque, wine-vat, also helmet, casque, hull, coat of an onion, shard, skull, < *cascar*, break in pieces, burst see *casade*, *n*, and *quash*] 1 A close, water-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid a generic term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc. — 2 An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 8 hundredweight, a cask of cloves, etc., 300 pounds a cask of pilchards, 60 gallons. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the Russian *bochka*, the Polish *beczka*, etc.

3 In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4 A helmet [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see)] — **Bulged casque**, a casque swelling in the middle — **Splayed casque**, a casque having a flaring or conical form

casque (kask), *v t* [*< casque, n*] 1 To put into a casque — 2 To provide with or put on a casque or helmet

Royally casqued in a helmet of state

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I, v

casque, *n* [An irreg var of *casque*, 1, a chest, appar by confusion with *casque*] A casket, a case or shell

A jewel, lock'd into the woeful st casque

That ever did contain a thing of worth

Shak, 2 Hen VI, III 2

Only the heart and soul is clean, yet fears the tainture of this polluted casque, and would have passage [by thy revenging hand] from this loathsome prison and filthy trunk. *Speed, Hist Great Britain (1611), p 370*

casket (kask'et), *n* See *casquet* 1 **casket** (kask'et), *n* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf *casque* = *casque*), < late ME *casket*, < OF and F. *casquette* (= Pr *casseta* = Cat *capseta* = It *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim of *cassa*, a chest, box, > E *casque*, and, earlier, E *cas* see *casque*, *casque*] 1 A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

The same quays to be put in a box called a Casket, taken

English Guide (E. L. T. S.), p 370

Here, catch this casket, it is worth the pains

Shak, M of V, II 6

Caskets full of pardons. *Strype, Ldw VI, an 1540*

2 A fanciful name applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces as, a *casket* of literary gems [Rare] — 3 A coffin, especially a costly one used as a softened synonym of *coffin* [U S] — 4 A stalk or stem [North Eng.]

casket (kask'et), *v t* [*< casket, n*] To put into a little chest

I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure

Shak, All's Well, II 5

The jewel safely casketed *Keats*

casket (kask'et), *n* Same as *casque*

casknet, *n* A corruption of *casket*

casualou (kas'ma-lōs), *n* [Native] A name of the long-billed crested black parrot, *Microglossus aterrimus*, of New Guinea

caspielawst, **caspielawst**, **caspielawst**, *n* Same as *caspielawst*

casque (kask), *n* [Early mod E reg *casque*, *casque*, < F. *casque*, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp

casco, a helmet, skull, etc. see *casque*] 1. A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

My good blade carves the casques of men,

My tough lance thrusteth sure

Tennyson, Sir Galahad

2 In *zool*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a galea. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the horn bills, and to the frontal boss or shield of various birds, as coots, gallinules, and sundry species of the family *Icthyophaga*. The head of the cassowary, *Casuarus galapensis*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary*

casquet (kask'et), *n* [Early mod E *casquet* = D. *kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kasket*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *caschetto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet. see *casque*] A head-piece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century

and later

casquet, *n* See *casque* **casquetel**, *n* [F. dim of *casque*] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back

casque (kask), *v t* [Older form of *casque*, q. v.] 1 To quash, defeat, annul — 2 To dismiss; cashier

To *casque* all old and unfaithful bands

Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p 14

casque, *n* [Contr of *caddis*, as *casque-worm* for *caddis-worm*] A caddis-worm

Lumbrici [It.], little *casques* (corrected *casques*, ed 1611) or earth worms

Flores (1598)

cassada, **cassado**, *n* Same as *cassava*

Cassandra (ka-san'dra), *n* [NL, < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. *Kassandra*, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In bot., a genus of Ericaceae plants, of a single species, native of the cooler portions of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. calyculata* is a low shrub of the northern United States, with coriaceous evergreen leaves (hence its common name of *leather leaf*), and cylindrical white flowers appearing in early spring

cassareep, **cassareep** (kas'a-, kas'a-rēp), *n* [Also spelled *cassareep*, the South American name] A sauce made of cassava or manioc-root

cassate (kas'at), *v t*, pret and pp *cassated*, ppr *cassating* [*< L. cassatus*, pp of *cassare*, annul, > E *casque* = *casque* = *quash* = *casque* see these words] To vacate, annul, or make void

This opinion supercedes and *cassates* the best medium we have

Ray, Works of Creation

The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit but if there be cause for it, they must be *cassated*

Jcr Taylor, Works (ed 1835), II 387

cassation (ka-sā'shon), *n* [*< F. cassation* = Sp. *cassación* = Pg. *cassação* = It. *cassazione* (cf D. *cassatie*), < L. as if **cassatio(n)*, < *cassare*, annul, quash see *casque*] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling, annullment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts

The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished little and having lost all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the compromise in consequence of the Accord of August

Motley, Dutch Republic, II 38

cassation (ka-sā'shon), *n* In music, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air

cassava (ka-sā'vā), *n* [Formerly also *casava*, *casave*, *cassada*, *cassado*, NL *cassava*, < F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *casabi* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi*] 1. The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava-bread, cassava-starch, and tapioca are made. The kinds that are chiefly used are *M. utillissima* (bitter cassava), *M. Aipi* (sweet cassava), and *M. Carthaginensis*. Also known as *manihot*, *manioc*, or *manioc*. See *manioc*

2 The starch prepared from the roots of the

cassava-plant. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous

cassava-wood (ka-sā'vā-wūd), *n* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a staphyleaceous tree of the West Indies

cassat, *v t*. See *casque*

cassadoinet, *n*. An old form of *chalcodony*

cassaret, *v t*. An earlier form of *cashier*

Cassegrainian (kas-e-grā'ni-an), *a*. Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form), but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The telescope is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly eliminated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. See *telescope*

Cassel brown, green, etc. See the nouns.

Casselmann's green. See *green*.

cassen (kas'en), *n*. An English dialectal form of the past participle of *cast*

cassena (ka-sē'nā), *n* [Also *cassina*, NL *Cassine*] A name of the yaupon, *Ilex Cassine*.

cassee (kas'pā'pēr), *n* [= D. *kaspaper*, < *cassee*, F. *casé*, broken, pp of *casser*, break (see *casade*, *n*, and *quash*), + *paper*] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper set aside by the paper-maker.

Casserian (ka-sē'ri-an), *a* and *n*. See *Gasserian*

casserole (kas'e-rōl), *n*. [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *cassarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *castrole*, > G. dial. *kastrol*, *kastrolle* = Sw. *kastrull* = D. *kastrol*), dim of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cassa* (ML. *caza*, *caza*, *cazola*, *catola*), a crucible, ladle, = Sp. *cazo* = Pg. *caço*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezz* (**kazf*), a kettle, with dim. *chezz* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] 1 A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence — 2 A dish prepared in such a pan, a sort of stew as, a *casserole* of mutton — 3 A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish — 4 Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like — 5 A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes



Casserole

casserole-fish (kas'e-rōl-fish), *n*. A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus* from its resemblance to a saucepan

cassette (ka-set'), *n* [F. (= Pr. *casseta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box see *casque*] In the manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *rofin*.

cassatur breve (ka-sē'tēr brē'vē) [L. let the brief be annulled] *cassatur*, 3d pers sing pres. subj pass. of *cassare*, annul, *breve*, a short writing see *cassate* and *brief*] In old law, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is met by a well-founded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

casseweed (kas'wēd), *n*. An obsolete form of *cassowary*

Cassia (kash'ia), *n*. [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. *kasia*, *kaasia*, < Heb. *qetis'oth*, cassia, a pl. form, < *qetis'ân*, cassia-bark, < *gataa'*, cut] 1. A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly regular flowers, and distinct stamens with the anthers opening by pores. The leaves of several species constitute the well known cathartic drug called *senna*. The purging cassia, *C. Pictula*, an ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently planted in tropical America, has very long cylindrical pods containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine as a mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are



Branch of Cassia (Manihot)

used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no caf



Flowers and fruit of *Cassia fistula*

fein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

2 [L. c.] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea*.—Clove cassia, the bark of *Diospyros caryophyllata*, a little known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

cassia-buds (kash'ia-budz), *n pl* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

cassia-lignea (kash'ia-lig'nē-ā), *n*. [NL, lit ligneous or woody cassia. See *Cassia* and *lignous*.] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

cassia-oil (kash'ia-oil), *n* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

cassia-pulp (kash'ia-pulp), *n* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

cassic (kas'1-kan), *n* [= F *cassic*, < *Cassius* + *-an*] 1 A bird of the genus *Cassius* Curv.—2 An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*, a piping-crow. See *Barita*, (c).

Cassicinæ (kas-i-si'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Cassius* + *-ina*] A subfamily of *Icteridae*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*, the cassicues. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinum expanded into a frontal shield.

Cassicus (kas'1-kus), *n*. [NL (Brisson, 1760) see *Cassicus*, cassic] See *Cassicus*.

Cassida (kas'1-dā), *n*. [NL, < L *cassis* (cassid-), also *cassida*, a helmet] A genus of mo-

Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II 314

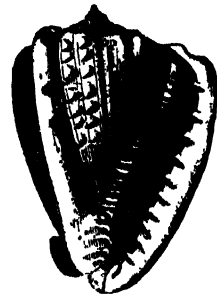
Cassidae (kas'1-dē), *n pl* [NL] Same as *Cassididae*.

cassideous (ka-sid'ē-us), *a* [< L *cassis* (cassid-), a helmet, + *-eous*] In bot., helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum*.

cassidid (kas'1-did), *n* A gastropod of the family *Cassididae*.

Cassididae (ka-sid'1-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Cassida* + *-idae*] In entom., a family of phytophagous tetramorous *Coloptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclona*, in which they were formerly ranged. They are known as tortoise beetles and helmet beetles, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidas* and *Cassidiadae*. See cut under *Cassida*.

Cassididae (ka-sid'1-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Cassid* (Cassid-) + *-idae*] In conch., a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassia*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidae*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or *camoos*.



Helmet shell (*Cassia flammea*)

A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-slators*. *Edwards* 1840

Cassidix (kas'1-diks), *n* [NL (Lesson), appar. made out of a F **cassidiques*, pl, < L *cassid* **cassidus*, adj, < *cassis* (cassid-), a helmet] 1 A genus of grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Quiscalinae*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails, same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831) *R P Lesson*, 1831—2 [L c.] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix* (J Temminck, 1820)—3. A generic name of the same. *C L Bonaparte*, 1849

cassidony (kas'1-dō-ni), *n* A corruption of *chalcidony*.

cassidony (kas'1-dō-ni), *n* [A corruption of L *stachas Sidonia*, the *stachas* of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula stachas*, or French lavender.

Cassidula (ka-sid'1-lā), *n*. [NL (Humphreys, 1797), dim of L *cassis* (cassid-), a helmet] 1 The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidae*. Also *Cassidulus*, *Lamarck*, 1816—2 In conch., a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidae*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*, *Latreille*, 1825

Cassidulidae (kas-i-dū'1-lā), *n pl* [NL, < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idae*] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fascioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinocninae* and *Nucleolinae*.

Cassidulidae (kas-i-dū'1-lā), *n pl* [NL, < *Cassidulus* + *-idae*] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus*. They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatile and bidentate, the shell is pear-shaped or obconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

Cassidulus (ka-sid'1-lus), *n* [NL, < L *cassis* (cassid-), a helmet.] 1. A name of a genus of



Cassidulus lower of *littorinum*

gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidae*: synonymous with *Melongen*—2. Same as *Cassidula*.

cassimere (kas'1-mēr), *n*. [Also *casmire*; corrupted to *keracymere*, q. v.; = D. *kasmir* = G. Dan Sw. *kasmir*, < F. *casmir*, prob. < Sp. *casmiro* = Pg. *casmira* = It. *casmiro*, > Turk. *qasmir*, *cassimere*, ult. the same word as *cashmere*, q. v.] A woolen cloth about 30 inches in width, used for men's wear, specifically, a twilled cloth of the above description, used principally for trousers.

cassina (ka-si'nā), *n*. Same as *cassena*.

cassine (ka-sēn'), *n* [F, < It. *cassina*, a country-house, etc. See *cassino*] A small house, especially in the open country, specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

cassinot, *n* Same as *cassinette*.

cassinette (kas-i-not'), *n* [= G. *cassinot*, Sp. *cassinat*, a sort of dim. of *cassimere*] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a wool of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats. Also called *kerseynette*. *E. H. Knight*

Cassinian (ka-sin'1-an), *a* and *n* 1. A pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid*.



Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals

If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the *Cassinian* ellipses.

Minchin, *Uniplanar Kinemat* [ix, VI 11 190]

Cassinian oval, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$. If $m^2 < a^2$, the real curve consists of two ovals. If $m^2 = a^2$, it consists of one, and if $m^2 > a^2$, it becomes the lemniscate. *Cassinians* are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents on the absolute.

II. A *Cassinian* oval **cassinite** (kas'1-mit), *n* A kind of feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, remarkable for containing several per cent of baryta.

cassino, *n* See *cassino*, 3.

cassinoid (kas'1-noid), *n* and *a* [As *Cassinian* + *-oid*, = F. *cassinoid*] 1. *n* In math., a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant, a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian*.

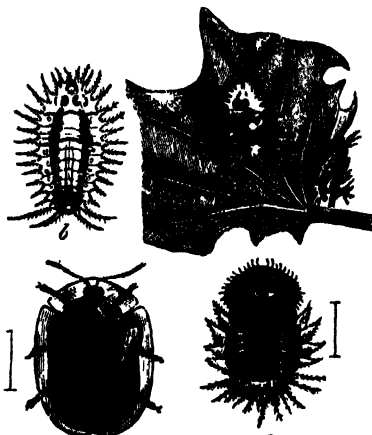
II. *a* [cap.] Same as *Cassinian*.

Cassiope (ka-si'ō-pē), *n* [NL, < L. *Cassiope*, < Gr. *Kassiopeia*, a fair proper name. Cf. *Cassiopeia*] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heath, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

Cassiopela (kas'1-ō-pē'yā), *n* [L, also written *Cassiopea*, *Cassiopeia*, -pia, and *Cassiope* (> F. *Cassiope* = Sp. *Cassiopea* = Pg. It. *Cassiopea*), < Gr. *Kassiopeia*, *Kassiopeia*, and *Kassiope*, in myth the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda, afterward placed



The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.



Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*) a, larva, b, larva, cleaned and enlarged, c, pupa. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

nilicorn beetles, giving name to the family *Cassidulidae*, the tortoise-beetles.

among the stars.] 1. A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains 20 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest. 2 [NL] In *zoöl*, the typical genus of the family *Cassiopidae*. *C. borbonica* of the Mediterranean is an example. *C. frondosa* inhabits the Florida Keys. Originally *Cassiopaea*. *Péron and Lesson*, 1808.

Cassiopidae (kas'pē-yi-dē), *n* pl [NL, < (*Cassiopaea* + *-idae*)] A family of rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Cassiopela*. The species are attached in the adult state instead of free swimming, being usually found upon coral mud.

cassique, *n*. See *cacique*.

cassiopee, *n*. See *cassiopep*.

Cassia (kas'ia), *n* [NL (Klein, 1734 in echinodermis, and 1753 in mollusks), < *l. cassia*, helmet] A large genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, known as *helmet-shells*, formerly placed with the *Buccinidae* or *whelks*, or with the *Dolidae*, but now made the type of a family *Cassidae*. See out under *Cassididae*.

cassiterite (ka-sit'ē-rit), *n* [L *cassiterum* (< Gr *κασσιτερος*, tin, prob. of Phœnician origin cf. Ar. *qasīn*, pewter, tin, Skt. *kastira*, tin) + *-ite*, = F *cassiterite*] Native tin dioxid, SnO₂, a mineral crystallizing in tetragonal forms, usually of a brown to black color, and having a splendid adamantine luster on the crystalline faces. Its specific gravity is very high, nearly equal to that of metallic iron. It generally occurs in irregular masses and grains, disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay slate, mica slate, and porphyry, also in reniform shapes with fibrous radiated structure (wood tin) and in rolled pieces or grains, as sand, in which last condition it is known as *stream tin*. It is the principal source of metallic tin, occurring in many localities, the most important of which are Cornwall in England, the Erzgebirge in Saxony and Bohemia, Finland, the island of Banca near Sumatra, and Queensland in Australia. It has recently been found in some quantity in Dakota. The supply at present is chiefly drawn from Australia.

cassius (kash'ius), *n* [Named from its discoverer, Andreas Cassius, a German chemist of the 17th century] A certain purple pigment. See *purple*.

cassock (kas'ok), *n* [F *casaque*, a cassock (> *casquin*, a small cassock, a corset, > Dan *kasseking*, a jacket, jerkin), < It *casacca* (= Sp *Pg casaca*), a great-coat, surtout, lit. a house (cf. *casaccia*, a large, ugly old house), < *casa*, a house see *casa*, *casno*, and cf. *chasuble*, from the same ult. source] 1 Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly a military one.

The muster file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll, half of the which dart not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak*, *All's Well*, iv 4.

This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a cassock, or a musket rest again. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii 3.

2 A long clerical coat, buttoned over the breast and reaching to the feet, and confined at the waist by a broad sash called a *circeline*. In the Roman Catholic Church its color varies with the dignity of the wearer: priests wear black, bishops, purple, cardinals, scarlet, and popes, white. In the Anglican Church black is worn by all the three orders of the clergy, but bishops upon state occasions often wear purple.

The custom was, both here and in the other northern parts of Christendom, for all clergymen, whether secular or of a religious order, to have the gown we now call a *cassock*, lined, like the garments of the laity, throughout with fur, in Latin pelles: hence this vesture got its name, "pellis" or *pellis*. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, ii 20.

cassocked (kas'okt), *a* [C *cassock* + *-ed*] Clothed with a cassock.

A cassock'd huntsman and a fiddling priest! *Cowper*, *Progress of Error*, i 111.

cassolette (kas'ō-let), *n* [F, < Sp *cazoleta*, pan of a musket-lock, a kind of perfume, lit. a little pan, dim. of *cazo*, a saucepan see *casserole*] 1 A censer, a vessel with a pierced cover for burning perfumes. — 2 A vessel or box for holding perfumes and provided with a perforated cover to permit the diffusion of them.

cassonade (kas-ō-nād'), *n* [F *cassonade* (> Pg *cassonada*), < OF *casson*, mod. F *casson* = Pg *cairão*, a large chest (cf. OSP *cazon*, brown sugar, because the sugar is imported in large chests) see *casson* and *case* 2] Raw sugar, sugar not refined.

cassone (ka-sō'ne), *n* pl *cassoni* (-ni) [It, aug. of *cassa*, a chest see *cassoon*, *casson*] A great chest, specifically, one of the Italian bridal chests or richly decorated coffers which were made in Italy in the middle ages and later to contain the more costly part of the bridal outfit.

The *Cassoni*, or large trousseau coffers, on which the most costly and elaborate decorations were often lavished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI 865.

cassons (kas'onz), *n*. Same as *casings*.

cassoon (ka-sōn'), *n*. [It *cassone* (= OF *casson*, F *casson* (> E. *casson*) = Pg *cairão*), a large chest, aug. of *cassa*, a chest see *case* 2, *cash* 2] A deep panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

cassoumba (ka-sōm'bā), *n* [Native name] A pigment made in Ambuyna, Moluccas, from the burnt capsules of the plant *Sterculia Balanghas*.

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-rī), *n*; pl *cassowaries* (-rīz). [F. *casuar* = Sp *casuario*, *casobar*, *casuel* = It *casuario* = D *casuar*, *kasuaris* = G Dan Sw. *kasuar* (NL *casuarus*), < Malay *kassu-wars*, the cassowary] A large struthious bird.



Cassowary (*Casuarus galatus*)

of the genus *Casuarus*, subfamily *Casuarinae*, and family *Casuaridae*, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan islands. It resembles the ostrich, and is nearly as large, but has shorter and thicker legs in proportion, and three toes. It is characterized by a ratite sternum, plumage with large aftershafts, rudimentary wings represented externally by several spine-like processes, fleshy caruncles or lappets upon the throat, and a large casque or helmet upon the head. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary leaves its few eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun. **cassumunar** (kas-u-mū'nār), *n* [F Ind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar*.

cast (kást), *v*; pret and pp *cast*, ppr *casting* [ME *casten*, *casten*, < Icef *kasta* = Sw *kasta* = Dan *kaste*, throw, a purely Scand word, not found in the other Teut. tongues, where the orig. word for 'throw' is *werp* with its cognates] 1 *trans* 1 To throw, either literally or figuratively as, to cast a stone at a bird, to cast light on a subject, to cast a shadow, to cast a slur on one's reputation.

Thief brought three mantles furred with ermin, and the cloth was scarlet, and the cast hem upon the two kynges. *Merlin* (E. T. 8), iii 607.

Uzziah prepared for them slings to cast stones. 2 Chron. xxv 14.

Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep. Ps. lxxvi 6.

Sir, I forgive you heartily, And all your wrong to me I cast behind me. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, v 3.

I shall desire all indifferent eyes to judge whether these men do not endeavour to cast unjust envy upon me. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Round his soul her net she strove to cast, Almost despite herself. *William Morris*, *Fairly Paradise*, III 107.

2 To throw with violence or force, fling; hurl usually with some adjunct, such as *away*, *down*, *into*, *off*, *out*, etc. See phrases below. On the heights of that Pyralis, the Jewes setten Seynt Jame and casted him down to the Erthe, that first was Blasphemy of J. rual. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 87.

Nothing thereon the casting downe of the Forts on Tigris, and amongst them the Temple of Belus there erected. *Purchas*, *Hikrimage*, p. 77.

And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind which took away the locusts, and cast them into the Red Sea. Ex. x 19.

Specifically—3 To throw to the ground, as in wrestling, especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, or for a surgical operation or slaughter.

I made a shift to cast him. *Shak*, *Macbeth*, ii 3.

cast *Bying him, As eyes the butcher the cast panting or That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more. Browning*, *King and Book*, II 28.

4† To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

If the whole power of my estate can cast him, He never shall obtain me. *Middleton* (and others), *The Widow*, II 1.

The Commons by far the greater number cast him, the Lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the Kings Solicitor, and the opinions of many Judges delivered in their House, agreed likewise to the Sentence of Treason. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, II.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be cast. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

His father left him fourscore pounds a year, but he has cast and been cast so often, that he is not now worth thirty. *Addison*, *Sir Roger at the Assembly*.

5† To disband or break up (a regiment or company), hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

When a company is cast, yet the captain still retains the title of captain. *Chapman*, *All Fools*, v 1.

The state Cannot with safety cast him. *Shak*, *Othello*, I 1.

His regiment is cast, that is most certain, And his command in the castle given away. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, I 1.

6 To shed or throw off, part with; lose as, trees cast their fruit, a serpent casts his skin; "to cast the rags of sin," *Dryden*, "casted slough," *Shak*, *Hen V*, IV 1.

He cast all his colour and his count pale, and left red as rose in a little while. *William of Palerne* (E. T. 8), I 881.

Your colts tooth is not cast yet. *Shak*, *Hen VIII*, I 3.

You likewise will do well, Ladies, in entering here, to cast and fling. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

7† To throw out or up, eject; vomit. We all were sea swallow'd, though some cast again. *Shak*, *Tempest*, II 1.

His filth within being cast, he would appear A pond as deep as hell. *Shak*, *M. for M.*, III 1.

8. To form by throwing up earth, raise. Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee. *Luke xix 43*.

The blind mole casts Cope'd hills toward heaven. *Shak*, *Pericles*, I 1.

9† To emit or give out. This casts a sulphureous smell. *Woodward*.

10 To bestow, confer (upon) or transfer (to). The government I cast upon my brother. *Shak*, *Tempest*, I 2.

11 To turn, direct as, to cast a look or glance of the eye. She kneel'd, and, saint like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly. *Shak*, *Hen VIII*, IV 1.

In casting his eyes about, the commodore beheld that the shore abounded with oysters. *Irrving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 128.

12† Reflexive To think or propose to (one's self); intend. And cast him to lye In ydelness and in ease and by others traunyle. *Piers Plowman* (C), x 151.

Who that cast hym thus reule for to kepe, Mot conforme hym like in euery thyng, Where he shall byde, vnto the felyshype. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

13† To consider, think out, hence, to plan; contrive, arrange. He that casteth all doubts, shal neuer be resolu'd in any thing. *Lyd*, *Euphuus* and his England, p. 364.

Cast it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon*, *Building*.

I'll do't with ease, I have cast it all. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, IV 1.

The plot was cast by me, to make thee jealous. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, v 2.

I serv'd you faithfully, And cast your plots but to preserve your credit. *Fletcher and Shirley*, *Night-Walker*, v 2.

The cloister would have been proper for an orange-house, and had, I doubt not, been cast for that purpose. *Sir W. Temple*.

I shall cast what I have to say under two principal heads. *Addison*, *Charge to the Jury*.

14. *Theat.* (a) To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play as, to "cast the 'Merchant of Venice,'" *Addison*.

I should have thought now that it [the piece] might have been cast (as the actors call it) better at Drury lane. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, I 1.

(b) To assign a certain part or rôle to as, to cast an actress for the part of Portia.—15. To find or ascertain by computation, compute; reckon, calculate as, to cast accounts, to cast a nativity.

She cast my destiny, I being but a child. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, III 1.

He is the Faustus,
That *casteth* figures and can conjure
B Jonson, Alchemist, iv 4
You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance
Shak, 2 Hen IV, i 1
The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the
astronomer was *casting* natives.
Everett, Orations, I 248

16. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy she goats have not *cast* their young
Gen xxxi 38
17. To found; form into a particular shape or
object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold
Whom I've power to melt,
And *cast* in any mould B Jonson, Catiline, i 1

18 To form by founding; make by pouring
molten matter into a mold
Thou shalt *cast* four rings of gold for it Ex xxv 12

19 In *falconry*, to place (a hawk) upon his
perch—20 To winnow (grain) by throwing
in the air, or from one side of a barn or thresh-
ing-floor to the other—To be *cast down*, to be de-
pressed or dejected
Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul? Ps xlii 5
Tell your master not to be *cast down* by this
Sheridan, The Rivals, II 2

To *cast* a ballot. See *ballot*—To *cast* a colt's tooth
See *colt*—To *cast* a nativity. See *nativity*—To *cast*
anchor, to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors
drop. See *anchor*—To *cast* a point of traverse, in
navigation, to prick down on a chart the point of the com-
pass any land bears from you E Phillips, 1708—To *cast*
aside, to discard or reject as useless or inconvenient
This poor gown I will not *cast aside*
Until himself arise a living man,
And bid me *cast* it Tennyson, Geraint.

To *cast away* (a) To reject Lev xxvi 44 (b) To
throw away, lavish or waste by profusion, turn to no
use as, to *cast away* life, to *cast away* a golden oppor-
tunity
She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,
Against her uncle's will, nay, any consent,
But out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,
Married suddenly without any advice
Beau and Fl, Wit at Several Weapons, v 2

(c) To wreck, as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of
Africa.
Cast away, and sunk, on Goodwin Sands
Shak, K John, v 5
The last of November, saith May, we departed from La
guna in Hispaniola, and the seventeenth of December fol-
lowing, we were *cast away* upon the North west of the Ber-
mudas. Quoted in Capt John Smith, True Travels, II 118

To *cast behind the back*. See *back*—To *cast by*, to
reject, fling or throw by—To *cast forth*, to throw out or
reject, as from an inclosed place or confined space, emit
or send out
He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Leb-
anon. Hos xiv 5

To *cast in*, to throw into the bargain
Such an omniscient church we wish indeed,
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed
Dryden, Religio Laici

To *cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune
of—To *cast in the teeth* of, to upbraid with, charge
or twit with—To *cast lots*. See *lot*—To *cast off* (a)
To discard or reject, drive away
The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers Shak, 2 Hen IV, iv 4
He may *cast you off*, and with you his life
Beau and Fl, Laws of Candy, II 1

(b) *Naut*, to unlouse or let go as, to *cast off* a vessel in
tow (c) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs, set loose
or free
Away he scours, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood
Sir R. L. Estrange

His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the
earl another
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p 87

(d) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at any part by work-
ing off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent
(e) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each
column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the
like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the
space at command—To *cast off copy*, in *printing*, to
compute the number of words in written copy, in order
to find the space, or the number of pages, which the mat-
ter will fill when in type—To *cast on* (a) To refer or
resign to South (b) In *knitting*, to begin (the work) by
putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in
loops or stitches—To *cast out* (a) To reject or turn out
Thy brat hath been *cast out*,
No father owning it Shak, W 1, III 2

(b) To speak or give vent to Addison—To *cast the*
balance. See *balance*—To *cast the ovel* or *kevel*
See *cave*—To *cast the draperies*, in the fine arts, to
dispose the folds of the garments with which the figures
in a picture are clothed, dispose the main lines of a pic-
ture generally—To *cast the fly*, to angle with reel and
artificial lure, in distinction from fishing with bait or a
hand line—To *cast the lead*, to heave the lead. See
lead—To *cast up* (a) To compute, reckon, calculate.

Cast up the lost beforehand
Dryden
The Mindanians are no good Accountants therefore
the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accounts for
them Dampier, Voyages, I 300

Now *casting up* the Store, and finding sufficient till the
next harvest, the fears of starving was abandoned
Quoted in Capt John Smith, True Travels, I 222

(b) To eject, vomit
Their villany goes against my weak stomach and there-
fore I must *cast* it up Shak, Hen. V., III 2.

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. Dryden
(c) To twit or upbraid with, recall to one's notice for the
purpose of annoying with to
Lady W's maid is always *casting up* to me how happy
her lord and ladyship is Lever

(d) To raise, throw up
Throws down one mountain to *cast up* a higher
Shak, Pericles, I 4
Buried him in the ground, and *cast up* an high hill over
him Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 87

To *cast upon*, to refer to
If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should
never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin
and sin for ever South

To *cast* (a person's) water, to examine urine in diagnos-
ing a disease
If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease
Shak, Macbeth, v 3

—Syn. *Fling*, etc. See *hurt*

II. *intrans* 1† To throw, shoot
At louers, lowpes, Archers had plente
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the diffence to be
That non worldly man myght no wyse it take
Rom of Partenay (E. E. 18), I 1176

2† To throw up, vomit
These verses two, a poison on 'em I cannot abide them,
they make me ready to *cast* B Jonson, Poetaster, I 1

3 To turn or revolve something in the mind,
ponder, consider, scheme
Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?
Marlowe, Edward II, v 4

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of
friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are
which a man cannot do himself Bacon, Friendship

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends Pope

4 To make calculations; sum up accounts
Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Tennyson, Audley Court

5 To warp, become twisted or distorted
Stuff is said to *cast* or warp when it alters its flat-
ness or straightness J. Mozon, Mechanical Exercises

6 To lose color, fade. [Scotch]—7 To re-
ceive form or shape in a mold
A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run
thin, so as to *cast* and mould Woodward, Fossils

8 *Naut* (a) To fall off or incline, so as to
bring the side to the wind: applied particularly
to a ship riding with her head to the wind
when her anchor is first loosened in getting un-
der way (b) To tack; put about; wear ship
I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the
morning betimes
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I 36

9 In *hunting*, to search for the scent or trail of
game
In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash and for
always being inclined to *cast* forwards instinctively ap-
pearing to be aware that the fox makes his point to some
covert different from that in which he was found
Doys of Great Britain and America, p 62

10 Of bees, to swarm. [Scotch]—11 Of
the sky, to clear up [Scotch] To *cast about*
(a) *Naut*, to tack, put about, wear ship
My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels,
entrusted me to *cast about* towards them
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I 36

(b) In *hunting*, to go about in different directions in order
to discover a lost scent
But not a sign of them [the hares in the game of hare
and hound] appears, so now there is nothing for it
but to *cast about* for the scent
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I 7

(c) To consider, search in the mind for some contrivance
by which to accomplish one's end, scheme
To *cast about* how to perform or obtain Bacon
Let's *cast about* a little, and consider
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II 1

Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to
pass Bentley
I began to *cast about*, with my usual care and anx-
iety, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe meth-
ods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p 11

To *cast back* (a) To throw the memory back, refer to
something past
You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and take up every
bit of pleasure I ever had in my life Mrs. Ruddell

(b) To return toward some ancestral type or character,
show resemblance to a remote ancestor—To *cast be-
yond the moon*, to indulge in wild conjectures, conjec-
ture

Bellaris, marualling at such vacillated frowns
began to *cast beyond the moon*, and to enter into a 1000
sundry thoughts, which way she should offend her hus-
band Greene, Pseudoto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588

To *cast off* (a) To loosen a boat from its connection
with a pier, ship, or the like and start it toward another
place (b) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from
the needles thus releasing the finished work from them,
bind off—To *cast on*, in *knitting*, to begin by slipping
the loops or stitches on the needle To *cast out*, to
quarrel, fall out [Scotch] To *cast up*, to turn up or
be forthcoming

Others may be Unionists by fits and starts,
Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy,
or more profitable, *casts up* R Choate, Addresses, p 442

cast (kást), p. a. [Pp of *cast*, v.] 1. Thrown
aside as useless; rejected; *cast-off*: as, *cast*
clothes.

He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.
Shak, As you Like It, III. 4.

You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe
Any *cast* suit.
Beau and Fl, Honest Man's Fortune, II 2.

I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast*
Doublet.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

2 Condemned as, "a *cast* criminal," South.—

3†. Cashiered; discarded
He is the son
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I 1.

4 Faded in color [Scotch]—5 Made by
founding or casting as, *cast-iron* or *-steel*
See *cast-iron*—6†. Rank, vile
Neuer kyld no Kyng, ne no knight yet,
That a counted was kene, but with *cast* treson
Destruction of Troy (E. E. 18), I 10448.

cast (kást), n. [*cast*, v.] 1. The act of *cast-
ing*. Specifically—(a) In *hunting* (1) The act of throw-
ing the line on the water (2) The act of throwing a net.
A fisherman stood on the beach, the large square
net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand, ready for a
cast B Taylor, Land of the Varamon, p 41

(b) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game
(c) *Naut* the act of heaving the lead
2 The leader with flies attached, used in an-
gling Sportsman's Gazetteer—3 A throw;
the distance to which a thing may be thrown;
reach, extent
These other com ridings a softe pase till thei com
as nygh as the *caste* of a ston Merian (E. E. 18), II 219

Frome theus des: enlyng aboute a stones *caste*, we come
to a place where our Mayour Criste laffe Peter, James,
and John Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p 82.

Specifically—4 A throw of dice; hence, a
state of chance or hazard
I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die
Shak, Rich. III, v 4

If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast*
as well as thou canst Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 265
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*
whether the army should march this way or that way?
South

5† Occasion, opportunity
The end whereof Ik keepe untill another *cast*
Spenser, F. Q., VI, viii 51.

6† A contrivance; plot; design
The derke tresoun and the *castes* olde
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I 1610.

Hadde the I knowe the *kast* of the Kyng stern,
They had kept well his cunne with carefull dintes
Alasander of Macedoine (E. E. 18), I 146.

7† A stroke, a touch; a trick
It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing
against the king's person
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI, 1549

Another *cast* of the Ir politicians was that of endeavouring
to impeach an innocent lady Swift

8 Motion or turn (of the eye), direction, look,
or glance, hence, a slight squint as, to have
a *cast* in one's eye
They let you see with one *cast* of an eye
Addison, Ancient Medals.

9 A twist or contortion [Scotch].—10.
Bent, tendency
There is such a nithful *cast* in his behaviour, that he
is rather beloved than esteemed Addison.

11 Manner, outward appearance, air, mien;
style
New names, new dressings and the modern *cast*
Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshawe

12 A tinge, a shade or trace, a slight color-
ing, or a slight degree of a color as, a *cast* of
green
The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied over with the pale *cast* of thought
Shak, Hamlet, III. 1.

There was a soft and pensive grace,
A *cast* of thought upon her face
That suited well the forehead high
The cyclash dark, and downcast eye
Scott, Rokeby, IV 5

13 That which is formed by founding, any-
thing shaped in or as if in a mold while in
a fluid or plastic state, a casting often used
figuratively
Something of a neat *cast* of verse Pope, Letters
Cunning *casts* in clay Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx

14 An impression formed in a mold or matrix,
in *geol*, the impression of an animal of a
former epoch left in soft earth which has become
stone, as, a *cast* of a man's face taken in plas-
ter, a *cast* of a trilobite
At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect
casts of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent
period Darwin, Geol. Observations, II 414.

Hence—15 An impression in general, an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic, stamp

Weepst thou to take the *cast*
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie?
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette, III

16 One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm—17 In *founding* (a) A tube of wax fitted into a mold (b) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal (c) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold (d) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper (e) The act of founding or making printing-types or electroplates—18 A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey Also called *casting*

The *cast* parts of the useless matters are probably rejected by the mouth, as a hawk or an owl ejects his *casts*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 67

And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Like the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his run
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field

19 An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors, the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*—20 An allowance, an amount given, as of food as, a *cast* of hay for the horses

I hope she'll be ruled in time and not be carried away with a *cast* of mania: a bottle of wine or a custard
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, II, 3

21. A couple, a pair used especially of hawks

From a mere trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Whose made the swifts' flight whose could mount highest
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, II, 2

Yonder a *cast* of coach men of the gentle woman's, the strunked cattle
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, II, 1

22 Assistance, a hit, especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way

We therefore bargained with the driver to give us a *cast* to the next stage
Smollett, Roderick Random, XI

In literature quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow

Macrae, Quotation and Originality

23 In *bee-making*, the amount of water used in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing The quantity of water in the mash tun into which the crushed malt is thrown is the *first cast* subsequent additions are the *second cast*, *third cast*, etc.

24 In *apiculture*, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen—25 Yield applied to grain-crops [*Prov Eng*]—26 Four, as a unit of tale in counting herrings, haddocks, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand) [*Scotch*]—27 An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons—28 A breed, race, species—*Bridling cast*, a stirrup cup, a parting drink

It's have a *bridling cast* before you go
Fill a new stoop
Beau and Fl, Scornful Lady, II, 2

Cast after cast, a method of raising excavated material from the bottom of a mine or other working by shovelling it up from one platform to another—*Measuring cast*, in a game a cast or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bat by turns and none the rest outgo
So far but that the best are *measuring casts*
Their emulation and their pasture lasts
Waller

Renal or urinary cast, a microscopic subcylindrical cast of a portion of a minute tubule, found in the urine in renal disease. Hyaline granular, fatty epithelial, blood, and waxy looking casts are distinguished—*The last cast*, (a) The last throw of the die, the last stake, the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort, the last chance

So Euphrates which at the first in rearing of our familiar life, was very zealous, is now at the *last cast* become most faithless
Lilly, Euphrates, Anat of Wlt, p. 80

Will you turn recreant at the *last cast*?
Dryden

(b) The last gasp, the last extremity

Where's this man now
That has took all this care and pains for nothing?
The use of him is at the *last cast* now
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, IV, 1

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at the *last cast* and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon
Letter dated 1612

[Spenser uses *utmost cast* in the same sense

Had left that couple near their *utmost cast*
Spenser, F, Q, VI, v, 9

To make a *cast*, to search for the scent of game

Notwithstanding the strong scent of the other he often escapes the hounds, and then a *cast* has to be made
Finey Brit, XII, 396

*cast*² (kást), n. The older English spelling of *caste*²

cast. Contracted form of *casteth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*
castaldy, n. [Also *castalthe* (Minsheu), and improp *castaldock* (Kersey), < ML **castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It *castaldia*, the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It *castaldo*, dial *gastaldo*, also *gastaldus*, *castaldus* (n-), *gastaldio* (n-), > It *castaldione*, a prefect, steward, prob < Goth. **gastalds*, in comp striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS *gesteald*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + **staldan* = AS *stealdan*, possess] Stewardship.

Castalia (kas-tá'li-á), n. [NL see *Castalian*]

1 A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Indurida*, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819—2. A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Hemionida*—3. A genus of coleopterous insects

Laporte, 1838—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects *Boursuval, 1858—5. In bot, see Nymphaea, 2*

Castalian (kas-tá'lian), a. [*< L Castalis*, belonging to *Castalia*, (ir *Kastalia*, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to *καταλή*, *L castus*, pure see *caste*²] Pertaining to *Castalia*

Castanea (kas-tá'ne-á), n. [*L*, the chestnut-tree, a chestnut see *chesten*, *chestnut*] A genus of plants, natural order (*Umbellifera*), consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked unisexual flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly 4-valved envelop. Only two species are known, the common chestnut, *C. vesca*, and the chin kapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*

Castanella (kas-tá'ne-lá), n. [*NL*, < *L castanea*, a chestnut, + dimi *-ella*] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidae*

Castanellidae (kas-tá'ne-lá-dé), n. pl. [*NL*, < *Castanella* + *-ida*] A family of triplexan radiolarians with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often armed with coronal spicules, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castandium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tá'ne-us), a. [*< L* as if **castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut see *Castanea*] Chestnut-colored, of a reddish or brownish-red color

castanet (kas'tá-net), n. [= *F castagnette*, < *Sp castañeta* (= *Pg castaneta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = *Pg castanha*, < *L castanea*, a chestnut, from the resemblance]

One of a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations, with some variations of form

Castanopsis (kas-tá-nop-sis), n. [*NL*, < *Gr kastavos*, the chestnut-tree, + *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with a single species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1

castaway (kást'a-wá), n. and a. [*< cast*, pp. of *cast*¹, + *away*] 1 n. One who or that which has been cast away or lost, specifically, a ship wrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast

Upon the lonely rocks of life
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 331

Hence—2 An outcast; a reprobate, one morally lost or ruined

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection; lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*
1 Cor ix 27

II. a. In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway; wrecked; ruined: as, a *castaway* ship.

We only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul
Raleigh, Hist. of World

cast-by (kást'bi), n. A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [*Scotch*.]

Who could tak interest in sic a *cast-by* as I am now?

Scott, Heart of Mid Lothian, xx.

*caste*¹, a. A Middle English variant of *chaste*. *caste*² (kást), n. [Formerly *cast*, only recently as *F. caste*, < *Pg casta* (> *Sp. casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India, prop fem. of *casto*, < *L castus*, pure, > *OF chaste*, *E. chaste*, q. v.] 1. One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The principal castes are four in number 1st, the Brahmins, or the sacerdotal caste, 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or military caste, 3d, the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes, 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmins are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his belly and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahmins represent religion, the Kshatriyas, war, the Vaisyas, commerce and wealth, and the Sudras, labor. There are many subdivisions of caste, and although the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are supposed to be of no caste, and mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India, the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color, the different castes having been at first marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and in some degree according to occupation and consequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are dependent upon trade, occupation, or profession, in fact, the casual principle in the system of caste is the confining of employments to hereditary classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, either "high" or "low." The same term is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

The system of caste involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—that of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion
Faiths of the World, p. 30

To be subjugated by an inferior caste was a degradation beyond all other degradation
Macaulay, Hist Eng

Offensive as is the *low-caste* Indian, I had rather see the lowest Pariah of the low, than a single trim, smooth faced, smooth wayed, clever *high caste* Hindoo on my lands or in my colony
W G Palgrave in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—2. A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by differences of wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

Where the operations became hereditary, a system of caste arose. This system has never been rigid in Western Europe, however, as it has been in India and other countries of the East.

D W Ross, German Land holding, Notes, p. 134.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere

The spirit of *caste* morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy
H Spencer, Social Statics, p. 221

To lose *caste*, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs. *lose social position*

castellan (kas'te-lan), n. [*< ME. castellan, castellum*, < *OF. castellum, chateaulin*, *F. chateaulin* (cf. *chateaulne*) = *Pr Sp castellan* = *Cat castellà* = *Pg castellão* = *It castellano*, < *ML. castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < *L castellum*, a castle. see *castle*] A governor or constable of a castle. Also written *castellain*.

castellano (kas-tel-yá'nó), n. [*Sp*, an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop adj. Castilian, Spanish. See *Castilian*] A South American weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains

castellany (kas'te-lá-ni), n. pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *chateaulny* (< *F chateaulne*); = *Pr Sp. Pg It castellanía*, < *ML. castellanía*, < *castellanus*, a castellan see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chateaulny*.

Earl Allan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one
Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147

castellar (kas'te-lär), a. [*< ML. as if *castellaris*, < *L castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle

Ancient *castellar* dungeons. *Walpole, Letters, IV, 420.*



Castalia ambigua



Castanets.

castellate (kas'te-lăt), *n* [*< ML. castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, *< L. castellum*, a castle] A lordship or castellany.

Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the castellate of Kenurio

Pococke, Description of the East, II 249

castellated (kas'te-lăt-ed), *a* [*< ML. castellatus*, pp. of *castillare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, *< L. castellum*, a castle see *castle*] 1 Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle 2 as, a castellated mansion

The room lay in a high turret of the castellated abbey

Poe, Tales, I 461

2 Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. Johnson

castellation (kas-te-lăt'shon), *n* [*< ML. castellatio(n)-*, *< castellare* see *castellated*] 1 The state of being castellated 2 The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc

castellet (kas'te-lăt), *n* [*< ME. castelet*, *< OF. castelet*, *F. châtelet* = *Pr. castellet* = *Sp. castillejo* = *Pg. castellejo*, *castelleto* = *It. castelletto*, *< ML. castellellum*, like *castellum*, dim of *L. castellum*, a castle see *castle* and *-et*] A small castle, a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle Also written *castlet* [Rare]

castelry, *n*. See *castillery*

casten. Obsolete past participle of *cast*

caster (käs'tër), *n* [*< ME. castere*, *< cast¹, v*, + *-er¹*] 1 One who casts (a) One who throws dice, a gambler

The jovial *caster* sat, and seven he the nick, Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick

Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers

(b) One who computes, a calculator, especially, a calculator of nativities

In license of a deynour and of a fals *caster* he evneth that he knowith not

Wyclif, Prov. xxiii 7 (9x)

(c) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors

(d) One who makes castings a founder

2 A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed, specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table, also, a stand containing a set of such vessels See *casting-bottle*, *peppercaster*, etc

Thuribulus, a *caster* of incense

A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab (2d ed. Wright), Col 616, l 21

3 A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting In this sense also improperly spelled *castor*—4 A cloak Dekker—5 A horse sold out of a regiment as useless [Anglo-Ind.]



Table leg. *Castor*, having antifriction rollers, c c

-caster. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-caster*, *-chester* See *chester*

caster-wheel (käs'tër-hwöl), *n* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself

turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc

castetot, *n*. A Middle English form of *chastity*

cast-gate (käs't-gät), *n*. In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

castice (kas'tis), *n* [= *F. castice* = *Sp. castizo*, *< Pg. castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, *< casta*, race, family see *caste*] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies Compare *creole* Also spelled *castees*.

castigation (kas'ti-fä-kä'shon), *n* [*< LL. as if *castigatio(n)-*, *< castigare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, *< L. castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, *< fa-cere*, make] The process of making chaste, purification in a moral sense, chastity, purity

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and "castigations of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 708

castigate (kas'ti-gät), *v. t*; pret and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating* [*< L. castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, *< castus*, pure (*> E. chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *pur-*

gare (*> E. purge*), *< purus*, pure, + *agere* Older *E. forms from castigare are chasten and chastise, q. v.*] 1 To chastise, punish by stripes, correct or punish, in general.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on

To castigate thy pride, I were well

Shak., I of A, iv 3

2 To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny, criticize for the purpose of correcting, amend, as, to castigate the text of an author

He had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate

Bentley, Letters, p 287

A castigated copy of it [a work of Cervantes] was printed by Arietas

Tucknor, Span. Lit., II 122

castigation (kas-ti-gä'shon), *n* [*< castigate* see *-ation*] The act of castigating (a) Punishment by whipping, correction, chastisement, discipline

Violent events do not always arouse the anger of God, even death itself is, to his servants, a fatherly castigation

Ep. Hall, The Reduced Prophet

The keenest castigation of her slanders

Living

(b) Critical scrutiny and emendation, correction of textual errors

castigator (kas'ti-gä-tor), *n* [= *Pr. castigador* = *Sp. P. g. castigador*, *< L. castigator*, *< castigare* see *castigate*.] One who castigates or corrects

castigatory (kas'ti-gä-tō-rī), *a* and *n* [*< L. castigatorius*, *< castigator*, a corrector see *castigator*] 1. A serving to castigate, tending to correction, corrective; punitive

Penalties either probatory, castigatory or exemplary

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes

II. *n*, pl *castigatorius* (-riz). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds Also called

ducking-stool and *trebucket*

Castile soap. See *soap*.

Castilian (kas-til'ian), *a* and *n* [= *F. Castilain* = *Pg. Castelhano*, *< Sp. Castellano*, *< Castilla*, Castile, so called from the numerous forts (*castillos* see *castle*) erected on the frontiers] 1

A pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castille*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile—**Castilian furnace** See *furnace*

II. *n*. An inhabitant or a native of Castile

Castilleja (kas-ti-lē'yä), *n* [*NL. < Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist] A large genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia There are about 25 species in the United States Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States is popularly known as *painter's cup*

Castilloa (kas-ti-lō'ä), *n* [*NJ. < Sp. Castilla*, Castile see *Castilian*] A genus of plants, of one or two arboreal species, natives of tropical America, of the natural order *Urticaceae*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as



Flowering Branch of *Castilleja elastica*

the source of the India rubber of Central America The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incisions in the bark, and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the moon-plant, *Calonyction speciosum* A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber

casting (käs'ting), *n*. [*ME. casting*, verbal *n* of *cast¹, v*] 1. The act or process of founding

It is no coining, sir

It is but casting B. Jonson, Alchemist, III 2

2 In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal—3. That which has been cast, or formed by running molten metal into a mold of any desired form When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron—4. Anything appearing as if cast in a mold, specifically, a string-shaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm, a worm-cast

I resolved to weigh all the castings thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms

Darwin, The Earth worm

5† Vomiting, vomit

The hound turnyde agen to his casting

Wyclif, 2 Pet. II 22

6. Same as *cast¹*, 18—7† A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks

We have been used too long like hawks already I build We are not so high in our flesh now to need casting

Massey, The Picture, v 1

8†. Contrivance, distribution, arrangement.

Distribution is that useful casting of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure

Wotton, Elem. of Architecture

9. In *sail-making*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail—10† Luck, as in dealing cards

Tat. I did heastly casting, Jack

Jack O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v 2

Chilled casting, a metal casting the surface of which has been hardened either by casting in an iron mold or by exposure while red hot to sudden cooling by air or water, or by contact with any good conductor which is at a comparatively low temperature The effect is to give a surface of extreme hardness Such castings are used for a multitude of purposes, as for rolls, anvils, plowshares, mold boards, stamps, etc., wherever much attention is to be sustained—**Clonish casting** See *clonish*

Compression casting, a method of casting in molds of pottery clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate traces left by the pattern It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting**, a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried

casting-bottle (käs'ting-bot'l), *n*. A small vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes, a *caster* Also called *casting-glass*

Enter Seco with a casting bottle, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking glass at his grille, setting his countenance

Ford, Fancies, I 2

Hasst thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome casting bottles of the newest mode?

Scott, Kenilworth, II 6

casting-box (käs'ting-boks), *n*. 1 In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold—2† Probably, a small box used like a casting-bottle

They have a chain,

My rings, my casting box of gold, my purse too

Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, III 5.

casting-glass (käs'ting-gläs), *n*. Same as *casting-bottle*

His clivet and his casting glass

Have helped him to a place amongst the rest

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV 4

casting-ladle (käs'ting-lä'dl), *n*. An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold

casting-net (käs'ting-net), *n*. A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set

We govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Cast net*

Selden, Table Talk, p 116

casting-pit (käs'ting-pit), *n*. The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made

In the centre of the [Bassmer] casting pit is fixed a hydraulic crane The crane, after the ladle has received the charge of molten steel from the converter, is rotated in a horizontal plane over the tops of the moulds around the periphery of the pit, and the taphole of the ladle is thus brought successively over the centre of each mould, into which the metal from the ladle is tapped

W. H. Greenwood, Iron and Steel, p 409

casting-pot (käs'ting-pot), *n*. A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted

casting-press (käs'ting-pres), *n*. A press in which metal is cast under pressure

casting-slab (käs'ting-slab), *n*. In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate of a casting-table

casting-table (käs'ting-tä'bl), *n*. In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass Its top is a large polished plate of metal, commonly iron, having metal flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spins the glass out into a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness

casting-vote (käs'ting-vöt'), *n*. The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided If the presiding officer is a member of the body he may give the casting vote although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division [Commonly written as two words]

In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote*

Macaulay, Warren Hastings

casting-weight (käs'ting-wät), *n*. A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate

A man's true merit is not hard to find,
But each man a secret standard in his mind,
That casting weight pride adds to emptiness,
This, who can gratify, for who can guess?
Pope, *1101 to Satires*, l. 177

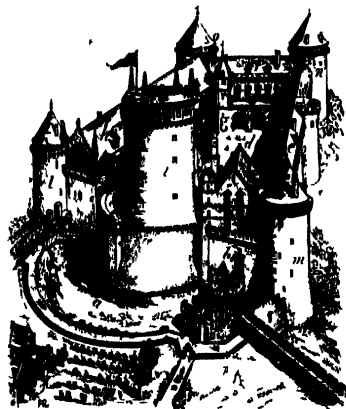
cast-iron (kást'í-ŕn), *n* and *a*. **I.** *n* Iron which has been cast, that is, melted and run into a mold in which it assumes the desired form. Most cast iron is pig iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace but some castings for special purposes are made by remelting in a reverberatory furnace, and occasionally direct from the blast furnace. The iron made from ore by smelting in the blast furnace is in fact cast iron, and its properties are not altered by remelting, but it is commonly known as pig iron, or simply as pig. See *foundry* and *iron*.

II. *a* 1 Made of cast-iron as, a *cast-iron pot* — 2 Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron, hence, inflexible, unyielding as, a *cast-iron rule*.

His [Spenser's] fine ear, abhorrent of barbarous dissonance, made possible the transition from the cast iron stiffness of "Peregrine and Porrex" to the Damascus pliancy of Fletcher and Shakspere.
Lowell, *N. A. Rev.*, CXX, 301

cast-knitting (kást'ni-ŕng), *n* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

castle (kást'li), *n* [*ME* *castle*, *castel*, a castle, village, < *AS* *castel*, a village, = *D* *kastel* = *leel kastel* = *Sw* *kastel* = *Dan* *kastel* = *OF* *castel*, *chastel*, *F* *castel*, *château* (> *E* *chateau*) = *Pr* *castel* = *Cat* *castell* = *Sp* *castello* = *Pg* *It* *castello*, < *L* *castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> *AS* *caster* see *-caster* and *chests*), connected with *causa*, a cottage, hut, see *caus*, *casino*, *casrock*, etc.] 1 A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy, a fortified residence, a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth of institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few



Castle of Coucy, France. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dictionnaire d'Architecture".)

or no castles properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were of a more or less temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a group of buildings, all supporting one another and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of Coucy, near Laon, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade fortified and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by a barbican or antemural (see plan under *antemural*) *a* is the fosse, 20 yards broad, *b*, the gate, approached by two swing bridges *c* defended by two guard rooms and having a double portcullis within, giving entrance to vaulted guard rooms with sleeping apartments, etc. above *c*, *d*, inner bailey or courtyard, *e* covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains, *f* apartments for the family entered by the grand staircase *g*, *h*, great hall with storerooms and vaults below, *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it) the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* is a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern drawbridge etc. *l*, *m*, *n*, *o* are the chief towers flanking the outer walls.

At the foot of the Mount Syon is a faire *Castelle* and a strong, that the Soudan leet make

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 92

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5

The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose.

Sir E. Coke, *Reports*, Semayne's case, v. fol. 91a

2 In *her*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the wall, they are said to be masoned or windowed *gules*, or, or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be voided of the field, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the *port*, if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.

3 The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.

4 A piece made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess, the rook.

5 A kind of helmet — 6 *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *aftercastle*. See cut under *cadenas*.

A castle in the air, or in Spain, a visionary project, a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like, a day dream. (See below.) — To build castles in Spain, to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the thirteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boasting by Spanish adventurers in France of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations, and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of an imaginary castle in any foreign country other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as most familiar, to which may be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion, always prevalent of the attainment of great wealth through emigration or foreign adventure.

Thou shalt make castles thanne in Spayne,
And dream of joye, alle but in vayne

Boon of the Rose, l. 2573

To build (or make) castles in the air, to form schemes that have no practical foundation, to entertain projects that cannot be carried out, to indulge either seriously or in mere play of the imagination in pleasing day dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

When I build castles in the aire

Burton, *Anal.* of Mel., Author's Abstract

I build great castles in the skies,
round and razed yet without hands

R. of Sterling, *Sonnets*, vi

We had no right to build castles in the air without any material for building and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric tumbles about our ears.

H. A. Ozonham, *Short Studies*, p. 21

= *Syn* 1. See *fortification*.

castle (kást'li), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp* *castled*, *ppr* *casting* [*<* *castl*, *n*, 4] In *chess*, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. *casting* is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them and when the king is not in check and does not, in *casting*, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

castle-builder (kást'li-bil'dér), *n* 1 One who builds castles — 2 Especially, one who builds castles in the air, a visionary, a day-dreamer.

I am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who scorn to be beholden to the earth for a foundation.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 167

castle-building (kást'li-bil'ding), *n* 1 The act of building castles — 2 Especially, building castles in the air, day-dreaming.

The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intense, passionate life of Europe.

R. F. Burton, *El Medinah*, p. 23

castled (kást'ld), *a* [*<* *castle* + *-ed*] Furnished with a castle or castles.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III, 55

castle-garth (kást'li-garth), *n* The precincts of a castle, a castle-yard.

castle-guard (kást'li-gard), *n* 1. The guard which defends a castle — 2 A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutations in money in certain cases. Hence — 3 The tenure or hold which such a tenant had on the land granted him by his lord — 4 The circuit around a castle subject to taxation for its maintenance.

Also called *castle-ward*.

castlery, *castlery* (kást'li-ŕi, -tel-ŕi), *n*; pl *castleries*, *castlries* (-ŕiz) [*<* *OF* *castellerie*, < *ML.* *castellaria*, equiv. to *castellama* see *castel-*

lary] 1 The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castlery* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.

Blount, *Ancient Tenures*, p. 118.

2 A deman or fief maintaining a castle.

castle-stead (kást'li-sted), *n* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

castlet (kást'let), *n* Same as *castellet*.

castle-town (kást'li-toun), *n* [*ME.* *casteltun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle; hence *Castletown*, *Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

castle-ward (kást'li-wárd), *n* Same as *castle-guard*.

castlewick (kást'li-wik), *n* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

castling (kást'ling), *n* and *a* [*<* *castl*, *v*, I, 16, + dim *-ing*] **I.** *n* An abortion.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling's* bladder.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

II. *a* Abortive. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

Castnia (kást'ni-a), *n* [*NL* (Fabricius, 1807)] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidae*.

castnian (kást'ni-an), *a*, and *n* [*<* *NL* *Castnia* + *-an*] **I.** *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

II. *n* A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidae*.

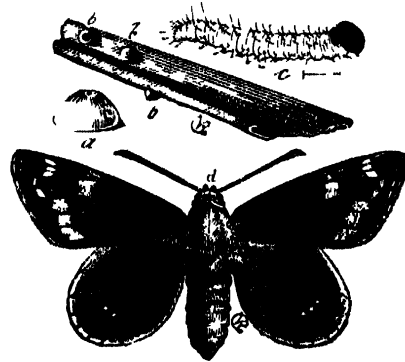
Castniidae (kást-ni'í-dē), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Castnia* + *-idae*] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*.

They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

castnioid (kást'ni-oid), *a* and *n* [*<* *Castnia* + *-oid*] **I.** *a* Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia* as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

II. *n* A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

Castnioides (kást-ni-oi'dēz), *n* pl [*NL*, < *Castnia* + *-oides*] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies,



Yucca borer (*Megathymus yuccae*)
a egg, enlarged *b* *b* egg, natural size *c* larva just hatched (line shows natural size) *d* female moth

but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen unarmored front tibiae, and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiae. The tribe is typified by the yucca borer, *Megathymus yuccae*, formerly *Castnia yuccae*, and includes the genus *Egnis*.

castock (kást'tok), *n* Same as *custock*.

cast-off (kást'of), *a* [*<* *castl* (pp) + *off*]

Laid aside, rejected as, *cast-off* livery.

We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others intellectually above us, it is said.

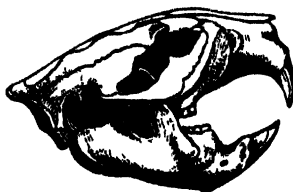
G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 154

cast-off (kást'of), *n* [*<* *castl* (inf) + *off*] 1 In *firearms*, the outward bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily — 2. In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

caston, *n* An obsolete form of *capstan*.

castor (kást'tor), *n* and *a*. [= *F* *Sp* *Pg* *castor* = *It* *castore*, *castore*, < *L.* *castore*, a beaver (for which the native *Is* *fiber* = *E* *beaver*), < *Gr* *κάστωρ*, a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: cf. *Skt* *kastūri*, > *Hind* *Malay* *kastūri*, musk; *Pers* *kāz*, a beaver] **I.** *n*. 1 A beaver. — 2 [*cap*] Among French Canadians, one of the

party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.—**3.** [cap] [NL] A genus of sciuriform rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridae*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4 toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe doubly clawed, the tail broad, flat, naked, and scaly, and the body thick set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1, canines 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Scuridae*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*!



Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*)

4 A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat.

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my *castor* Scott

"Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods Cooper, Last of Mohicans, II

5 A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats

II. a. Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver

castor² (kas'tor), *n* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form, = *F. castoreum* = *Sp. castoreo* = *Pg. It. castoreo*, < *L. castoreum*, < *Gr. kastóron*, *castor*, a secretion of the beaver, < *kástrop*, the beaver see *castor*¹] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers

castor³ (kas'tor), *n* [Named from *Castor* in *Gr. myth* see *Castor and Pollux*] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminum and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*

castor⁴, *n* See *caster*, 3.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor and pol'uks). [Named from *Castor* (*Gr. Kastor*) and *Pollux* (*Gr. Πολύδης*), in *Gr. myth* twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta, or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*, the other *Pollux* (or *Polydeuces*) and *Helen*, or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridae*. *Castor* and *Pollux* are jointly called the *Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter] **1** In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. *Castor* a Gemini, is a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the heads of the Twins. *Pollux*, a Gemini, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See *under Gemini*

2 An ancient classical name of the corposant, or St. Elmo's fire.—**3.** [*L. c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names

castorate (kas'to-rát), *n*. [*< castor* (see) + *-ate*¹] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base

castor-bean, *n*. See *bean*¹.

castoreum (kas-tó-ré-um), *n*. [*L.*] Same as *castor*²

castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a* [*< castor*² + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from *castoreum*. as, *castoric acid*

Castoridae (kas-tor'i-dé), *n pl* [*NL.*, < *Castor*¹, 3, + *-idae*] A family of sciuriforme simphid rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, its only living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Stenofiber*, and probably others. The tibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents. The skull is massive, without postorbital processes, the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late rooting molars. Incisors are present, there is an accessory carpal ossicle, the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendix, the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Weberian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus, and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*¹ and *beaver*¹

castorin, castorine² (kas'to-rin), *n*. [*< castor*² + *-in*², *-ine*² = *Sp. castorina*] An animal principle obtained by boiling *castor* in six times

its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the *castorin* is deposited.

Castorina (kas-to-rí-ná), *n pl* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. L. castorinus*, of the beaver, < *L. castor* see *castor*¹] The beaver tribe a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash [Not in use]

castorine¹ (kas'to-rin), *n* [= *F. castorine*, < *L. L. castorinus*, of the beaver see *Castorina*]

A cotton-velvet fabric.

castorine², *n* See *castorin*

castorite (kas'to-rít), *n* [*< castor*³ + *-ite*²] Same as *castor*³

Castoroides (kas-to-roí-déz), *n* [*NL.* (J. W. Foster, 1838), < *Gr. kastor*, *castor*, + *eidōs*, form] The typical genus of the family *Castoroididae*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence somewhat exceeded in size the capibaras, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York

Castoroididae (kas-to-roí-di-dé), *n pl* [*NL.*, < *Castoroides* + *-idae*] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridae* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, caviars, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amphyliza* and *Lazomyia*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridae*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras

castor-oil (kas'tor-oil'), *n*. [*< castor*² (from some supposed resemblance to that substance)



Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)

+ oil] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in open bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold drawn castor oil*, is reckoned the best, an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward heated to the boiling point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. *Castor oil* is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a fixative in cotton dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey red color from madder. In its saponified state it is sold under various names, as *Turkey red oil*, *alizarin oil*, *sulphated oil*, *soluble oil*, etc.—**Castor-oil plant**, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces castor oil. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.

castory (kas'to-ri), *n*. [*< Gr. kastóron*, a certain color, neut. of *kastóron*, pertaining to the beaver, < *kástrop*, the beaver see *castor*¹, and cf *castor*²] A color of an unknown shade

As polished ivory
Which cunning craftsman hand hath overlayd
With fayne vermilion or pure *Castory* Spenser, F. Q., II ix 41

castra, *n*. Plural of *castrum*
castrametation (kas'tra-mē-tā'shon), *n* [= *F. castrametation* = *Sp. castrametation* = *Pg. castrametation* = *It. castrametazione*, < *ML. castrametatio* (n), < *LL. castrametari*, pp *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < *L. castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure] The art or act of encamping, the marking or laying out of a camp

castrate (kas'trát), *v t*; pret and pp. *castrated*, ppr *castrating*. [*< L. castratus*, pp of *castrare* (> OF **castrir*, **castrer* (cf. *castris*, *castrated*), *F. châtir* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. castrat* = *It. castrare*), *castrate*, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to *Skt. gṣṭra*, a knife] **1.** To deprive of the testicles, geld, emasculate.—**2.** In bot., to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. Darwin.—**3.** To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing, expurgate, destroy the strength or virility of, emasculate

The following letter, which I have castrated in some places Addison, Spectator, No 179

4 To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect, mutilate

A castrated set of Hollinshed's chronicles Todd

5 Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from, mortify

Ye castrate the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more ample reward of grace in heaven

T. Martin, Marriage of Priestes, Sig. Y, i b

castrate (kas'trát), *a* and *n* [= *F. castrat*, *n*, = *Sp. castrado*, *a* and *n*, = *Pg. castrado*, *n*, = *It. castrato*, *n*, < *L. castratus*, pp see the verb] **1.** *a* 1 Gelded, emasculated.—**2.** In bot., deprived of the anthers, anantherous applied to stamens or flowers

II. *n* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated, a eunuch

castrator (kas'trát-ór), *n* [= *F. châtreur* = *Sp. Pg. castrador* = *It. castratore*, < *L. castrare* see *castrate*, *t.*] One who castrates

castrati, *n* Plural of *castrato*

castration (kas'trát'shon), *n* [*< ME. castracion*, < *F. castration* = *Pr. castracio* = *Sp. castracion* = *Pg. castração* = *It. castrazione*, < *L. castratio* (n), < *castrare*, *castrate* see *castrate*, *v*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated

castrato (kas'trát-tó), *n*, pl *castrati* (-tō) [It.: see *castrate*, *a* and *n*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty, an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice

castrati, *n*. Same as *castrati*. Beau and Fl.

castransian (kas'tren'shian), *a* [*< L. castransis* (> *Sp. Pg. It. castrans*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp] Belonging to a camp. See *T. Brown* [Rare]

castransian (kas'tren'shian), *a* Same as *castransian*. Colex, 1717 [Rare]

castrati, *n* Same as *castrati*

castrum (kas'trum), *n*, pl *castra* (-trā) [*L.*, a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp, hence ult. *E. -caster*, *chester*, and (through *dim. castellum*) *castle*, *q v*] A Roman military camp. See *camp*²

The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum* Enayc Brit., XIV 254

cast-shadow (kast'shad'ō), *n* In painting, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it

cast-steel (kast'stél), *n*. Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. Cast steel is made by the melting of blister steel, bar iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of bar iron, carbon, manganese ore, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast steel is made from Swedish bar iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus. See *iron* and *steel*

casual (kag'ü-al), *a* and *n* [*< ME. casuel*, < *F. casuel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. casuel* = *It. casuale*, < *LL. casualis*, of, or by chance, < *L. casus* (casu-), chance, accident, event, > *E. case*¹, *q v*] **1.** *a* 1. Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent, in an unaccountable manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident, coming by chance, accidental, fortuitous, indeterminate as, a casual encounter.

Any brother of this fraternity that hath don hys dew toys well and truly to the fraternite, come or fall to poverty by the visitation of god, or by casual accident, and hath not wherof to live, that he may have, every weeke, of the alms English Guilds (F. I. I. 8) p 319

That which is cmet most casual and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God Raleigh, Hist of World

He tells how casual bricks in airy climb
Encountered casual cow hair casual lime
H and J Smith, Rejected Addresses.

There is an expression, evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D Webster*, Oct 12, 1832
 2 Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or without regularity, in distinction from *stated* or *regular*, incidental as, *casual* expenses
 Is it a certain business of a *casual*?

B Jonson, Staple of News, III 2

The revenue of Ireland casual and *casual*

Sir J Davies, State of Ireland

Any one may do a *casual* act of good nature

Stern, Sentimental Journey, p 53

Casual ejector, in law, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious action of ejectment formerly allowed by the common law where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and an action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector) who was stated to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was permitted to defend in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished. *Syn. 1 Accidental*, *Chance*, etc. *See occasional*

II. n 1 A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury —

2 A laborer or an artisan employed only irregularly. *Mayhew* — **Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received

casualism (kaz'ü-al-izm), *n* [*Casual* + *-ism*]
 The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [*Rare*]

casualist (kaz'ü-al-ist), *n* [*Casual* + *-ist*]
 One who believes in the doctrine of casualism

casualty (kaz'ü-al'ti), *n* [*Casual* + *-ty* Cf *casualty*]
 The quality of being casual

casually (kaz'ü-al-i), *adv* [*ME casually*, < *casual* see *casual*]
 In a casual manner, accidentally, fortuitously, without design, by chance as, to meet a person *casually*, to remark *casually*

Their gettings in this voyage, other commodities, & their towns, were *casually* consumed by fire

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 757

That it might *casually* have been formed so

Bulfinch, Sermons, v

The squash vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old wooden framework, as if *casually* against the fence

Hawthorne, Seven Dials, xvi

casualness (kaz'ü-al-ness), *n* [*Casual* + *-ness*]

The state of being casual, casualness

casualty (kaz'ü-al'ti), *n*, *pl casualties* (-tiz)
 [*ME casualty*, < *OF casualty*, < *casualité* = *Sp casualidad* = *Pg casualidade* = *It casualità*, < *ML casualitas* (-it-), < *LL casualis*, of chance, casual see *casual*]
 1 Chance, or what happens by chance, accident, contingency
 Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*

Raleigh, Essays

There were some who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things and especially the *casualties* of trade, required you to hold a candle to the devil

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I 170

2 An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death, specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc as, the *casualties* were very numerous

The Colonel was, early in the day, disabled by a *casualty*

Emerson, Address, Soldiers Monument, Concord

Numerous applications for pensions based upon the *casualties* of the existing war have already been made

Lincoln, in Raymond, p 174

3 In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events — **Casualty of wards**, the mals and duties due to the superiors in ward holdings — **Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in which patients suffering from casualties or accidents are treated

Casuariidae (kas'ü-a-ri'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Casuarinus* + *-ida*]
 1 A family of struthious birds, of the order or subclass *Ratitae*, having three toes, the wings rudimentary, and the after-shafts of the feathers highly developed. It is confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, and is divided into the *Casuarinae* and the *Dromaeinae*, two subfamilies which contain the cassowaries and the emus respectively. *See cuts under cassowary and emu*

2 The *Casuarina* alone, elevated to the rank of a family, the emus in this case being separated as another family, *Dromada*

Casuarinæ (kas-ü-ar-i-nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Casuarinus* + *-ina*]
 The typical subfamily of the family *Casuaridae*, containing the cassowaries only, as distinguished from the emus, and coextensive with the genus *Casuarinus*

Casuarina (kas'ü-a-ri'na), *n* [NL, < *Casuarinus*]
 The cassowary, from the resemblance the branches bear to the feathers of that bird.] 1 A

genus of peculiar plants, of Australia and adjacent islands, nearly related to the birches and oaks, and constituting the natural order *Casuarinaceæ*. They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta*. *See beefwood*

2 [*l c*] A plant of this genus
Casuarinaceæ (kas-ü-ar-i-nā'sē-ē), *n pl* [NL, < *Casuarina* + *-aceæ*]
 A natural order of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

Casuarinus (kas-ü-ä-ri-us), *n* [NL (Linnaeus, 1735) see *cassowary*]
 The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuarinæ*, the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio canarius* of Linnaeus, now known as the *Casuarus galeatus*, or *C. emu*, of the island of Ceram in the Moluccas. *Emu* is said to be the native name of this species, but the bird now called *emu* belongs to a different genus (*Dromæus*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis*. *C. buarunculus* is a habits New Guinea. *C. bennetti* is from New Britain. *See cassowary*

Casuaroides (kas'ü-a-roi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Casuarinus* + *-oides*]
 A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries same as *Casuaridae*, 1

casuary (kas'ü-ä-ri), *n*, *pl casuaries* (-riz). [*NL casuarinus* see *cassowary*]
 A cassowary or an emu, any bird of either of the subfamilies *Casuarina* and *Dromæina*. *P L Sclater*. [*Rare*]

casuist (kaz'ü-ist), *n* [*F casuiste* = *Sp Pg. It casuista* (It. also *casista*), < *NL casuista*, a casuist, < *L casus*, a case]
 1 One versed in or using casuistry, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or more points regarding conduct

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence

South

Those spiritual guardians, the only *casuists* who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty

Prescott, Ford and Lee, i 17

Hence — 2 An over-subtle reasoner, a sophist

To call a man a mere *casuist* means that he is at best a splitter of hairs, to call a chain of argument *casuistical* is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest

H N Ozanam, Short Studies, p 91

casuist (kaz'ü-ist), *n*, *pl casuists* (-ists)

To play the part of a casuist

casuistic, casuistical (kaz'ü-is'tik, -li-kal), *a*

[< *casuist* + *-ic, -ical*, = *F casuistique* = *Sp Pg casuístico*]
 Pertaining to casuists or casuistry, relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct, hence, over-subtle, intellectually dishonest, sophistical
casuistically (kaz'ü-is'ti-kal-i), *adv*
 In a casuistic manner

casuistics (kaz'ü-is'tiks), *n* [*Pl of casuistic* see *-ics*]
 Casuistry

The question is raised in the *casuistics* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the *Namâs*

Pop Sci Mo, XXI 680

casuistry (kaz'ü-ist-ri), *n*, *pl casuistries* (-riz)
 [*Casus* + *-try*]
 1 In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of right and duty by the application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas, the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish aims

All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin

Cambridge Essays, 1856

May he not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplifications of what we read of, in books of *casuistry*, the "dialectics of conscience, as conflicts of duties?"

R Choate, Addresses, p 329

Hence — 2. Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning, sophistry

casula (kas'ü-lä), *n* [*ML* (> *E. casule*), dim of *L casa*, a house, cf *cassock*, *chasuble*]
 A priest's vestment, a chasuble

casulet, *n* [*ML casulet*, *q v*]
 A chasuble

casus belli (kä'sus bel'i) [*L. casus*, a case, matter, *belli*, gen of *bellum*, war see *case*]
 A matter or occasion of war, an excuse or a reason for declaring war as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted a *casus belli* in 1812

cat¹ (kat), *n* [*ME. cat, catt, kat, latt*, < *AS cat, catt* (only in glosses), *m*, = *OFries katte*, *t*, = *MD D kater*, *m*, *MD katte*, *D kat*, *f*, = *MLG kater*, *m*, *latte*, *f*, *LG kater*, *m*, *latte*, *f*, = *MIHG kater*, *katero*, *g kater*, *m*, *OHG chazad*, *cazzä*, *cazzä*, *MIHG G katze*, *f*, = *Iceal kött*, *m*, *letta*, *f*, = *Norw. katt*, *m*, *katta*, *f*, = *Sw. katt*,

m, *katta*, *f*, = *Dan. kat*, *m*, *f*. (not recorded in Goth.); cf. *W. cath* = *Corn. cath* = *Ir. cat* = *Gael cat* = *Manx cait* = *Bret. kas*, *OBulg kotelk*, *m*, *kotika*, *f*, = *Bohem. kot*, *kocowr*, *m*, *kote*, *kochka*, *f*, = *Pol. kot*, *kocowr* = *Russ kot*, *m*, *koshka*, *f*, = *OPruss catto* = *Lett. kalpis*, *Hung kacser* = *Finn. katti* = *Turk. qadı* = *Ar. qitt*, *qutt*, a cat; *Hind. kattä*, a wildcat, polecat, *LGr. katta*, *f*, *NGr. katta*, *yara*, *f*, *károç*, *yároç*, *m*; *OF. cat*, *F. chat*, *m*, *chatte*, *f*, = *Pr. cat*, *m*, *cata*, *f*, = *Cat gat*, *cat*, *m*, *cata*, *f*, = *Sp. Pg. gato*, *m*, *gata*, *f*, = *It. gatto*, *m*, *gattia*, *f*, a cat; the oldest known forms being *L*, namely, *LL. catus* (*cätus* or *cätus* *cätus* occurs in *Palladius*, about A. D. 350), *m*, *L. catia* (once in *Martial*), *f*, *ML. cattus*, *m*, *catta*, *f*, a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat see *Felis*), a word found earlier in the dim *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, cub, pup,' etc (of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog. see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed, as the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Hence *kitten*, *killing*, *kittle*, *q v*. In the naut. sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. *D. Dan. kat*, *naut. cat*, *kattblok*, *cat-block*, *D. katrol*, 'cat-roller,' pulley, etc.), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal, cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] 1 A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidae* and genus *Felis*, *F. domestica*. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat, probably it is descended from a cat originally domesticated in Egypt, though some regard the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc.

2 In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidae*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (a) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus, and (b) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx* — 3 A ferret [*Prov. Eng.*] — 4 A gossip, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue [*Colloq.*] — 5 A catfish — 6 A whip a contraction of *cat-o-nine-tails* — 7 A double tripod having six feet so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do — 8 In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *prickly cat*. — 9 A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat — 10 The game of tip-cat. Also called *cut-and-dog*

In the midst of a game of cat

Southey

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of two cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck — 12 In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. *See clunch*. [*South Staffordshire, Eng.*] — 13. [Apparently in allusion to the sly and deceitful habits of the cat] A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed on dovecotes, to allure strangers. *Halliwel* [*Prov. Eng.*] — 14 In *plastering*, that portion of the first rough coat which fills the space between the laths, often projecting at the back, and serving to hold the plaster firmly to the walls — 15. The salt which crystallizes about stakes placed beneath the holes in the bottom of the troughs in which salt is put to drain — 16. [Perhaps a different word; cf. *Iceal katt*, a small vessel] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist — 17. *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting an anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head — A cat in the meal, a danger prepared and concealed drawn from a fable of *Æsop*, in which a cat hides herself in meal to catch certain mice — A cat in the pan, a falsehood given out as coming from one who did not originate it — *Angora cat*, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its size and beautiful long silky hair. It was originally from Angora in Asia Minor. Also called *Persian cat*, and sometimes, erroneously, *Angora cat* — *Blue cat*. (a) A Siberian cat, valued for its fur. (b) A name for the Maltese cat, so given from the blue gray color of its fur. (c) A local name in the United States of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus* — *Cat and dog*. *See cat-and-dog* — *Cat of the Mediterranean*, a fish, the *Chimæra monstrosa* — Enough to make a cat speak or laugh, something astonishing or out of the way

Old liquor able to make a cat speak, and man dumb
The Old and Young Courtier (Percy's Reliques).

these catacombs probably served to some extent as places of refuge and concealment for Christians during the earlier persecutions, the original idea of their construction was undoubtedly that they should be used only as burial vaults. The length of the galleries in the Roman catacombs has been variously estimated at from 350 to 900 miles and the number of bodies there interred is said to be over 6 000 000. Similar underground burial places are found at Naples, Cairo, Paris, etc. Those of Paris are abandoned quarries extending under a large portion of the city, which were made into a hony in 1786, when the intramural cemeteries of the city were condemned and the bones were removed thither.

catacorolla (kat-'a-kō-rol-'ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *katá*, against, + *corolla*, *q v*] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and enclosing the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "hose-in-hose" flower.

catacoustics (kat-a-kōs-'tiks or -kous-'tiks), *n* [< Gr *katá*, against (with ref. to reflection), + *acoustics*, (cf. *F catacoustique* = Sp *catacustica* = Pg *It catacustica*)] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes, cataphonics.

catacrotic (kat-a-krot-'ik) *a* [< Gr *katá*, down, + *krōtos*, a beating, knocking] In *physiol*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat-'a-di-op-'trik, -tri-'kal), *a* [< Gr *katá*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric*, (cf. *F catadioptrique* = Sp *catadióptrico* = It *catadiótrico*)] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light. **Catadioptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.

catadioptrics (kat-'a-di-op-'triks), *n* [Pl of *catadioptrics* see -ics] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

catadrome (kat-'a-drōm), *n* [< Gr *καταδρομος*, a race-course, < *καταδραμεν* (second aor. associated with pres *καταρχειν*), run down, < *κατα*, down, + *δραμεν*, run (cf. *hippodrome*)] 1 A race-course. — 2 A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights. — 3 A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

catadromous (ka-tad-'rō-mus), *a* [< Gr *καταδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατα*, down, + *δραμεν*, run] Running down, descending applied to certain fishes which descend streams to the sea to spawn opposed to *anadromous*.

The cat is an example of a catadromous fish — that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to breed. *Smithsonian Rep*, 1880, p. 372.

catadupet (kat-'a-dup), *n* [< *F catadupe*, *catadupe* = Sp *It catadupa*, a cataract, < L *Catadupa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadupa*, those dwelling near, < Gr *καταδουποι*, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *καταδουπειν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπειν*, sound, < *δουπος*, a dull, heavy sound] 1 A cataract or waterfall.

As to the catadupes, those high cataracts that fell with such a noise that they made the inhabitants deaf, I take all those accounts to be fabulous.

Pocock, Description of the East, I 122

2 A person living near a cataract

The Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them. *A Brewer (l)*, *Language*, III 7

Catadysas (ka-tad-'i-sas), *n* [NL, < Gr *καταδυσας*, a dipping under water, setting, < *καταδυσεν*, dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατα*, down, + *δυσεν*, get into, dive] The typical genus of the family *Catadysidae*. *C. pumilus* is an example.

Catadysidae (kat-a-dis-'i-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Catadysas* + *-idae*] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysas*. They have the palpi inserted near the extremity of the maxillae, and the mandibular claw longitudinally directed, as in the *Theraphosidae* but are said to have only two pulmonary sacs and otherwise to resemble the *Lycosidae*. The species are North American.

catalfalcor (kat-'a-fal-'kō), *n* Same as *catalfalque*.

catalfalque (kat-'a-falk), *n* [Also in It form *catalfalco*, = D *Van G katalfalk* = Russ *katafalku*, < *F catalfalque*, < It *catalfalco*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold, = Sp *Pg catalfalco*, a funeral canopy, = Pr *catalfal* = (cf. *secafall*, **secafall* (> *secafall*), *F chataud* (ML *catalfal*, etc.), a scaffold, see scaffold, which is a doublet of *catalfalque*] A stage or scaffolding, erected usually in the nave of a church, to support a coffin on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. In the middle ages it was common to erect a canopy upon this, covering the coffin, the whole structure

was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice of the style then prevailing, and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catalfalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catalfalque is sometimes used as a bier in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

The tomb was a simple catalfalque, covered with the usual cloth. *R F Burton*, *El Medinah*, p. 471

catagenesis (kat-a-jen-'e-sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *katá*, down, + *γενεσις*, generation, see *genesis*] In *biol*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. *E D Cope*

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat-'ik), *a* and *n* [= *F catagmaticque* = Sp *catagmatico* = Pg *catagmatico*, < Gr *καταγμα(τ-)*, a breakage, < *καταγινωαι*, break in pieces, < *κατα* intensive + *αγινωαι*, break] 1 *a* In *med*, having the property of consolidating broken parts, promoting the union of fractured bones.

II. *n* In *med*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunghlison*

catagraphic (kat-a-graf-'ik), *n* [< L *catagrapha*, *n pl*, profile paintings, < Gr *καταγραφή*, a drawing, outline, < *καταγραφειν*, draw in outline, write down, < *κατά*, down, + *γραφειν*, write] 1 The first draft of a picture. — 2 A profile.

Cathayan, Cathaian (ka-tā-'an, -thā-'an), *a* and *n* [< *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kita* by Marco Polo, said to be a Persian corruption of *Ki-tan*, the name of a Tartar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kin*, or golden dynasty] 1 *a* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China), a foreigner generally, hence, in old writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a Cathayan, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man. *Shak*, *M W of W*, II 1

Catalan (kat-'a-lan), *a* and *n* [= *F Catalan*, < Sp *Catalan*, pertaining to *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century] 1 *a* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain (now a geographical division comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language. — *Catalan forge or furnace*. See *furnace*.

II. *n* 1 A native of Catalonia, Spain, especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards. — 2 The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related. Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts for several centuries before its union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

catalectic (kat-a-lek-'tik), *a* and *n* [= *F catalectique* = Sp *catálico* = Pg *catálico* = It *catalettico*, < LL *catalecticus*, < Gr *καταληκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταληγιν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *ληγιν*, leave off, cease] 1 *a* In *pros* (a) Wanting part of the last foot, as, a *catalectic* line or verse opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic.

Tell me | not, in | mournful | numbers,
Life is | but an | empty | dream!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as *catalectic* in a syllable, a disyllable, or a tri-syllable, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11, but Aristoxenus, as we have seen, counts the foot of 11 shorts as being unrhymical. *Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 105

(b) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure, as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic*, *diacatalectic*, *hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n* A *catalectic* verse.

catalecticant (kat-a-lek-'ti-kant), *n* [< Gr *καταληκτικόν*, to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of *καταλέγειν*, lay down, put out, count, < *κατα*, down, + *λέγειν*, lay] In *math*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantity of order $2n$ can be reduced to the sum of n powers of order $2n$. The catalecticant of the sextic

(a, b, c, d, e, f, g) (x, y)⁶ is

a, b, c, d

b, c, d, e

c, d, e, f

d, e, f, g,

and those of other orders are formed in the same way

catalepsy (kat-'a-lep-si), *n*. [Also, as LL., *catalepsis* (> *F catalepsie* = Sp *Pg catalepsia* = It *catalessia*), < Gr *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (> *λαβ*), seize, take. Cf. *optilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a similar abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep-'tik), *a* and *n*. [= *F cataleptique* = Sp *catáleptico* = Pg *catáleptico* = It *catalettico*, < LL *catalepticus*, < Gr *καταληπτικός*, < *κατάληψις* see *catalepsy*.] 1 *a* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with catalepsy.

2 *n* A cataleptic fit occurred during the prayer meeting. *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, I

The young lady was able to execute [on the pianoforte], in the *cataleptic* state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state.

Pop Sci Mo, XIII 450

II. *n* A person affected with catalepsy.

cataleptiform (kat-a-lep-'ti-fōrm), *a*. [< LL *cataleptis* (-lept-) + L *forma*, form.] Resembling catalepsy.

cataleptize (kat-a-lep-'tiz), *v t*; pret. and pp

cataleptized, ppr *cataleptizing*. [*cataleptis* + *-ize*.] To render cataleptic.

A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some instances by merely opening one eye of the lethargic patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataleptized*. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XLI 783.

We read of priests being *cataleptized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament. *Fortnightly Rev*, N S, XLI 789.

cataleptoid (kat-a-lep-'toid), *a*. [*cataleptis* (-lept-) + *-oid*] Resembling catalepsy.

catalexis (kat-a-lek-'sis), *n*. [< Gr *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in prosody as in def), < *καταλέγειν*, leave off, see *catalectic*] In *pros*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse, in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. (Catalexis is not the suppression of any rhythmic element, but the want of a corresponding syllable or syllables in the words to fill out a time (mora) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause — in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.)

Lines therefore will be so divided into feet that the ictus shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* whenever necessary. *Trans Amer Philol Ass*, XVI 84

Catallacta (kat-a-lak-'tā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *κατάλλασσεν*, change, exchange, see *catallactes*] A group of endoparasitic Protozoa, the type of which is the genus *Magosphaera*, established by Haeckel in 1871 now called *Catallactida* (which see). See out under *Magosphaera*.

catallactically (kat-a-lak-'ti-kal-i), *adv* [*catalectically*, implied in *catallactes*, *q v*] In exchange, in return. [Rare]

You may grow for your neighbour at your liking grapes or grapeshot, he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown. *Ruskin*, *Unto this Last*, IV

catallactics (kat-a-lak-'tiks), *n* [< Gr *κατάλλακτικός*, easy to reconcile, but taken in its literal sense of 'exchangeable, having to do with exchange,' < **κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *κατάλλασσεν*, change (money), exchange, also reconcile, < *κατά*, down, against, + *άλλάσσειν*, change, < *άλλος* = L *alius*, other, see *else*] The science of exchanges adopted by Whately as a designation of political economy.

One eminent writer has proposed as a name for Political Economy *Catallactics*, or the science of exchanges. *J S Mill*, *Pol Econ*, III i § 1

Catallactidae (kat-a-lak-'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Catallacta* + *-idae*.] A family of pelagic polymastigote pantostomatous infusorians, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, coherent in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct oral aperture.

catalog (kat-'a-log), *n* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

catalogue (kat-'a-log), *n*. [Also recently *catalog*, = D *katalog* = G *catalog*, *katalog* = Dan. *Sw katalog* = Russ. *katalog*, < *F catalogue* = Pr *katalogue* = Sp *catálogo* = Pg *It catalogo*, < LL *catalogus*, < Gr *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say] A list or register of separate items, an itemized statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical, as, a *catalogue* of the students

of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. See *card-catalogue*.

Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 21

She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is "They were, but they are not."

Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828

Ugly catalogues of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality

Proude, Sketches, p. 47

Catalogue raisonné (F, literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, usually with more or less full comments or explanations = *Syn. List, Catalogue List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description with the names in a certain order. Thus we speak of a subscription list, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

catalogue (kat'a-log), *v t*; pret and pp *catalogued*, ppr *cataloguing* [*catalogue*, *n*, = F *cataloguer*]. To make a catalogue of, enter in a catalogue

If [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents catalogued. *I. Newman, Development of Christ Doctr*

cataloguer (kat'a-log-er), *n* [*catalogue* + *-er*, = F *catalogueur*]. One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from cataloguers accidentally recording stars in positions where none existed. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron.*, p. 440

cataloguist (kat'a-log-ist), *n* [*catalogue* + *-ist*]. One who is skilled in making catalogues, a professional cataloguer. [Rare]

Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a some what similar mistake caused by a misleading title.

N and Q, 7th ser., II, 106

cataloguize (kat'a-log-iz), *v t*, pret and pp *cataloguized*, ppr *cataloguizing* [*catalogue* + *-ize*]. To insert or arrange in a catalogue, catalogue. [Rare]

Catalonian (kat-a-lō'n-ian), *a* [*Catalonia* (Sp *Cataluña*) + *-ian* Cf *Catalan*]. Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan*.

catalpa (ka-tal'pā), *n* [The Amer Indian name in Carolina for the first species mentioned below]. 1 A tree of the genus *Catalpa*. — 2 [cap.] [NL] A small genus of bignonaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. *C. bignonioides* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are common in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad ties, fence posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vomit fuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian, one of these, *C. tonaensis*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

catalysis (ka-tal'is-iz), *n*, pl *catalyses* (-sēz) [= F *catalyse* = Sp *catalisis*, < NL *catalysis*, < Gr *κατάλυσις*, dissolution, < *καταλύειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύειν*, loose Cf *analysis*]. 1 Dissolution, destruction, degeneration, decay. [Rare or obsolete]

Sad catalysis and dissolution of piety

Keely

The sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation.

Jer Taylor

2 A decomposition and new combination supposed by Berzelius and other chemists to be produced among the proximate and elementary principles of one or more compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance or substances which do not of themselves enter into the reaction. It is at present believed that bodies which cause catalysis do in some way take part in the chemical reactions involved, though they are in the course of it always brought back to their original condition.

I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of *Catalysis* depend upon voltaic action, to generate which three heterogeneous substances are always necessary.

W R Grove, Corr of Forces, p. 6

catalysotype (kat-a-lis'ō-tip), *n* [Irreg < *catalysis* + *type*]. In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

catalytic (kat-a-lit'ik), *a*. [= F *catalytique* = Sp *catalítico*, < Gr *καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *καταλύειν*, verbal adj. of *καταλύειν*, dissolve see *catalysis* and *-ic*]. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by catalysis; having the power of decomposing a compound body apparently by mere contact; resulting from catalysis.

It is not improbable that the increased electrolytic power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids.

W R Grove, Corr of Forces, p. 164

Catalytic agent. (a) A body which produces chemical changes in another apparently by mere contact. Thus yeast resolves sugar, by contact, into carbonic acid and alcohol. (b) A medicine which is presumed to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood. — **Catalytic force**, the power seemingly possessed by some bodies to produce changes in others by contact, without themselves undergoing permanent change.

catalytical (kat-a-lit'ik-al), *a*. Same as *catalytic*.

catalytically (kat-a-lit'ik-al-i), *adv*. In a catalytic manner, as a catalytic agent.

Platinum black absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof is a most active oxidizing agent, which in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere.

L. C. Brit, AIA, 101

catamaran (kat'a-mā-ran'), *n* [= F *catamaran*, < Hind. *katamaran*, < Malayalam *kattamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs', < *kettu* (= Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *kattu*, a binding, a bond, tie, < *kattu* (cerebral *t*), bind) + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber]. 1 A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of several pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., through the surf to the shipping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of South America very large ones are employed. The name was also applied to the flat bottomed fire boats built by the English in 1804, and despatched without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England. 2 Any craft with twin hulls, the inner faces of which are parallel to each other from stern to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat* — 3 A quarrelsome woman, a vixen, a scold, a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount*. See *cat*, 4.

At his expense, you *catamaran*!

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran*.

Dickens

catamenia (kat-a-mē'n-ia), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *καταμήνια*, prop. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος*, monthly, < *κατά*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = *menstris*, a month (see *menses*), akin to *E. month*, q. v.] The monthly flowings of women, the menses.

catamenial (kat-a-mē'n-ial), *a* [*catamenia* + *-al*, = F *cataménial*]. Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

Catametopa (kat-a-met'ō-pā), *n* pl [NL, < Gr *κατά*, down, + *Metopa*, a genus of crustaceans]. In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, the *Ocypodidae* in a broad sense now called *Ocypododea* (which see). Also spelled *Catamotopa*.

catamite (kat-a-mīt), *n* [*F. catamite*, < L. *catamitus*, so called from *Catamitus*, *-mitus*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes* see *Ganymede*]. A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount (kat'a-moun'), *n* [Also *catamountain*, for *cat o' mount*, *cat o' mountain*, *a, o'*, for *of*, as in *akin*, *anew*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *o'clock*, etc. see *cat*, 1, *mount*]. 1. The cat of the mountain, the European wildcat. — 2. In *her.*, thus animal when used as a bearing. It is generally represented as a feline, and is always grinning, and therefore its position is not mentioned in the blazon. 3. In the United States and Canada. (a) A wildcat, a lynx, any species of the genus *Lynx*, which contains several large wildcats with short tails, penciled ears, and reddish or reddish-gray coloration, much variegated with lighter and darker markings, as the bay lynx, *Lynx rufus*, or the Canada lynx, *L. canadensis*. See *cat* under *Lynx*. (b) The cougar, puma, or mountain lion, *Felis concolor*. See *cougar*.

catamountain (kat'a-moun'tān), *n* and *a*. I.

n Same as *catamount*.

The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,

And so is the *cat-a-mountain*.

The glaring *catamountain* and the quill darting porcupine.

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens

II. *a* Like a wildcat, ferocious, wildly savage, as, "cat-a-mountain looks," *Shak*, *M. W.* of *W*, II, 2. [Rare]

catandromous (kat-a-nad'rō-mus), *a* [*Gr. kata*, down, + *ανδρομος*, running up see *anadromous*]. Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous*.

Catananche (kat-a-nang'kē), *n* [NL, prop. **Catananche*, < L. *catananchi*, < Gr *κατανάχη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἰπποκρίνα κατανάχη*) were made, a particular use of *κατανάχη*, force, < *κατά*, down, + *ανάχη*, compulsion, force, necessity]. A genus of echinaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupedone, *C. caerulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

cat-and-dog (kat'and-dog'), *a* and *n*. I. *a*. Quarrelsome, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight, inharmonious as, to lead a cat-and-dog life.

II. *n* Same as *tip-cat*.

catandromous (ka-tan'drō-mus), *a*. See *catandromous*.

catapan (kat-a-pan'), *n* [F. *catapan*, etc., < ML *catapanus*, *catapanus*, < MGr *καταπαπας* = ORuss *kotopan* = OServ *kotopani*, a catapan, a transposition of *it capitan* (> Turk *gapudān*, *gap-ūn*, etc.), ML *capitanus*, a leader, captain see *captain*]. A high official of the Byzantine empire, the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek Catapan.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxx

catapasm (kat'a-pazm), *n* [= F *catapasm* = Sp *catapasma*, < Gr *κατάσπασμα*, powder, < *κατασπένναι*, sprinkle over, < *κατά*, down, over, + *σπένναι*, sprinkle]. A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

catapeltic (kat-a-pel'tik), *a* and *n* [*Gr. καταπέλτης*, pertaining to a catapult, < *καταπέλτης*, a catapult see *catapult*]. I. *a*. Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n*. A catapult.

catapetalous (kat-a-pet'a-lus), *a* [*Gr. κατά*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. a petal, + *-ous*]. In bot., having the petals united only through their cohesion to the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

cataphasia (kat-a-fā'zī-ā), *n* [NL, < Gr *κατά*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, < *φάω*, speak, cf *καταφασίς*, an affirmation]. In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

cataphonic (kat-a-fon'ik), *a* [*Gr. κατά*, against, + *φωνή*, sound]. Of or pertaining to cataphonics.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon'iks), *n* [Pl. of *cataphonic*, = F *cataphonique* = Sp *catafónica*, cataphonics]. The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics, catacoustics.

cataphora (ka-taf'ō-rā), *n* [NL (> F. *cataphora* = Sp *catafora*), < Gr *καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, a bringing down, a fall, < *καταφέρω*, bring down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρω*, bring, bear, = *E. bear*]. In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

cataphoric (kat-a-for'ik), *a* [*Gr. καταφορικός*, violent, < *καταφορά*, rushing down, < *καταφέρω*, bring down see *cataphora*]. Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmosis (see *endosmosis*). Said of an electric current.

cataphract (kat'a-frakt), *n* and *a* [= F *cataphracte*, < L. *cataphracta*, -us, < Gr *καταφράκτης*, a coat of mail, < *καταφράσσω*, muffled, protected, < *καταφράσσω*, cover with mail, < *κατά*, against, + *φράσσω* (cf *φράκ*), fence in, protect]. I. *n*. 1 An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head, upon which a helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the early empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.

Milton, S. A., I, 1019

2 In *zool.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana*.

II. *a*. 1 Fenced in, provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering, covered, protected as, a *cataphract* war-galley. — 2. Same as *cataphracted*.

Cataphracts (kat-a-frakt'iz), *n* pl [NL, neut. pl. of L. *cataphractus*, muffled see *cataphract*]. In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (a) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (b) In J. L. Gray's classification (1825), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups *Emydinura* (tortoise), *Rhynchocephala*, *Chelon* (tortoise), and *Amphiblenia*.

cataphracted (kat'a-frakt-ed), *a* [*cataphract* + *-ed*]. In *zool.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract*.

cataphracti (kat-a-frak'ti), *n. pl.* [*L. cataphracti*, mailed soldiers, *pl* of *cataphractus*, < Gr *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, see *cataphract*.] 1. A name given by the Romans to men wearing the cataphract, specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A D, and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the Byzantine armies—2 [*cap*] [NL] In Muller's and Günther's systems of classification (a) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, and the body completely encased by bony-keeled plates or scales (b) The fourth group of *Triglida*, with the body completely encased by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number—3 [*cap*] [NL] A family of pleotognathous fishes same as *Ostracionidae*. *Fricinger*, 1873

cataphractic (kat-a-frak'tik), *a* [*< cataphract + -ic*] Pertaining to a cataphract, resembling a cataphract.

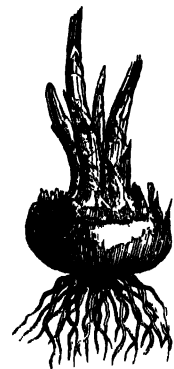
Cataphrygian (kat-a-frī'j-an), *n* [*< LL. Cataphryges*, *pl* (< Gr *κατά*, according to, + *Φρυγία*, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-ian*.] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist*.

cataphyl (kat'a-fl), *n* Same as *cataphyllum*
cataphylla, *n* Plural of *cataphyllum*
cataphyllary (kat-a-fl'a-ri), *a* [*< cataphyllum + -ary*.] Of the nature of a cataphyllum

The two most common forms of leaves are the scales or "cataphyllary leaves" and the foliage leaves.

Sachs, Botany (trans), p 103

cataphyllum (kat-a-fl'um), *n*, *pl cataphylla* (-a) [NL] (< Gr *κατά*, down, upon, + *φυλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf) In bot, one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl*.



Form of Crocus with Cataphylls

cataphysic, cataphysical (kat-a-fl'ik, -i-kal), *a* [*< Gr κατά*, down, against, + *φυσικ*, nature see *physic*] Contrary or opposed to nature as, cataphysical laws

cataplasma (kat'a-pla-m), *n* [= *F. cataplasme* = Sp *Pg* *It cataplasma*, < *L. cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, < Gr *καταπλάσσειν*, spread over, < *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape see *plaster*]

In med, a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, a poultice

cataplectic (kat-a-plek'tik), *a* [= *F. cataplectique*, < Gr *καταπληκτικός*, striking, < *κατάπληκτος*, astonishing, lit 'striking down', verbal adj of *καταπλησσειν*, strike down see *cataplexy* and *-ic*] Pertaining to cataplexy, causing cataplexy, shocking the nervous system [Rare]

The cataplectic effect of massive stimulation

Proc Soc Psych Research Oct 1886

catapleite (kat-a-plō'it), *n* A silicate of zinc and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color

cataplexy (kat'a-plek-si), *n* [= *F. cataplexie* = Sp *Pg* *It cataplexia*, < NL **cataplexia*, < Gr *καταπληξ*, stricken, struck (cf *κατάπληξις*, consternation), < *καταπλησσειν*, strike down, < *κατά*, down, + *πλησσειν* (√ **πλη*, **πλη*), strike see *plectum*, *plague*] A sudden nervous shock which immobilizes or paralyzes the subject

A state which our ancestors called *Sideration*, and which we now call *cataplexy*. This word was coined, I believe, by Preyer, and applied to the condition of being staring at a chalk line

Proc Soc Psych Research Oct 1886 p 143

catapotion, catapotium, *n* [*L. catapotium*, < Gr *καταπότιον*, *καταποτιον*, a pull, orig that which can be gulped down (cf *κατάποσις*, deglutition), < *καταπινειν*, gulp down, < *κατά*, down, + *πινειν* (√ **πι*, **τα*), drink see *potion*] 1. A pill.

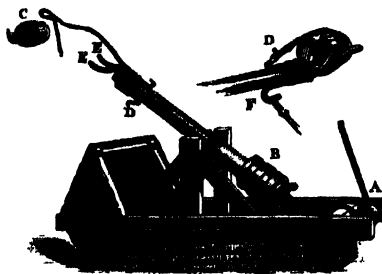
Here he began to taste the fragrant smack,
The catapotion of heart easing love

Lord, James Memorial

2 Deglutition.

catapuce (kat'a-pūs), *n* [ME, also *catapus*, < *F. catapuce* = Sp *Pg* *It catapucia* = *It catapuzza*, spurge, prob < *L. catapodium* see *catapodium*] The herb spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyrus*. *Chaucer*

catapult (kat'a-pult), *n* [= *F. catapulte* = Sp *Pg* *It catapulta*, < *L. catapulta*, < Gr *καταπέλτης* (occasionally *-πάλης*), an engine for throwing stones, prob < **καταπάλλειν*, throw down, in pass *καταπάλλεσθαι*, leap down, < *κατά*, down, + *πάλλειν*, brandish, swing, hurl] 1. In *Rom antiq*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifur*



Catapult.

Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a cross bow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel laid on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

Bring up the catapults, and shake the wall

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv 4

All the bombards and catapults, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage

Living Granada, p 409

2 A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like

catapultic (kat-a-pul'tik), *a* [*< catapult + -ic* (*cf catapultic*)] Pertaining to a catapult

catapultier (kat'a-pul-tēr'), *n* [*< catapult + -ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] One who discharges missiles from a catapult

C. Reade

cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n* [*< ME cataracte* = *F. cataract* = *Pr. cataracta* = *Sp. Pg. catarata* = *It. cataratta* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. katarakt* = *Russ. katarakt*, < *L. cataracta*, also *catarracta* and *catarractus*, < Gr *καταράκτης*, a waterfall, also a porteuille (as adj, down-rushing) either (1) < *καταρραγνναι* (second aor *καταρραγναι*), break down, in pass rush down, < *κατά*, down, + *ρηνναι*, break, or (2), being also spelled *καταράκτης*, < *καταράσσειν*, dash down break in pieces, fall headlong, < *κατά*, down, + *αρασσειν*, strike hard, dash in pieces] 1 A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco, hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara

You cataracts and hurricanes, spout!

Shak, Lear, iii 2

The tremendous cataracts of America thundering in their solitudes

Irving

2 Any furious rush or downpour of water

The hollow ocean ridges roaring into cataracts

Fennymore, Locksley Hall

3 A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a result change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capular cataracts*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which is next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A secondary cataract is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataracts are probably incurable except by surgical treatment. The lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed

Almost blind

With ever-growing cataract

Tennyson, The Sisters

4 In fort, a horse—5 A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Smeaton *E. H. Knight*—6 The plungeon, a kind of cormorant so called because of its violent downward flight in seizing its prey *E. Phil-lips*, 1706—Discussion of cataract. See *discussion* = *Syn. 1 Cascade, Cataract* See *casade*

cataractine (kat-a-rak'tin), *a*. [*< cataract + -ine*] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall, giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare]

The plain below these cataractine glaciers was piling up with the debris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them *Kane*, See *Grinn Exp*, i 384

cataractous (kat'a-rak-tus), *a* [*< cataract + -ous*] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

cataract-spoon (kat'a-rakt-spōn), *n* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract

Oatarhina, *n pl* See *Catarrhina*

catarrhine, *a* and *n* See *catarrhine*.

Oatarrhini (kat-a-rī'nī), *n pl* Same as *Catarrhina*

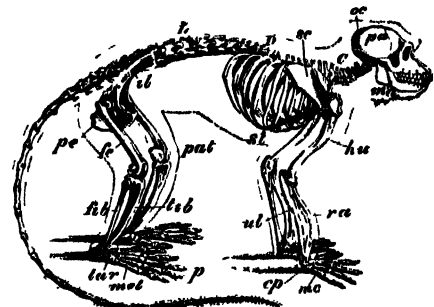
cataria (ka-tā'rī-ā), *n* [NL, < LL *catus* (see *cat*) + *-aria*, *q. v.*] A name of the catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*

catarrh (ka-tār'), *n* [= *F. catarrhe* = *Pr. catarrho* = *Pg. It. catarro*, < *L. catarrhus*, < Gr *κατάρρῃς*, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down, < *καταρρῃν*, flow down, < *κατά*, down, + *ρρῃν*, flow] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucus and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation as, gastric catarrh, vaginal catarrh

catarrhal (ka-tār'al), *a* [*< catarrh + -al*, = *F. catarrhal* = *Sp. It. catarral* = *Pg. catarrhal* = *It. catarrale*] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh. as, a catarrhal fever. Also *catarrhus* - *Catarrhal pneumonia*. Same as *bronchopneumonia*. See also *pneumonia*

catarrheous (ka-tār'rē-us), *a* [*< catarrh + -ous*, cf *catarrhus*] Same as *catarrhal*

Catarrhina, Oatarrhina (kat-a-rī'nā), *n pl* [NL, < Gr *κατά*, down, + *ρρῃν*, flow, the noso.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nos-



Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*)

Pe, parietal or occipital *Pa*, parietal *Sc*, cervical vertebrae; *R*, dorsal vertebrae; *Pa*, lumbar vertebrae; *St*, sternum; *H*, humerus; *R*, radius; *U*, ulna; *C*, carpus; *M*, metacarpus; *I*, ilium; *Pb*, pelvis; *F*, femur; *Pat*, patella; *Ab*, fibula; *Tib*, tibia; *Tar*, tarsus; *Met*, metatarsus; *Ph*, phalanges

trils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The Barbary ape, *gozila* chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section (opposed to *Platyrrhina*). Also written *Catarrhin*, *Catarrhin*

catarrhine, catarrhine (kat'a-rīn or -rīn), *a*, and *n* [*< Catarrhina*] 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina*

The catarrhine monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World *H. A. Nicholson*

II. *n*. A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*. **Oatarrhini** (kat-a-rī'nī), *n pl* Same as *Catarrhina*

catarrhial (ka-tār'rī'al), *a* [*< catarrh + -ial*] Like catarrh, catarrhial

catarrhus (ka-tār'us), *a* Same as *catarrhal*. **catasarca**, *n* [NL, < Gr *κατά*, upon, + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σῶμα*, skin] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706

catasarca (kat-a-sh'r'kä), *n* [*< MGr (rō) κατάσαρκα*, that which is *κατά σάρκα*, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering see *catasarca*] In the *Gr Ch*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

At the angles of the mensa are placed four small pieces of cloth, symbolizing the four evangelists, called from them, and adorned with their respective emblems, over these the catasarks of silk or stuff is spread, having four strings or tassels at its extremity

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i 187.

catastagnus, *n.* [NL, < Gr. *κατασταγμός*, a running at the nose, < *καταστάνειν*, drop down, < *κατά*, down, + *στάζειν*, drop, trickle.] In *med*, an old term for coryza and pharyngeal and bronchial catarrh.

catastaltic (kat-as'tal'tik), *n.* [= Sp. *catastaltico*, < L.L. *catastalticus*, < Gr. *κατασταλτικός*, fitted for checking, < *καταστέλλειν*, keep down, check, < *κατά*, down, + *στέλλειν*, arrange, send.] Having power to check, repress, or restrain, inhibitory applied to medicines which repress abnormal action, as astringents, styptics, and sedatives.

catastasis (ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.*, pl. *catastases* (-sēs) [NL (> F. *catastase*), < Gr. *καταστασις*, a settling, arranging, setting forth, < *καθίσταται*, settle, constitute, < *κατά*, down, + *ιστάται*, set up, mid stand, = E. *stand*.] 1 In *rhet*, that part of the exordium in which the speaker seeks to dispose his hearers to a view of the case favorable to his own side, especially by removing from their minds what might prejudice them against it. — 2 That part of the Greek drama in which the action, initiated in the epitasis, is sustained, continued, and prepared for the catastrophe. — 3. In *med*, constitution, state, or condition.

catastate (ka-tas'tāt), *n.* [< Gr. **καταστατος*, verbal adj. of *καθίστασθαι*, settle down, < *κατά*, down, + *ιστάσθαι*, stand.] Any one of the successive states in a continuous series of catabolic processes. In such a series each state differs from the preceding in exhibiting greater stability, less complexity, and less contained energy. The corresponding term regarding an anabolic process is *anastate*. Also *katastate*.

In the animal cell the initial anastates seem always or at least generally more complex than the final *katastates*.
M. Foster, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 10.

catastatic (kat-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< *catastate* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to *catastates*.

catasterism (ka-tas'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταστερισμός*, a placing among the stars (*καταστήσειν* being the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes, giving the legends of the different constellations), < *καταστήριζεν*, place among the stars, < *κατά*, down, + *στήριζεν*, make into a star, < *στήριξ*, a star. See *asterism*.] A placing among the stars, a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes.
Whewell, *Hist. Induct. Sciences*, I, iv, § 1.

catastomid, **Catastomidae**, etc. See *catastomid*, etc.

catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *catástrophē*, = F. *catastrophe* = Sp. *catastrofe* = Pg. *catastrofo* = It. *catastrofo* = D. *katastrofe* = G. *katastrophen* = Dan. *katastrofe* = Sw. *katastrof*, < L. *catastropha*, < Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn or end, < *καταστροφή*, overturn, turn suddenly, end, < *κατά*, down, + *στροφή*, turn. See *strophe*.] 1 The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which constitutes the final event of a dramatic piece, the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play, the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe, that is, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat, he comes, like the catastrophe of the old comedy.
Shak., *Lea*, I, 2.

All the actors must enter to complete and make up the catastrophe of this great piece.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I, 47.

The catastrophe of the Poem is finely prefigured on this occasion.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 327.

The catastrophe, indeed the whole of the last act is beautifully written.
Gifford, *Int. to Ford*, p. xlv.

2 A notable event terminating a connected series; a finishing stroke or wind-up, specifically, an unfortunate conclusion, hence, any great calamity or disaster, especially one happening suddenly or from an irresistible cause.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous catastrophe that nature ever yet saw.
Woodward, *Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

He fell, but one sufferer in a common catastrophe.
W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 6.

3 In *geol*, an occurrence of geological importance not in harmony with preceding events, and not the result of causes acting always in a given direction; a cataclysm. It was once generally believed that the earth has "undergone a succession of revolutions and aqueous catastrophes interrupted by long intervals of tranquillity (*Lyril*). The deluge was one of these great catastrophes. A similar view is the once common idea that all the living organisms on the earth's surface had been again and again exterminated, to be succeeded by new creations of plants and animals.

Great changes of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called catastrophes, have taken place upon the earth's surface.
H. Hensell.

The old notion of all the inhabitants of the earth having been swept away by catastrophes at successive periods is very generally given up, even by those geologists as Elie de Beaumont, Murchison, Harland, etc. whose general views would naturally lead them to this conclusion.
Dawson, *Origin of Species*, p. 299.

Theory of catastrophes See *theory of catastrophes*, in *the catastrophism* = *Syl. 2*. *Dawson*, *Catastrophism*, etc. (see *mis fortune*), consummation, finale.

catastrophic (kat-as'trō'fik), *a.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a catastrophe; cataclysmic.

Revolution seems to contain in every syllable of its terrifying name something catastrophic.
Contemporary Rev., I, 436.

2. Relating to or in conformity with the views of the catastrophists, cataclysmal.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite catastrophic hypothesis.
H. Hensell.

3. Subversive in a momentous degree of settled usage or law.

The catastrophic creation of Poems for the purpose of swamping the upper house is a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense, and the party strife unmitigated.
Bagehot, *Eng. Const.* (Boston ed.) p. 305.

catastrophism (ka-tas'trō-fizm), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ism*, = F. *catastrophisme*.] The theoretical view of geological events which has as its essential basis the idea of a succession of catastrophes the opposite of *uniformitarianism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *cataclysm*, 2.

I find this, more or less contradictory, systems of geologic thought, each of which might fairly enough claim those appellations standing side by side in Britain. I shall call one of them *Catastrophism*, another *Uniformitarianism*, the third *Evolutionism*. By *Catastrophism* I mean any form of geological speculation which in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power from those which we at present see in action in the universe.
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 250.

catastrophist (ka-tas'trō-fist), *n.* [< *catastrophe* + *-ist*.] One who believes in catastrophism, a catastrophist. The term is used in geology by writers on theoretical dynamic geology as the opposite of *uniformitarianism*, that is, of one who considers that geological changes now in action are and have been, essentially the same from the beginning. The catastrophist maintains that there have been catastrophes or sudden violent changes in the order of nature, such for instance, as would cause the extermination of all forms of life upon the globe, or cover it with ice.

The catastrophist is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertions.
H. Hensell.

For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in geology, they remained catastrophists in biology.
H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 17.

catastrophy (ka-tas'trō-fī), *n.* Obsol. to spelling of *catastrophe*.

Catawba (ka-tā'ba), *n.* 1 A variety of native grape, with red fruit, much cultivated in the middle United States, taking its name from the Catawba river in the Carolinas, where it was first raised. — 2 The wine made from this grape. It is a light wine, of rich muscadine flavor, much used in the United States. Both still and sparkling Catawba wines are made.

Very good in its way
Is the Catawba wine,
Or the Killary soft and creamy
But Catawba wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and creamy.
Longfellow, *Catawba Wine*.

cat-back (kat'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the cat-block to facilitate hooking into the ring of the anchor.

cat-beam (kat'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the longest beam of a ship, and one of the principal ones.

catbill (kat'bil), *n.* A woodpecker [North Eng].

cat-bird (kat'berd), *n.* A well-known oscine passerine bird of North America, *Mimus carolinensis*, one of the mocking-thrushes, related to the mocking-bird. It is of a dark slate color, with a black cap and a red vent, and is so called because its cry of alarm resembles the mew of a cat. Its proper song is voluble, varied, and highly musical. It abounds in the shrubbery



Cat bird (*Mimus carolinensis*)

of the eastern United States, builds a coarse nest in bushes, lays from 4 to 6 dark green eggs, and is migratory and insectivorous.

cat-blash (kat'blash), *n.* Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-block (kat'blok), *n.* [= D. *katblok*, see *cat* and *block*.] *Naut.*, a two- or three-fold block with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head cut under *cat-head*.

cat-boat (kat'bōt), *n.* A boat having a cat-rig. In England cat boats are known as *Una boats*, probably from the name of the first cat rigged boat used there.

The impudence with which a cat boat will point into the wind's eye is simply marvellous.
Quailrough, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 30.

catbrain (kat'brān), *n.* A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-brier (kat'brī'or), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of *Smilax*.

catcall (kat'kāl), *n.* [< *cat* + *call*.] A squeaking instrument used in playhouses to express disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

The cat call has struck a damp into generals and frightened heroes off the stage.
Addison, *The Cat Call*.
He [play writer] set as his branded name, with wild affright,
And bears again the catcall of the night.
Crabbe.

catcall (kat'kāl), *r. t.* [< *catcall*, *n.*] To express disapprobation of by sounds produced by or like those of the catcall.

His cant, like Merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sects to draw em in again.
Dryden, *Prod. to Pilgrim*, I, 40.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and catcalled by her dully than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre.
Macaulay, *Madame D Arblay*.

cat-castle (kat'kās-l), *n.* In the military engineering of the middle ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the supports as they advanced to a besieged place. *Farron*, *Mil. Encyc.*

catch (kach), *v.* pret. and pp. *caught* (obsolet. or vulgar *catched*), pp. *catching*. [< ME. *catchen*, *catchen*, *catchen*, *kachen*, *kachen* (also *kechen*, > E. dual *catch*) (pret. *caught*, *cought*, *caught*, *caught*, *caht*, *caht*, *kaht*, etc., rarely *catchd*, *catched*, pp. *caught*, *caught*, *kaught*, *caht*, *caht*, etc., rarely *catchd*, *catcht*) = D. *kaatsen* = MLG. *kaatsen*, play at tennis, < OE. *catcher*, *catcher*, *cacur* (Picard), reg. assimilated *chacier*, F. *chasser* (> E. *chase*, *q. v.*) = Pr. *causar* = OSp. *cazar*, Sp. *cazar* = Pg. *caçar* = It. *cacciare*, chase, hunt, < ML. **caphari* (for which only *cazure* is found), an extended form of L. *capere*, take, catch, chase, chase, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take. See *capable*, *captiv*, etc. Cf. *chase*, a doublet of *catch*.] I. *trans* 1† To chase; drive, hunt.

As that hot wetta [hot water] catcheth thane hond [hound] out of the kitchene [kitchen].
Aneren Riwle, p. 171.

I like a man of thaim my play
Bot all thar kache [vul. chase] me away.
Eng. Metrical Romances (ed. J. Smith), p. 161.

As thou seest in the sauter in psalmie one of twayne,
How contricion is commendid for it catcheth away synne.
Piers Plowman (B), xii, 178.

Nowe kyngs, to catche all (sic) away
Sen ze ar comen oute of youre kyth,
Loke noight ye kge agayne oute lay,
Tpon poyne to lose both lyne and lycht.
York Plays, p. 131.

2† To approach, go to seek speech with.
The knyghte couride on his knes with a kaunt herte,
And caughte his ratounes that confortuhs alle.
Morte Arthure (L. L. T. 8), I, 2195.

3† To reach, arrive at.
The comly cote of Normandye thy cachen fulle evene,
And blythly at Barthelemy is holde are arryfyde,
And fyndys a flete thre of frenche ynwye.
Morte Arthure (L. L. T. 8), I, 834.

4 To reach in pursuit or by special effort, as a moving object or one about to move, come up to as, I caught my friend on the road, or just starting, to catch the train. — 5 To lay hold of, grasp, seize, take as, to catch a sword by the handle.

William curteail caught the quen of hire palfray
William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8), I, 4802.

The mild hind
Makes speed to catch the tiger.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II, 2.

Ready to catch each other by the throat.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, I, 2.

Giving my book to my servant when I measured, a young man caught it out of his hand and ran away with it.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, I, 113.

Specifically — 6 To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the



(at block)

See also

air) *as*, to *catch* a ball —7 To take captive, as in a snare or trap, take with a lure or bait, *as*, to *catch* mice or birds; to *catch* fish — often used figuratively in this sense

*And to my disciples will I go againe,
kindly to comforte them
That kachel are in care* *York Plays*, p. 243

They send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark* xii 13
I did eat a dish of mackerel, newly *catched*, for my breakfast. *Pepys Diary*, 177

This North American species (*Drosophila plumifera*) *catches* according to Mrs. Treat, an extraordinary number of small and large insects. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 281

8 To seize after pursuit or search; apprehend, arrest *as*, to *catch* a thief or a runaway horse
This you I hope, my friends, I shall *catch* prison,
For all your cares to *catch* me. *Pletcher Beggars Bush*, iv 3

9 To get, obtain, gain possession of, acquire
The fore Lady, & it like you, lighten your chere,
Comfort you kindly *catch* her sun rest.
Destruction of Prop (E. L. 18) 13903
No courtier might find *catch*, the countess was so playful.
William of Palerne (E. L. 18) 12217

This Kingdome was diversely rent, every one *catching* so much as his might could bestow on his ambition.
Purcheas Pilgrimage, p. 281
Forment myself to *catch* the English crown.
Shak 3 Hen VI, iii 2

10 To seize upon by attraction or impression, take and fix the attention of, hence, to gain influence over, captivate
You think you have *caught* me, lady — you think I melt
Now like a dish of May butter, and run all into brine and passion.
Beau and Fl, Woman Hater, iii 1
The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden*
The flattery and the personal advantages of the young
orator instantly *caught* the ear and the eye of his audience.
Macaulay William Pitt

The gross and carnal temper in man is far more easily
caught by power than by love.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 60

11 To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect *as*, to *catch* sight of something
In an evil time
Knauhtst thou in that craft cunning of happen
Alsomander of Macdonald (E. L. 18) 11087
Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this dies in
stantly. *Shak* A and C, i 2
I *caught* a glimpse of his face. *Trinnyson* Maud xiii
Men remark figure — women always *catch* the expression.
Furrow, Misc., p. 438

12 To get, receive
He that *catcheth* to him an evil name,
It is to him a foule fame.
Babes Book (E. L. 18) p. 30
Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a blow.
Shak 3 Hen VI, iii 2
The Church of Carmine by the strand
Catches the wearying suns last fires.
M Arnold Stanzas from Carmine

13 To be affected or influenced by, become affected by or infected with, take *as*, to *catch* cold or the measles, to *catch* fire
A man takes measles, goes out of doors and *catches* cold.
18 Mid 1046, iii 5

14 To entangle with or entrap in *as*, she *caught* the fringe of her shawl on the door-knob
—15 To seize upon or attack, fasten upon, become communicated to *as*, the fire *caught* the adjoining buildings —16 To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally *as*, they were *caught* in the net
We shall *catch* them at their sport
And our sudden coming there
Will double all their mirth and chere.
Milton, Comus 1054

Catch me! (catch him! catch her!) an emphatic phrase meaning that there is no likelihood or possibility of one's doing something suggested *as* Will you lend him the money? *Catch me!* (Colloq.) **Catch the ten**, a game of cards common in Scotland, so named from the desirability of catching the ten of trumps, which counts 10 and can be taken by any honor card. The game resembles whist, except that the knave counts 11 the ace 4 the king 3 and the queen 2. It is played with 30 cards all below the six spot being thrown out, and 100 points make game.

—**First catch your hare**, a direction occurring in later editions of the well known cookery book attributed to Mrs. Glasse and used as an aphorism to the effect that before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the saying arose from a misprint, *catch* being an error for *case* in the sense of to skin. Properly, therefore, the direction is, "First *case* (skin) your hare" (cf. *See case*, i 1). —**To catch a crab** See *crab*. —**To catch a Tatar** See *Tatar*. —**To catch hold of**, to take or lay hold of. —**To catch it**, to get a scolding, a beating or other unpleasant treatment or experience (Colloq.)

We *caught* it though on reaching the Bay of Biscay, for we came in for the toll left by a big Atlantic storm.
P Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 2

To catch leave, to take leave
Reddell *as* with
ful curlicue of the conchide he *carves* his leave.
William of Palerne (E. L. 18) 1353

Thanne seig thei no socour but under thanne thei moste,
With clipping & kessing thei *kaugt* here leue.
William of Palerne (E. L. 18) 11053

To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on one (Colloq.)
—**To catch one on the hip**, to get the advantage of one — get one under one's power. See *hip*. —**To catch out**, in base ball, cricket, and similar games, to put (the striker) out by catching a ball before it has touched the ground. See *base ball*. —**To catch up** (a) To take up suddenly, snatch up
I *caught up* a little garden gnl, put a napkin in her hand, and made her my butler.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, I vii

(b) To lift or take to a higher elevation
I knew a man *caught up* to the third heaven.
2 Cor xii 2
Her child was *caught up* unto God, and to his throne.
Rev xii 5

II. intrans 1 To take hold with the hand or hands, grasp. Specifically — 2 To act as catcher in the game of base-ball — 3 To acquire possession
Have is have, however men do *catch*.
Shak, K John 11

4 To be entangled or impeded, become fixed, remain fast *as*, his clothes *caught* in the briars, the lock *catches*
Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again some day.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv 16
The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen *catching* in the tatters of a threadbare theme.
Hoveids, Venetian Life, xiii

5 To take proper hold so *as* to act *as*, the bolt does not *catch* — 6 To be communicable or infectious, spread by or as if by infection
Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among their ranks? *Addison*, Cato, ii 6
His eloquence *caught* like a flame,
From zone to zone of the world.
Tennyson, Dead Prophet

7 To endeavor to lay hold of, be eager to get, use, or adopt with al
Sandy Hectors
Will *catch* at us, like strumpets.
Shak A and C v 2

Now like those that are sinking they *catch* round at that which is like best to hold them up.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii
He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must *catch* at it as an object of instruction.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster

Catch as catch can, in wrestling, to grapple in any ordinary and legitimate manner. To *catch on*, to apprehend or understand (slang, U. S.) To *catch up*, to get to the same point (in place or in work) get even or almost usually by special effort *as* in a race, a journey, study etc. absolute or with *with*.

catch¹ (kach), *n* [*catch¹*, *v* (*chase¹*, *n*)] 1† The act of catching or seizing, seizure
She would fann the *catch* of Stephen's lie.
Su P. Salomon, Arcadia, i

Specifically — 2 In base-ball and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground — 3 Anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, *as*, a hook, a rat-hat, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements — 4 A choking or stoppage of the breath
Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breath.
Macmillan's May

5 The posture of seizing, a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize [Archæol.]
Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.
Addison, Ancient Mædals

6 Anything caught, especially, a prize or booty, something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained, a gain or an advantage, often, colloquially, one desirable *as* a husband or wife on account of wealth or position
He that shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains.
Shak, I and C, ii 1

She entered freely into the state of her affairs asked his advice upon money matters and fully proved to his satisfaction that independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Juan Vanderloosh.
Marnat, Snake and yow, 1 xx

Specifically — 7 In fishing, the quantity of fish taken *as*, the *catch* on the banks during the season
In order to arrive at a measure of the increase or decrease of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast rivers, it is necessary to compare the aggregate *catch* in the principal rivers.
Science, VI, No 145, Supp

8 A snatch, a short interval of action
It has been writ by *catches*.
Locke

9 A hold, a grasp, a grip — 10† A slight or partial recollection.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.
Glennville, Sleep Sci.

11. A trick, something by which one may be entrapped
To [too] Kynde, ne to Keping, and warre Knavis *catches*.
Babes Book (E. L. 18) p. 9

12 In music, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in score. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove*
Shall we rouse the night owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver?
Shak, I N, ii 8

catch², *n* An obsolete form of *catch¹*.
The fleet did sail, about 103 in all, besides small *catches*.
Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1665

catchable (kach'a-bl), *a* [*catch¹* + -able.] Capable of being caught
The carelessness of a knave maketh him often *as catchable* as the ignorance of a fool.
Lord Hailfax

catch-all (kach'al), *n* [*catch¹* + obj. all] 1 Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, *as*, a table, bureau, chest, etc., especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose [Colloq.] — 2 A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring
catch-bar (kach'bar), *n* A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine

catch-basin (kach'ba'sn), *n* 1 A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied *as* often *as* is necessary. — 2 A reservoir, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas
It may fairly be questioned whether any extension of forests, or system of *catch basins* or reservoirs, could possibly retain or mitigate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods.
Science, III 972

catch-bolt (kach'bolt), *n* A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb

catch-club (kach'klub), *n* A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach'dran), *n* 1 A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the surplus water — 2 A drain running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach'er), *n* [*ME* *catcher*, a hunter, *< catch + -er¹* Cf. *chaser¹*] 1† A chaser, a hunter
Then thus *catchers* that couthe coupled hot houndes
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. L. 18) 11199

2 One who catches, that which catches, or in which anything is caught
That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
South, Sermons, x

Specifically — (a) In base ball and similar games the player who stands behind the bat or home base to catch the ball when pitched. See *base ball*. (b) In mining (1) An arrangement to prevent overwinding, or raising the cage too high *as* it comes out of the shaft. Also, in a elevator shaft, England, the equivalent of *cage shaft* (which see). (2) In general, any arrangement at the mouth of the shaft, or on the pump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (c) *pl* In ornith the raptorial birds, or birds of prey, a term translating *capitator*, one of the names of the order.

3† One who sings catches
But where be my *catchers*? Come, a round, and so let us drink.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv

catcherelt, *n* [*ME* *catcherel* (ML *reflex catcherellus*), *< catchen*, *catchen*, *catch*, + term -*erel*, *as* in *cockerel* Cf. *catchpoll*] A catchpoll

Wright
catch-feeder (kach'fē'dēr), *n* A ditch for irrigation

catch-fly (kach'fi), *n* The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Lychnis viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina*.

catch-hook (kach'huk), *n* An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The hinged end is pushed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue jams and is firmly held against its inner surface when the bar is pulled.

catching (kach'ing), *p*, *a*. [*Pr.* of *catch¹*, *v*] 1 Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion, infectious.

The time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so catching *Shak*, Men VIII, l. 3
Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I be-
lieve courage must be catching! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, II 4

2. Captivating, charming, attracting as, a
catching melody, a catching manner

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and
most catching *Selden*, Table Talk, p. 105

3†. Acquisitive; greedy

Thel made be brought Iuellis and alle othir richesse,
and yaf it to hym to se whedir he wolde be conetous and
catchynge *Merlin* (E. E. 1 8), l. 106

catching-bargain (kach'ing-bär'gän), *n* In
law, a bargain made with the heir apparent or
expectant of a succession for the purchase of
his expectancy at an inadequate price

catch-land (kach'land), *n* Formerly, in Eng-
land, land the tithes of which for any year fell
to the minister who first claimed them for that
year, because it was not known to which of two
parishes the land belonged.

catch-line (kach'lin), *n* In printing, a short
line of small-sized type between two longer
lines of larger displayed type

catch-match (kach'mach), *n* An agreement
concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at
a disadvantage.

catch-meadow (kach'med'ö), *n* A meadow
which is irrigated by water from a spring or
rivulet on the declivity of a hill

catchment (kach'ment), *n* [*catch* + *-ment*]
Drainage rarely used except in the following
phrases.—**Area of catchment**, among hydraulic engi-
neers, the area the rainfall or drainage of which is to be
made available for furnishing water at a downed point.—
Catchment-basin, same as *drainage basin*.—**Catch-**
ment-basin map, a map on which the water shed limit-
ing the whole of each subdivision of any river system is ac-
curately laid down, so that the position and acreage of any
particular area of catchment may be determined from it

cat-chop (kat'chop), *n* A species of fig-mar-
gold, *Mesembrianthemum felsenum*, from the Cape
of Good Hope

catchpenny (kach'pen'ä), *n* and *a* [*catch* +
obj penny] *n*; pl *catchpennies* (-iz) Some-
thing of little value, adapted to attract popu-
lar attention and thus secure a quick sale, any-
thing externally attractive, made merely to sell

You know already by the title, that it is no more than a
catch penny *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev Henry Goldsmith

The whole affair is a manifest catchpenny
Hawthorne, Main Street

II. *a* Made or got up to gain money, put
forth merely to sell as, a catchpenny pamphlet

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it
belongs to the catchpenny theory of human life according
to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will
bring *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 106

catchpole¹, *n* See *catchpoll*

catchpole² (kach'pöl), *n* [*catch* (attrib) +
pole] *n* An implement formerly used for seiz-
ing and securing a man who would otherwise
be out of reach. It was carried by foot soldiers in com-
bats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in appre-
hending criminals. The head, made of light metal bars,
was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold
firmly anything as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over
which it was forced

catchpole³ (kach'pöl), *n* [See also *catchpole*,
catchpole, < D *kaatspel*, tennis (cf *kaatsbal*,
tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= *E chase*, *catch*),
+ *spel*, game] The game of tennis [Scotch]

catchpoll (kach'pöl), *n* [Also *catchpoll*, early
mod. *E catchpol*, < ME *catchepoll*, *catchpol*, a
bailiff, earlier a tax-gatherer, < OF **cacipol*,
chacipol, *chacepol*, *chassipol* (ML reflex *cace-*
polus, *cacepollus*, *chacipollus*, *cacipulus*), also
**chacipoler*, *chassipover*, a tax-gatherer (cf
chassipolerie, defined as a tribute paid by vas-
sals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in
his castle in time of war, ML *chacipolera*, of
the office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer), of
uncertain formation, appar. < *cacier*, *cacher* (>
ME *cachen*, *E. catch*), *chacier* (> ME *chacen*,
E chase), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or
'chase, hunt,' + **pol*, of uncertain meaning.
Usually explained as *catch* + *obj poll*, the
head, but the earliest sense known is 'tax-
gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does
not seem to occur in ME, and it is not found
in any sense in OF or ML. The W *crisbul*, a
bailiff, *catchpoll*, is prob. an accom. of the E
word Cf ME *cacherel*, equiv. to *catchpol*]
1† A tax-gatherer

Mathews, that was *catchpol* [in orig AS text *tollere*,
toller, thence he Iwende to god spellere
Old Eng Homilies (ed Morris), 1st ser., p. 97

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other
person whose duty is to make arrests.

Saul sente *catchepolus* [L. *lictores*] for to take David
Wyclyf, 1 Kl xix 20
Quikliche cam a *catchepol* and craked a two here legges
Piers Plowman (C), xli 76

Let not thy scores come robbe thy needy purse,
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest
Gascogne, Stock Glas p. 67 (Arber)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first
named serjeant at mace shall execute all writs, mandates,
processes and such like within the said borough and lib-
erties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpole*, ac-
cording to the name anciently given in that place to the
same officer *Municip Corp. Lupo*, 18, 1835, p. 2151

catchup, *ketchup* (kach'up, kech'up), *n* [*catch* +
up] *n* A name common to several
kinds of sauce much used with meat, fish,
toasted cheese, etc. Also written *catsup*, *kat-*
sup.—**Mushroom catchup**, a sauce made from the
common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, by breaking
the fungi into small pieces and mixing with salt, which
has the effect of reducing the whole mass to an almost
liquid state. It is then strained, spiced and boiled.

Tomato catchup, a sauce made from tomatoes by a
similar process.—**Walnut catchup**, a sauce made from
unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are
beaten to a pulp and the juice is separated by straining.
Salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.

catchwater (kach'wät'er), *n* [*catch* + *obj*
water] Same as *catchwork*

catchweed (kach'wéd), *n* [*catch* + *weed*] *n*
A weed which readily catches hold of what
comes in contact with it, cleavers

catchweight (kach'wät'), *n* [*catch* + *weight*]
that is, the weight one has at the moment] In
horse-racing, a weight left to the option of the
owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the
lightest weight possible

catchweight (kach'wät'), *adv* [*catchweight*,
n] In horse-racing, without being handicap-
ped as, to ride catchweight

Come, I'll make this a match, if you like you shall ride
catchweight which will be about 11 at 7 lb *Lawrence*

catchword (kach'wörd), *n* [*catch* + *word*] *n*
1 In old writing and printing, a word of the
text standing by itself in the right-hand corner
of the bottom of a page, the same as the first
word of the next page, to mark the connection
or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a
catchword was at first inserted only at the end of a sheet
or quire (that is the quantity folded together). In print-
ing it was the practice until the nineteenth century to
insert one at the foot of every page

Catch words to connect the quires date back to the 14th
century *Encyc Brit*, XVIII 141

2 In the drama, the last word of a speaker,
which serves to remind the one who is to follow
him of what he is to say, a cue.—3 A word
caught up and repeated for effect, a taking
word or phrase used as a partisan cry or shib-
boleth as, the catchword of a political party

The catch words which thrilled our forefathers with
emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any
meaning on our ears *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the
party catch words *Quarterly Rev*

catchwork (kach'wérk), *n* [*catch* + *work*] *n*
An artificial watercourse or series of water-
courses for irrigating such lands as lie on the
declivities of hills, a catch-drain. Also called
catchwater

catchy (kach'ä), *a* Same as *catching*, 2
[Colloq]

cate (kät), *n* [By aphorism from *cate*, *q. v.*]
An article of food; a viand, more particularly,
rich, luxurious, or dainty food, a delicacy, a
dainty a later form of *acate* most commonly
used in the plural [Archaic or poetic]

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, for
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me
Shak, 1 Hen IV, III 1

Not the ale, nor any other cates which poor Elipeth's
stores afforded, could prevail on the Sub Prior to break
his fast *Scott*, Monastery, I 118

That day a feast had been
Held in high hall, and many a viand it fe,
And many a costly cate *Tennyson*, Clarel and Lynette

catechetic (kat-ë-ket'ik), *a* [= *F catechétique*,
< Gr *κατηχητικός*, < *κατηχητής*, an instructor, <
κατηχέω, instruct, teach by word of mouth see
catechize] Consisting of question and answer
applied to a method of teaching by means of
questions put by the teacher and answered by
the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to
the understanding, as by Socrates in his
dialogical method, or to the memory

catechetical (kat-ë-ket'ik-al), *a* Same as *cat-*
echetic

Socrates introduced a catechetical method of arguing
Adison, Spectator

Catechetical schools, schools established in the early
church for the instruction of catechumens.

catechetically (kat-ë-ket'ik-al-i), *adv*. In
a catechetical manner, by question and an-
swer.

catechetics (kat-ë-ket'iks), *n* [Pl of *cate-*
chetic see -us] The art or practice of teach-
ing by means of question and answer. See
catechetic

catechin, *catechine* (kat'e-chin), *n* [*cate-*
chu + -in, -ine] A principle (C₁₅H₁₀O₆) ex-
tracted from catechu having a snow-white silky
appearance, and crystallizing in fine needles.
Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechin*

catechisation, *catechise*, etc. See *catechiza-*
tion, etc

catechism (kat'ë-kiz'm), *n* [= *F catéchisme*
= Sp *catecismo*, *catquismo* = Pg *catecismo* =
It *catechismo*, *catecismo* = D *catechismus* = G
katechismus = Dan *katekismus* (cf Sw *kateches*),
< LL *catechismus*, < Gr *κατηχησμός*, < *κατηχέω*,
catechize see *catechize*] 1 A form of instruc-
tion by means of questions and answers, par-
ticularly in the principles of religion.—2 An
elementary book containing a summary of prin-
ciples in any science or art, but especially in
religion, reduced to the form of questions and
answers, and sometimes with notes, explana-
tions, and references to authorities. The follow-
ing are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The
Lutheran, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use
in the German Protestant churches, the *Genevan*, pre-
pared by Calvin (1536) the *Heidelberg*, published at Hei-
delberg (1563) and still a recognized doctrinal standard in
the Reformed (Dutch) Church, the *Anglican* (1549-1604),
contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by
rubric to be taught systematically to children, the *West-*
minster Assembly's, in two forms, *Shorter* and *Large* (Cate-
chisms (1647) in use in the Presbyterian and to some ex-
tent in Congregational churches, the *Methodist* (United
States, 1852), in three forms. The *Tridentine* catechism
(1580) is a statement of doctrines prepared in obedience
to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though
not absolute authority in the Roman Catholic Church, but
is not intended for use in the instruction of children.

The *Cracovian* and *Racovian* catechisms (1574, 1606) are
Polish in origin and Bohemian in doctrine. Numerous
other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but
they possess no ecclesiastical authority

catechismal (kat'ë-kiz'mal), *a* [*catechism*
+ -al] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a
catechism, interrogatory, catechizing, cate-
chetical

Children hate to be bothered with questions, and
yet how we bore them with catechismal demands
J. T. Fiddle, Underbrush, p. 124

catechist (kat'ë-kist), *n* [= *F catéchiste* = Sp
catequista = Pg *catequista*, < LL *catechista*,
< Gr *κατηχηστής*, < *κατηχέω*, *catechize* see *cat-*
echize] One who instructs orally, or by ques-
tion and answer, a catechizer, specifically, one
appointed to instruct catechumens in the prin-
ciples of religion as a preparation for baptism.

This was a special function in the early church, as it has
also been to some extent in later times, but catechists
have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied a function, not a class
Smith, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the catechist
conducts the service [at Godhavn, Greenland]
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54

catechistic, **catechetical** (kat'ë-kiz'tik, -ti-
kal), *a* [*catechist* + -ic, -ical] Cf *F catéchistique*
= Sp *catequistico* = Pg *catequistico*] Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism, of a
catechizing character

Some of them are in the catechetical method
Bucke, Abidg. of Eng. Hist., II 2

catechistically (kat-ë-kiz'ti-kal-i), *adv*. In a
catechistic manner, by question and answer

catechization (kat'ë-kiz'ä-shon), *n* [*cate-*
chize + -ation, = *F catechisation* = Pg *cate-*
chizaçáo = G *katechisation*] The act of cat-
echizing, examination by questioning. Also
spelled *catechisation*

The catechization of the man born blind
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I 83

catechize (kat'ë-kiz), *v t*, pret and pp *cate-*
chized, ppr *catechizing* [= *F catéchiser* = Pr
catechizar = Sp *catechizar* = Pg *catechizar* =
It *catechizzare* = D *catechiseren* = G *katechi-*
seren = Dan *katechisere*, < LL *catechizare*, *cat-*
echize, < Gr *κατηχίζω*, *catechize*, a later ex-
tended form of *κατηχέω*, *catechize*, instruct,
teach by word of mouth, particularly in reli-
gion, also resound, < *κατα*, down, > *ήχων*, sound,
cf *ήχον*, a sound, *ήχός*, echo, > *E echo*] 1 To
instruct orally by asking questions, receiving
answers, and offering explanations and correc-
tions, specifically, so to instruct on points of
Christian doctrine

Catechize gross ignorance
Barton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

2 To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner, examine or try by questions

I'm stopped by all the fools I meet
And catechized in every street

Swift

Also spelled *catechism*

catechizer, *n* [*< catechize, v* Cf *catechism*] A catechism [Colloq]

They are cat full to instruct their children, that so when I come they might be ready to answer their *Catechizer*
I She part, 'Tear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 27

catechizer (kat'ē-kī-zēr), *n* One who catechizes, one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechur*

catechu (kat'ē-chū), *n* [NL *catechu*, Sp. *catechu*, F. *cachou*, etc (cf *cutch*), of E Ind. origin Cf Hind *kathā*, *catechu*] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true *catechu*, or *cutch*, of commerce is a dark brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* and *A. sumat* and Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico printing, etc. *Pale* or *gambur catechu* is obtained from a rubiginous climber, *Uncaria gambur* (see *gambur*). A kind of *catechu* is also made from the nut of the betel palm, *Areca Catechu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial *catechu*, serviceable in dyeing is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. Also *cashoo*

catechuic (kat'ē-chū'ik), *a* [*< catechu + -ic*] Pertaining to or derived from *catechu* — **Catechuic acid** Same as *catechin*

catechin (kat'ē-chū'in), *n* [*< catechu + -in*] Same as *catechin*

catechumen (kat'ē-kū'men), *n* [(Cf ME *catechumene*, simulating *cumulus*, a corner) = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecumen* = Pg. *catecumen* = It. *catecumen*, < LL *catechumenus*, < Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, one instructed, ppr pass of *κατηχέω*, instruct see *catechize*] 1 One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity, a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents or Jews or pagans not fully initiated in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into two or more classes, and in public worship were dismissed or retired to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open, too upon us, and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the *catechumen*
J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 98

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillinger*

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditors, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism
J. M. Aikin, Eastern Church, I, 200

2 Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism
Bolingbroke, To Wmham

catechumenal (kat'ē-kū'me-nal), *a* [*< catechumen + -al*] Pertaining to a catechumen

He had laid aside his white *catechumenal* robes
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int, p. 115

catechumenate (kat'ē-kū'me-nāt), *n* [*< catechumen + -ate*] = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catecumenado*, *-nato*] The state or condition of a catechumen

catechumenical (kat'ē-kū'me-nī-kal), *a* [*< catechumen + -ical* Cf Sp. *catecumenico*] Belonging to catechumens, catechumenal

catechumenist (kat'ē-kū'me-nist), *n* [*< catechumen + -ist*] A catechumen. *Rp* Morton

catagorem (kat'ē-gor-em), *n* [= F. *catagorème* = Sp. *catagorema*, < Gr. *κατηγορέω*, a predicate, < *κατὰ*, against, predicate, assert see *category*] Originally, a predicate, in logic — (a) as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition, (b) as used by the Peripatetics, the thing corresponding to a category

catagorema (kat'ē-gō-rē'mā), *n*, pl *catagoremata* (-mā-tā) Same as *catagorem*

catagorematic (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ik), *a* and *n* [= F. *catagorématique* = Sp. *catagorematice*, < Gr. *κατηγορηματικός*, a predicate see *category*] 1. *a* Conveying a whole term, that is, either the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in a single word. Sometimes incorrectly written *catagorematu* or *catagreumatu*

It is not every word that is *catagorematice*, that is capable of being employed by itself as a term
H. Hatley, Logic, II, § 3

2 *n* In logic, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term

catagorematical (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ī-kal), *a* Same as *catagorematic*

catagorematically (kat'ē-gor-ē-mat'ī-kal-i), *adv* In a catagorematic manner, as a catagorematic

category (kat'ē-gor'ī-kal), *a*, and *n*. [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *catagórico* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < LL *categoria*, < Gr. *κατηγορία*, < *κατὰ*, against, a category see *category* and *-ic*, *-ical*] 1. *a* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories opposed to *transcendental*. — 2. Stated unconditionally, not limited to a hypothetical state of things as, a *category* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition) — 3. Applicable to the actual circumstances, stating the fact, pertinent; positive, precise; clear as, a *category* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question) — **Category imperative**, the unconditional command of conscience — **Category syllogism**, a syllogism containing only categorical propositions

II. n In logic, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal*. A *pure* categorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly as, I live, man is mortal. A *modal* categorical asserts with a qualification as, the wisest man may possibly be mistaken, a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts

categorically (kat'ē-gor'ī-kal-i), *adv* In a categorical manner, absolutely, directly, expressly, positively as, to affirm *categorically*

categoricallness (kat'ē-gor'ī-kal-nes), *n*. The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute

category (kat'ē-gō-rī), *n*, pl *categories* (-rīz) [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *catagoría* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < LL *categoria*, < Gr. *κατηγορία*, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, usually, in Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicable, < *κατὰ*, against, < *αγορεύω*, declare, assert, predicate, < *κατά*, against, < *αγορεύω*, declare, address an assembly, < *αγορά*, an assembly see *agora*] 1. In logic, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The word was introduced by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, posture or relative position of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the proposition as could be made before the developed study of grammar. The categories or highest intellectual concepts of Kant are: categories of quantity — unity, plurality, totality, categories of quality — reality, negation, limit between these categories of relation — substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction, categories of modality — possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list (1) qualities, or singular characters, (2) simple relations, or dual characters, (3) complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic

The categories, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, that is, inherited, are only the ways and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection
C. Wright

The categories are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is — F. Carré, Hegel, I, p. 167

2 A summum genus, or widest class — 3. Any very wide and distinctive class, any comprehensive division or class of persons or things

Shakespeare is as much out of the category of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd — Emerson, Shakespeare

catel, *n* Middle English form of *cattle*

catelectrode (kat'ē-lek'trōd), *n* [*< Gr. κατὰ*, down, + *electrode*] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode*

catelectrotonic (kat'ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a* [*< catelectrotonus + -ic*] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus

catelectrotonus (kat'ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n* [*< cat(hod) + electrotonus*] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *cathelectrotonus*. See *electrotonus*

catena (ka-tē'nā), *n*, pl *catenae* (-nē) [L, a chain, < ult E *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain, a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally, a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

catenarian (kat'ē-nā'ri-an), *a* [*< catenary + -an*] Same as *catenary*

catenarian (kat'ē-nā'ri-an), *a* [*< catenary + -an*] Same as *catenary*

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch. Its nature proves it to be in equilibrium in every point.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II, 416.

Catenariidae (kat'ē-nā'ri-i-dē), *n*, pl. [NL, < *catenaria* + *-idae*] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoecium radiate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoecium. Also *Catenocellidae*.

catenary (kat'ē-nā'ri), *a* and *n*. [*< L. catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain see *chain*] 1. *a* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian* — **Catenary** or *catenarian curve*, in geom., the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The common catenary is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges

II. n, pl *catenaries* (-rīz) A catenary curve **catenate** (kat'ē-nāt), *v* t, pret. and pp *catenated*, ppr *catenating* [*< L. catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain see *catena* and *chain*] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties, concatenate

catenate, catenated (kat'ē-nāt, -nā-ted), *a* [*< L. catenatus*, pp. see the verb] Having the structure or appearance of a chain applied in zoology to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striae connected by numerous short lines, etc

catenation (kat'ē-nā'shon), *n* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio* (n-), < *catenare* see *catenate*, v] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain, regular connection, concatenation.

Which catenation or conserving union
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5

We possess therefore a *catena* of evidence reaching back continuously from the date of the Moabite stone to that of the stone tables of the law

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I, 189.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the *Essay* on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a *catena* of pithy wit and philosophic quotability

N and Q, 6th ser., IX, 387

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors to elucidate a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis as, the *Catena Aurea* of St. Thomas Aquinas — 3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.09 feet.

Catenaria (kat'ē-nā'ri-ā), *n*. [NL, fem sing. of L. *catenarius* see *catenary*] The typical genus of *Catenariidae*

catenarian (kat'ē-nā'ri-an), *a* [*< catenary + -an*] Same as *catenary*

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Catenariidae (kat'ē-nā'ri-i-dē), *n*, pl. [NL, < *catenaria* + *-idae*] A family of *Chilostomata* with zoecium radiate, segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zoecium. Also *Catenocellidae*.

catenary (kat'ē-nā'ri), *a* and *n*. [*< L. catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain see *chain*] 1. *a* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian* — **Catenary** or *catenarian curve*, in geom., the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely fine cord when at rest under the action of forces. The common catenary is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges

II. n, pl *catenaries* (-rīz) A catenary curve

catenate (kat'ē-nāt), *v* t, pret. and pp *catenated*, ppr *catenating* [*< L. catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain see *catena* and *chain*] To chain, or connect in a series of links or ties, concatenate

catenate, catenated (kat'ē-nāt, -nā-ted), *a* [*< L. catenatus*, pp. see the verb] Having the structure or appearance of a chain applied in zoology to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striae connected by numerous short lines, etc

catenation (kat'ē-nā'shon), *n* [= F. *caténation*, < L. *catenatio* (n-), < *catenare* see *catenate*, v] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain, regular connection, concatenation.

Which catenation or conserving union
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5

Catenipora (kat'ē-nīp'ō-rā), *n* [NL, < L. *catena*, a chain + *porus*, a pore] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Paleozoic strata (in Great Britain only in the Silurian) so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in polished specimens. Also called *Halysites*

Catenula (ka-tē'nū-lā), *n*. [NL, dim of L. *catena*, a chain see *chain*.] The typical genus of the family *Catenulidae*

Catenulidae (ka-tē'nū-lā-dē), *n*, pl [NL, < *Catenula* + *-idae*] A family of aprocous rhabdoculous turbellarians, in which reproduction takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name

catenulate (ka-tē'nū-lāt), *a* [*< L. catenula*, dim of *catena*, a chain Cf *catenate*] 1. Consisting of little links or chains. — 2. In bot., formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

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as a purveyor as, to cater to a depraved appetite.

And He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.* As you like it, II 3
We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think
we need no catering for the morrow

Kane, See Grinn Exp. II 30

cater² (kă'tēr), *n.* [Also *quater*, < F. *quatre*, < L. *quatuor* = E. *four* see *four*, and *quater*, *quaternary*, etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice **cater²** (kă'tēr), *v.* t. [*cater²*, *n.*] To cut diagonally [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cateran (kat'er-an), *n.* [So, < Gael. *ceathair-neach*, a soldier, = Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier (> E. *kern*, which is thus the same word as *cutrian*), < Gael. and Ir. *ceath*, battle, = AS. *heathu*, battle] 1. A kern, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier — 2. A Highland freebooter or reaver [Scotch.]

cater-cornered (kă'tēr-kôr'nêrd), *a.* [*cater²*, *n.* + *corner* + -ed] Diagonal, set diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cater-cousin (kă'tēr-kuz'n), *n.* [Also written *quater*, *quatre-cousin*, < *cater²*, F. *quatre*, four (fourth), + *cousin*] A fourth cousin, a remote relation; hence, a friend.

His master and he are scarce cater cousins
Shak. *M. of V.* II 2

cater-cousinship (kă'tēr-kuz'n-shîp), *n.* [*cater-cousin* + -ship] The state of being cater-cousins, or of being distantly related

Thank Heaven he [the second rate Englishman] is not
the only specimen of cater-cousinship from the dear old
Mother Island that is shown to us!

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 69

caterer (kă'tēr-er), *n.* A provider or purveyor of food or provisions, one who provides for any want or desire

That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall whose
Priests doe feed on Horse flesh Such Horses as are unfit
for service, thei Caterers doe buy and fat for their palats
Sandys, Travels, p. 90

cateress (kă'tôr-es), *n.* [*cater¹* + -ess] A woman who caters, a female provider

She, good cateress,
Means her provision only to the good
Milton, Comus, l. 704

caterfoil, *n.* Same as *quaterfoil*

caterpillar (kat'er-pil-ar), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caterpiller*, *caterpeler*, < ME **caterpeler*, found only once, in the abbr. form *catyriel*, < OF **cattelpoleure* or a similar form represented by mod. Guernsey dial. *catto-pelaure*, a woodlouse, a weevil, otherwise by the assimilated forms OF *chatepelouse*, *chatepelouse*, *chatepelouse*, *chatepelouse*, also *chatepluo*, a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mitre, mod. dial. (Picard) *capleuse*, *caplucho*, *caplure*, *caplure*, (Norm.) *carplouse*, (Brit.) *chapelouse*, appar. (by popular etymology) 'hairy cat' (OF **pelos*, *pelous*, from *pelouse*, < L. *pelosus*, hairy see *pelous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat', < OF *cattie*, assimilated *chatte*, mod. F. *chatte*, f., a cat, + **peleure*, *pileure*, *pileuse* (Palsgrave), F. dial. *piure*, *péure*, a pill, < L. *piliula*, > also E. *pill* 'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar (cf. It. dial. *gatta*, *gattola*, a caterpillar, < *gatto*, a cat; G. dial. (Swiss) *teufelkatz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; F. *chenille*, a caterpillar (see *chenille*), < L. *cunicula*, a little dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling itself up in a little ball (cf. E. *pill-bug* and *pill-beetle*)] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidopterous insect, but also applied to the larva of other insects, such as members of the family *Tenthredinidae*, or saw-flies. Caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg, they are furnished with three pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs* and have the shape and appearance of a worm. The old idea of Swammerdam that the pupa and imago are already concealed under the skin of the caterpillar is only partially founded in truth. The pupal skin is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the muscles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time, the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal envelop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *larva*. 2. A cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. An onivorous person who does mischief without provocation. *E. Phillips, 1706* — 4. One who preys upon the substance of another; an extortioner. They that be the children of this world, as extortioners, caterpillars, usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse?

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5. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*. — **Caterpillar point-lace** (a) A needle made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (b) A light fabric spun by caterpillars in the process of eating food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they

avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon it, this so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square yard weighing only 4½ grains. *Diet. of Needlework.*

caterpillar-catcher (kat'er-pil-ar-kach'er), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidae*. Also called *caterpillar-eater*, *caterpillar-hunter*, and *cuckoo-shrike*

caterpillar-eater (kat'er-pil-ar-ē'tēr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumonflies, from their being bred in the bodies of caterpillars and eating their way out — 2. Same as *caterpillar-catcher*

caterpillar-fungus (kat'er-pil-ar-fung'gus), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, which grows upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps*

caterpillar-hunter (kat'er-pil-ar-hun'ter), *n.* Same as *caterpillar-catcher*

cater-point, *n.* The number four at dice. *Kersey, 1708.*

caters (kă'têrz), *n. pl.* [Also written *quaters*, < F. *quatre*, four. see *cater²*] The collective name of the changes which can be rung upon nine bells so called because four pairs of bells change places in the order of sounding every time a change is rung

caterwaul (kat'er-wâl), *v. t.* [A var. of earlier *caterwaw*, after *waul* see *caterwaul* and *waul*] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct, make a disagreeable howling or screeching

The very cats caterwauled more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.

Coleridge, Table Talk

caterwauling (kat'er-wâl-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *caterwaul*, *v.*] The crying of cats, a howling or screeching

What a caterwauling do you keep here?
Shak. *T. N. II 3*

caterwaul, *v. t.* [ME *caterwaulen*, < *cater-* (cf. 1) *cater*, *n.*, a cat, cf. also *caterpillar*) for *cat* (see *cat*) + *waul*, howl, waul, an imitative word see *waul* and *caterwaul*] Same as *caterwaul*

caterwawed, *n.* [ME (appar. a pp., but really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw*, *v.*] Caterwauling

But forth she [the cat] wail, or any day be dawed,
To shew he knyn and gon a caterwawed
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale l. 364

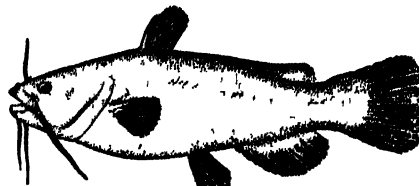
caterer (kă'tēr-er), *n.* [By aphoresis from *caterer*, *v.*] A place for keeping provisions

Also *cater*

cat-eyed (kat'id), *a.* Having eyes like a cat, hence, seeing well in the dark

cat-fall (kat'fal), *n.* *Naut.* the rope which being rove in the cat-bloc k and cat-head, forms the tackle for heaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-tackle fall*. See *cat-head*

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* [*cat* + *fish*] 1. A name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, from its dentition and its ferocity when caught. See *wolf-fish* — 2. A name generally given in the United States to species of the family *Siluridae*, which when taken out of the water emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The North American species are robust fusiform fishes with 8 barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pointed spine in front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus* (*Gomarus*), *Ictalurus*, *Lepidosteus*, and *Noturus*. The species of the first two are of some economical importance, and contribute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least. The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebulosus* and *A. albus*, and in the west the *A. melas*. The



Catfish (*Amiurus melas*)

largest are the *A. nigricans* of the great lakes and the *A. ponderosus* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attaining a weight of 100 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I. punctatus* of the great lakes and the Mississippi valley, recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The name has been also extended to similar fishes in various parts of the world, and even to species of different but related families.

3. A name given in some parts of England to the weever, *Trachinus draco* — 4. A local English name of the scylloid shark, *Scyllium catulus* — 5. A local English name of the toorsk, *Brosimys brosme*. — 6. A name in New Zealand for fishes of the family *Uranoscopus*, especially the *Ichthyoscopus monopterygius*.

cat-foot (kat'füt), *n.* A short, round foot, having the toes arched and the knuckles high.

cat-footed (kat'füt'ed), *a.* 1. Having feet like a cat's, specifically, in *zool.*, digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws, as a cat; *europodous*. *J. E. Gray.* — 2. Noiseless, quiet, stealthy.

I stole from court
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson, Princess, l.*

cat-gold (kat'göld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish color. The name is sometimes applied to iron pyrites

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* [Appar. < *cat* + *gut* (cf. equiv. *catling*, 2), but, as catgut does not seem ever to have been prepared from cats' intestines, the word is supposed to stand for **krigut* (cf. equiv. *krigut*), by confusion of *kat*, a little cat, with *kr*, a fiddle] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments and for other purposes; a string of this kind — 2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices — 3. (a) A name for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum*, which is allied to *Laminaria*. (b) The plant *Tophrasma virginiana* so called on account of its long, slender, and very tough roots

catgut-scraper (kat'gut-skra'për), *n.* A derivative name for a violinist, a fiddler

Oath. An abbreviation of *Catholice*

cath-. A form of *cat-* for *cata-* before the aspirate, occurring in words of Greek origin

Oatha (kath'a), *n.* [NL, < Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Celastraceae*, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *khat* or *kafra*. It is a shrub growing to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of *khat* is of great antiquity, having preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

cathag (kat'ach), *n.* [Gael. *cathag*, a daw, jackdaw] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. *Macgillivray* [Scotch.]

Cathalan, *a.* and *n.* See *Cathalan*

cat-hammed (kat'hamd), *a.* Clumsy, awkward, without dexterity. *Gross, Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cathari (kath'a-ri), *n. pl.* [*ML Catharus*, a puritan, < Gr. *katharós*, pure] An appellation of different early and medieval religious sects; the Catharists. See *Catharist*

Catharian (ka-thä'ri-an), *n.* A Catharist.

Catharina, *n. pl.* Same as *Catharina*

catharine-wheel (kath'a-rin-hwél), *n.* [So called from St. Catharine of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her martyrdom] 1. In *arch.*, a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window* — 2. In *her.*, a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tire, supposed to represent the wheel upon which St. Catharine suffered martyrdom — 3. A kind of firework having a spiral tube which revolves as the fire issues from it, a pin-wheel — 4. In *embroidery*, a round hole in muslin or other material filled by twisted or braided threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel

Also spelled *catherine-wheel*.

catharism (kath'a-ri-izm), *n.* [*Gr. katharismós*, a cleansing, < *katharizein*, cleanse see *catharize*] The process of making a surface chemically clean

Catharist (kath'a-rist), *n.* [= F. *cathariste*, < *ML catharista*, *pl.*, < *Gr. katharós*, pure see *cathartic*] Laterally, a puritan, one who pretends to more purity than others possess. used as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. This name has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies of sectaries at various periods, especially the Novatians in the third century, and the antismuciolal acts (Albigenses etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the twelfth century. They differed considerably among themselves in doctrine and in the degree of their opposition to the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme authority

Catharista (kath'a-rista), *n.* [NL (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gr. katharista*, < *katharizein*, cleanse see *catharize*] A genus of American vultures, of the family *Cathartidae*, the type of which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C. atrata*.

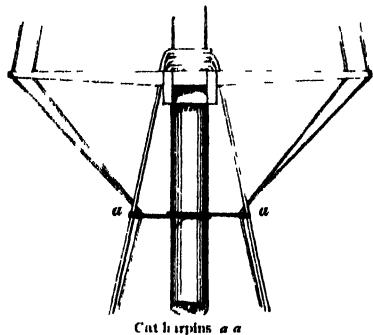
catharization (kath'a-ri-zu'shon), *n.* [*catharize* + -ation] The act of cleansing, the process of making chemically clean

catharize (kath'a-ri-z), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *catharized*, ppr. *catharizing* [*Gr. katharizein*, cleanse.

< καθάρω, clean, pure see *cathartic*] To render absolutely clean, as a glass vessel, by the use of solvents

catharma (ka-thär'mä), *n* [NL, < Gr *καθάρμα*, refuse, residuum, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purge see *cathartic*] In *med*, excrement, anything purged from the body, naturally or by art

cat-harpin, cat-harping (kat'här'pin, -ping), *n* [Origin obscure] *Naut*, one of the short



Cat harpins *a a*

ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply

Our ship was nothing but a mass of hides, from the cat harpins to the water's edge

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204

catharsis (ka-thär'sis), *n* [NL, < Gr *καθάρσις*, purification, purgation, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify see *cathartic*] In *med*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis*

cathartate (ka-thär'tat), *n* [< *cathartice* + *-ate*] A salt of cathartic acid

Cathartes (ka-thär'tēs), *n* [NL (> F *catharte*), < Gr *καθάρτης*, a cleanser, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse see *cathartic*] A genus of American



Turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura*)

vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidae*. Formerly applied to all the species indiscriminately, now usually restricted to the turkey buzzard, *C. aura*, and its immediate congeners

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a* and *n* [= F *cathartique*, < Gr *καθάρτικός*, cleansing, purgative, < *καθαίρειν*, cleanse, purify, < *καθάρω*, pure, clean, akin to *L. castus*, pure, > E *chaste*, *q v*] I. *a* 1 Purgative, purifying. In *med* it is often restricted to the second grade of purgation, *laxative* being used for the first, and *drastic* for the third. Also *apocathartic*

The civil virtues—wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice—are retained, but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues by which the soul emancipates itself from subjection to vice

G. P. Fisher, Begin of Christianity, p. 179

2 Pertaining to or derived from cathartin—**Cathartic acid**, a glucoside of weak acid character, black and micrallizable. It is the active purgative principle of senna.

II. *n* A cathartic medicine, a purge, a purgative

cathartical (ka-thär'ti-kal), *a* Same as *cathartic*

cathartically (ka-thär'ti-kal-i), *adv* In the manner of a cathartic

catharticalness (ka-thär'ti-kal-nēs), *n* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels

Cathartidae (ka-thär'ti-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Cathartes* + *-idae*] A family of vultures, of the order *Raptoria* and suborder *Cathartidae*. They are confined to America and chiefly inhabit its warmer parts. The Andean condor (*Sarcocathartus gryphus*), the Californian condor (*Pseudocathartus californicus*), the king vulture (*Sarcocathartus jaycei*), the turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) and the carion crow (*Atapheta atrata*) are the leading species. They are characterized by hav-

ing the head and part of the neck more or less completely bare of feathers, and sometimes caruncular. The eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield, the plumage somber in color, the wings long and ample, the tail moderate, the plumage without after-shafts, two carotids and a large crop, the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils, the index digit clawed, the oil gland tuftless, no syrinx nor cere, and diurnal habits and gregarious gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See *cat* under *Cathartes*

Cathartides (ka-thär'ti-dēs), *n pl* [NL, < *Cathartes* + *-ides*] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidae*, the American vultures.

Cathartine (ka-thär-ti'nē), *n pl* [NL, < *Cathartes* + *-ina*] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Fulguridae* [Not in use] **cathartogenic** (ka-thär-tō-jen'ik), *a*. [< *cathart-* + *-genic*, < *L. √ "gen"*, produce] Derived from cathartic acid—**Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids

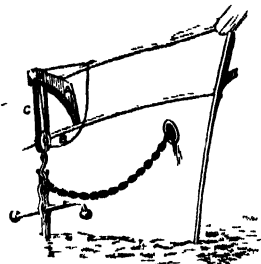
cathartomannit (ka-thär-tō-man'it), *n*. [< *cathart-* + *mannia*] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna

Catharus (kath'a-rus), *n* [NL (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr *καθάρω*, clear, pure, clean. see *cathartic*] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidae*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melpomene* is an example

cat-haws (kat'hāz), *n pl* The fruit of the whitethorn *Brocklett* [Prov Eng]

cat-head (kat'hed), *n* 1 A large timber or

heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end. Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat tail*



A, Cat head; B, Cat block; C, Cat tail

We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and the anchor came to the cat head pretty slowly

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 124

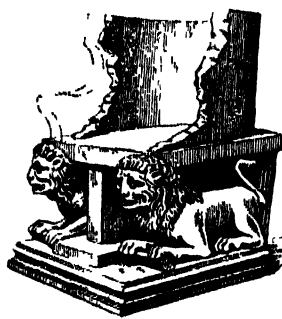
2 In *mining*, a small capstan.—3. Nodular or ball ironstone. [North Eng]

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. Woodward, Fossils

Cat-head stopper (*naut*) a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat head. Also called *cat stopper*

cathead (kat'hed), *v t* *Naut*, to attach to the cat-head

cathedra (kath'ē-dra or ka-thē'drā), *n, pl cathedrae* (-dī) [= Sp *cátedra* = Pg *cathedra* = It *cattedra* = D *G* *Kathedra* = Sw. *katedra*, < *L* (ML) *cathedra*, < Gr *καθῆδρα*, a seat, bench, pulpit, < *καθῆδω*, down, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, < *καθῆδω* (√ "sed") = *L. sedere* = *E* *sit*, *q v*] Hence (from *L. cathedra*, through *F*) *E* *chair* and *chaise* see *chair* Cf *cathedral*] 1. The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps, but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side



Cathedra in the Cathedral of Augsburg, Germany. Probably of 9th century. (1 mm Violette le Duc's *Dictionnaire d'Architecture*)

That of St. Peter at Rome is especially honored as reputed to have been the chair of St. Peter, and it is now inclosed in a bronze covering

Hence—2. The official chair of any one entitled or professing to teach with authority, as a professor—*Ex cathedra*, literally, from the chair, hence, with authority, authoritatively

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *a* and *n* [First in the phrase *cathedral church* (so in ME), translating ML *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church containing the bishop's throne: *L. ecclesia*, an assembly, ML *a church*; ML *cathedralis*, adj.,

< *cathedra*, a chair, esp. a bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself. see *cathedra*.] I. *a* 1. Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral. *a*, a cathedral church.

The parish church of those days has become the cathedral church of the new diocese of Newcastle

Churchman (New York), Dec 17, 1887

2. Pertaining to a cathedral, connected with or suggesting a cathedral, characteristic of cathedrals. *a*, a cathedral service; cathedral music, the cathedral walks of a forest

Huge cathedral fronts of every age, Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see

Tennyson, Sea Dreams

3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Hood an ass in rev rend purple, So you can hide his two ambitious ears, And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor

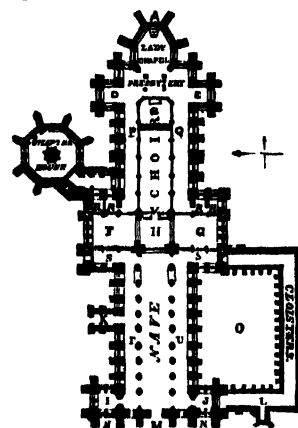
B. Jonson

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and cathedral dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow beings

F. Hall, Mod Eng, p. 196

Cathedral beard, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt*—**Cathedral church**. See II.—**Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals

II. *n* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells Cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see *chapter 2*

cathedralic (kath-ē-dral'ik), *a* [< *cathedral* + *-ic*] Pertaining to a cathedral

cathedratic (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a* and *n* [ML *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra* see *cathedra*.] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher

With the *cathedratic* authority of a professor or public reader

Whitlock, Manners of Eng People, p. 386 **cathedratic** (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a* and *n* [ML *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra* see *cathedra*.] I. *a*. Promulgated ex cathedra, or as if with high authority. [Rare]

There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precept. *Frazer's Mag*

II. *n* [ML *cathedraticum*] A sum of two shillings paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy in token of subjection and respect. *E. Phillips, 1706*

cathegumen (kath-ē-gū'men), *n*. [Eccl. Gr *καθηγούμενος*, an abbot. see *hegumen*.] Same as *hegumen*

cathellectronus (kath'ē-lek-trot'ē-nus), *n*. Same as *catelectrotonus*

catheretic (kath-ē-ret'ik), *n*. [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr *καθάρτικός*, destructive, < *καθαίρειν*, destroy, < *καθῆδω*, down, + *αἰεῖν*, grasp] A substance used as a mild caustic in eating down or removing warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

catherine-wheel, *n*. See *catharino-wheel*

Catherpes (ka-thēr'pēs), *n*. [NL (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr *καθέρπειν*, creep, steal down, < *καθῆδω*, down, + *ἐρπειν*, creep] A genus of cañon-wrens, of the subfamily *Campylorhynchina*, family *Troglodytidae*, found in the southwestern United States and southward. *C. mexicanus* is an example. See *cat* under *cañon-wren*.

cathetal (kath'e-tal), *a* [*< cathetus + -al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

catheter (kath'e-tér), *n* [= *F. cathéter* = *Sp. cateter* = *Pg. catheter* = *It. catetero* = *D. & Dan. katheter* = *Sw. kateter*, *< LL. catheter*, *< Gr. kathēra*, a catheter, a plug, *< káthēra*, let down, perpendicular, *< káthēra*, send down, let down, thrust in, *< káthēra*, down, + *thēra*, send, caus. of *thēra* = *L. trē*, go, send *go*] In *surg.* (a) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (b) A tube for introduction into other canals as, a Eustachian catheter. — **Catheter-gage**, a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

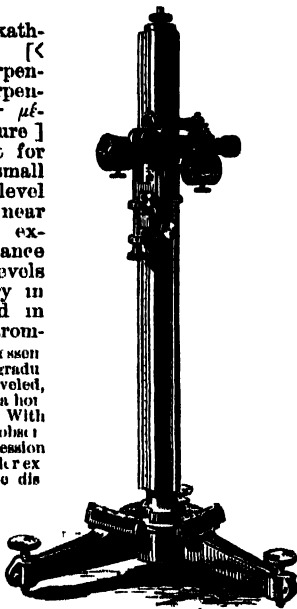
catheterism (kath'e-tér-izm), *n* [= *F. cathétérisme* = *Sp. cateterismo* = *Pg. catheterismo*, *< LL. catheterismus*, *< Gr. kathētrismos*, a putting in of the catheter, *< kathēra*, catheter] The operation of using a catheter, catheterization.

catheterization (kath'e-tér-i-zā'shon), *n* [*< catheterize + -ation*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

catheterize (kath'e-tér-iz), *v* *t*, *pret* and *pp. catheterized*, *ppr. catheterizing* [= *F. cathétérise* = *Sp. cateterizar*, *< Gr. kathētrízein* (implied in *kathētrismos*, catheterism) see *catheter* and *-ize*] To operate on with a catheter.

catheti, *n* Plural of *cathetus*.

cathetometer (kath'e-tom'e-tér), *n* [*< Gr. kathēra*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + *μέτρον*, a measure] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer

cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n*, *pl. catheti* (-tī) [*L. < Gr. kathēra*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, see *catheter*] 1 *In geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle. — 2 *In arch.* (a) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (b) The axis or middle line of the Ionic volute.

cathisma (kath'iz-m), *n* Same as *cathisma*.

cathisma (ka-thiz'mā), *n*, *pl. cathismata* (-mā-tā) [*< Gr. kathisma*, a portion of the psalter (see *def.*), a seat, the seat, *< kathēra*, sit down, *< káthēra*, sit, akin to *έκθετα* = *L. sedere* = *E. sit* see *sit*] In the *Gr. Ch.* (a) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The 119th psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three stanzas. See *stasis* and *psalter*. (b) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

The Greeks rarely sit in church, the *cathismata* are therefore pauses for rest, and are longer than the usual troparia. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i 344.

cathodal (kath'ō-dal), *a*. [*< Gr. káthodos*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al*] 1 *In bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [Rare.] — 2 [*< cathode + -al.*] Pertaining to the cathode.

Also spelled *kathodal*.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n* [*< Gr. káthodos*, a going down, a way down, *< káthēra*, down, + *ódos*, way] The negative pole of an electric current, opposed to

an electrode or anode. Also spelled *kathode*. Also called *cathelode* or *cathode ray*. See *ray*.

catholic (ka-thod'ik), *a* [*< Gr. káthodos*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic*] Proceeding downward applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. & Hall*. Also spelled *kathodic*. [Rare.]

cathodograph (ka-thō'do-gráf), *n*. [*< cathode* + *Gr. γράφω*, write] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray*.

cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n*. *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the passage of a hawser or cable in heaving astern.

catholic (kath'ō-lik), *a* and *n*. [Not found in ME or earlier (in AS the ML *catholicus* is translated *geseall* or *gesealle*, i. e., believing, faithful, orthodox); = *D. catholic*, *katholik*, *katholisch*, *katholisch*, *adj.*, *katholik*, *n.*, = *Dan. katholsk*, *katholik*, = *Sw. katolsk*, *katolsk*, = *F. catholique* = *Pi. catolico* = *Sp. catolico* = *Pg. catholico* = *It. cattolico* (= *Russ. katolik*, *n.*, *katolsk*, *adj.*, = *Turk. qatolik*, *n.*), *< L. catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in LL and ML esp. eccles., general common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia*) or to the faith (*catholica fides*), orthodox (in ML commonly used synonymously with *christianus*, Christian), *< Gr. καθολικός*, general, universal (*ὁ καθολικός* *ἐκκλησία*, the universal church), *< καθολος*, *adv.* on the whole, in general, also as *adj.* general, universal, prop. two words, *καθ' όλον* *καθ' for kat'*, for *κατα*, according to, *ολον*, gen. of *ὅλος*, whole, = *L. solutus*, *> E. solut* see *catus*, *holo*, and *solut*] 1. Universal, embracing all, wide-s extending

If you, my son, should now pervert me
And to your own particular lusts employ
So great and catholic a blessing, be sure
A curse will follow. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, II 1.

2 Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted, free from prejudice, liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that appreciates all that is good.

With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexclud-
Lamb, Books and Readers.

There were few departments into which the *catholic* and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. *Lubbock*, Europ. Monks, i 315.

3 *In theol.* (a) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world, not confined to one nation, like the Jewish religion, but fitted to include members of all human races, applied to the Christian religion and church.

Catholic in Greek signifies universal, and the Christian Church was so called as comprising all Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preached in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(b) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the visible church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization and a system of intercommunion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils, as the *Catholic Church*, the *Catholic faith*. In this sense it is regularly applied to the ancient historical church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the *see* of Rome and Constantinople, as a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

The importance of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian] viz. that of *catholic*, which was, as it were, their surname or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes admitted them selves under the common name of Christians. *Brigham*, Antiq., I i 37.

The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the maintenance of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communions, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(c) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils, and recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of that church is The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church (*ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ ἀποστολικὴ ὀριαντικὴ ἐκκλησία*). (d) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own com-

munion. (e) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity, used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization, often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman*. (f) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (g) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers generally and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I and II, John I, and Jude. John II and III are also usually included. (h) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches. — **Catholic apostolate**. See *apostolate*. — **Catholic Apostolic Church**. See *Trinitarian*. — **Catholic creditor**, *in Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor. — **Catholic Majesty**, a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope as a recognition of devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Asturian prince Alfonso I, about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n* 1 [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church. — 2 [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church. — 3 Same as *catholic*.

The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhazia each supported his own *Catholic*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i 9.

Catholic Emancipation Act, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV. c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The measure was urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. — **Old Catholics**. (a) The name used by a small body of believers in Amsterdam in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1724 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disavows. (b) A reform party in the Roman Catholic Church founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted, the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Devon in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical customs as Roman Catholics. Amicular confession and fasting are however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics*. — **Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics, as, 1829 (10 Geo. IV. c. 7), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions, 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 102), enabling their clergy to celebrate marriages between Protestants, etc. extended to Scotland in 1834 (4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 28), 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 28), abolishing a certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 60), repealing statutes against them, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (ad. c. 76) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (which see under *oath*).

catholicalt (ka-thol'ik-al), *a*. [*< catholic + -al.*] Catholic.

The Potent King of kyngis all
Prætorius all Prentis is *Catholicalt*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (F. E. T. S.), i 540.

catholicate (ka-thol'ik-āt), *n* [*< ML. catholicatus*, *< catholus*, the prelate so called see *catholus* and *-atus*] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholus, as, the *catholicate of Ethiopia*.

It is certain that, in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldæa, monarchs were sometimes invested with the priestly dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i 114.

Catholicise, *v*. See *Catholicize*.

catholicism (ka-thol'ik-izm), *n* [= *F. catholicisme* = *Sp. catolicismo* = *Pg. catholicismo* = *It. cattolismo* = *D. catholicismus* = *G. katholicismus*, *< NL. *catholicismus* see *catholic* and *-ism*] 1 Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

Not an infallible testimony of the *catholicism* of the doctrine. *For* Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II, Int.

2 [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic faith, as, a convert to *Catholicism*.

catholicity (kath'ō-lik'itē), *n* [*< catholic + -ity*, = *F. catholicité*] 1 The quality of being

house, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms.—*Catoptric telescope*, a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope*.

catoptrical (ka-top'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *catoptric*.

catoptrically (ka-top'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a catoptric manner, by reflection.

catoptries (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catoptric* see -ies. Cf. *It. catottrica*, etc.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

catoptromancy (ka-top'trō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. κάτοπτρον*, a mirror (see *catoptric*), + *μαντεία*, divination] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen, if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n.* Same as *catoptric*.

catostome (kat'os-tōm), *n.* [*Catostomus*] A fish of the family *Catostomidae*. Also *catostomid*.

Catostomi (ka-tos'tō-mi), *n. pl.* [NL, pl. of *Catostomus*] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes same as the family *Catostomidae*. Also *Catostomi*.

catostomid (ka-tos'tō-mid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidae*.

Also *catostomid*.

Catostomidae (kat-os-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *Catostomus* + -idae] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus*, having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchiostyles. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers*, *carp*, *buffalo fish*, etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominae*, *Cyprinodontinae*, and *Ictobryinae*. Also *Catostomidae*.

Catostomina (ka-tos'tō-mi-nā), *n. pl.* [NL, *Catostomus* + -ina] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidae*, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catostomina*.

Catostomine (ka-tos'tō-mi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL, *Catostomus* + -inae] A subfamily of *Catostomidae* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to it, and are known in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullet* or *mullet suckers*. Also *Catostomine*.

catostomine (ka-tos'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominae*. II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Catostominae*.

Also *catostomine*.

catostomoid (ka-tos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [*Catostomus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. εἶδος*, shape] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidae*. II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidae*.

Also *catostomoid*.

Catostomus (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL, *Gr. κάρα*, down, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidae*. By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidae*, but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the *C. teres* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catostomus*.

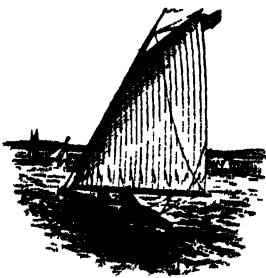
catotretous (ka-tot'rē-tus), *a.* [*Catotrete*, *Gr. κάρα*, down, + *τρέχω*, verbal adj. of *τρέχω*, perforate] In *zool.*, having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

cat-owl (kat'oul), *n.* A name of the large horned owl of the genus *Bubo*, as the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus* so called from their physiognomy. See *cut* under *Bubo*.

cat-pipe (kat'pip), *n.* 1 A cateall.—2 Figuratively, one who uses a cat-pipe or cateall.

cat-rake (kat'-rāk), *n.* A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight*.

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n.* *Naut.*, a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and



Catboat.

boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.

cat-rigged (kat'rigd), *a.* Having the cat-rig. **cat-rigged** (kat'rigd), *a.* Ridged, badly creased, as linen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cat-rope (kat'rōp), *n.* Same as *cat-back rope*. See *cat-back*.

cat-rush (kat'rush), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*.

catryl, *n.* Same as *caterly*. **cat-salt** (kat'salt), *n.* A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bitter or leach-brine used for making hard soap.

cat's-brains (kats'brānz), *n. pl.* Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [*Eng.*]

cat's-claw (kats'klā), *n.* 1 A name given in the West Indies (*a*) to the *Bignonia unguis*, a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, on account of its curved pod.—2. In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggii* and *A. Wrightii*.

cat's-cradle (kats'krādī), *n.* A children's game in which one player stretches a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *catch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle*.

cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochaeris*, weedy chucory-like composites of Europe so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

cat's-eye (kats'ī), *n.* 1 A variety of quartz, very hard and semi-transparent, and from certain points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *sunstone*. The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting like chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's eye. 2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa skullata*.

cat's-foot (kats'fūt), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to *Gnaphalium dioicum*, from its soft flower-heads. Also called *cat's-paw*.

cat-shark (kat'shark), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeorhinidae*, *Tracis semifasciatus*, occurring along the coast of California.

cat's-head (kats'hed), *n.* 1 A kind of large apple.—2. A nodule of hard gritstone in shale [Leinster, Ireland].—**Cat's-head hammer** or *ledge*. Same as *bully head*.

cat-ship (kat'ship), *n.* A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

cat-silver (kat'sil'vēr), *n.* [= *Sw. kattsilfver*] A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

Catakill (kats'kil), *a.* In *American geol.*, an epithet applied to the upper division of the Devonian age, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York.

catakin (kat'skin), *n.* [= *Icel. kattskinn* = *Dan. katteskind*] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are bred for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used with out dyeing.

cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopus*. Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort*.

catsot (kat'sō), *n.* [*It. cazzo* (pron *kitt'sō*), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow, a rogue, a cheat.

These be our nimble spirited catsot, that have their evasions at pleasure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1

cat's-paw, **catpaw** (kats'pā), *n.* 1 *Naut.* (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling cat's paws and glassy seas.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, IX.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

When the mate came to shake the catpaw out of the downhaul, and we began to boom and the sail, it shook the ship to her center.

R. H. Dana Jr. Before the Mast, p. 387

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts, a dupe as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw*. An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency.

London Times. He refrained from denouncing the speculators whose witless *cat's paw* he claimed to have been.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 408.

3. In *bot.*, same as *cat's-foot*—4. In *bookbinding*, the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

cat's-purr (kats'pēr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

cat-squirrel (kat'skwur'el), *n.* 1. A name of the fox-squirrel. [*Local*, eastern U. S.]—2. A name of the ring-tailed bassaris, *Bassaris astuta* [Southwestern U. S.]

cat's-tail (kats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *cattail*, 1.—2. A name for the plant *Equisetum arvense* and other species of that genus.—3. Same as *chrys cloud*. See *cloud*. **Cat's-tail grass**, in Europe, the common name of the grasses belonging to the genus *Phleum* because of their dense spikes of flowers. Also called *cattail*. See *Phleum*.

cat-stane (kat'stān), *n.* [*Sc.*, appar. *Cat* + *stane* = *E.* *stone*, but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gaelic *cath*, a battle (see *cateran*)] 1. A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle.—2. One of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. "The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the cat" (*Jameson*).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or flat bat employed in playing tip-cat.

Prithoe, lay up my cat and cat stick safe.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, I. 2.

He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven To clap a pair of cat sticks to my knees.

Beau and Fl., Captain, II. 1.

cat-stopper (kat'stop'ēr), *n.* Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

catsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

cat-tackle (kat'tak'el), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat fall*.

cattail (kat'tāl), *n.* [*Cat* + *tail*] 1. The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia* so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-o-nine-tails*. Also *cat's-tail*.—2. Same as *cat's-tail grass* (which see, under *cat's-tail*).—3. Same as *cattin*.—4. *Naut.*, that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [Properly *cat-tail*.]

catter (kat'ēr), *v. t.* To thrive. *Grose*, *Hall-well* [*Prov. Eng.*]

cattery (kat'ē-ri), *n.* pl. *catteries* (-rīz). [*Cat* + -ry (*Cf. juggery, camelry, fernery, pinery*, etc.)] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. [*Southey* [Rare.]]

cat-thrasher (kat'thrash'ēr), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Clupea aestivalis* [Maine, U. S.]

cattimandoo (kat-i-man'dō), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an angular columnar species of *Euphorbia*, *E. cattimandoo*. It is used as a cement and as a remedy for rheumatism.

cattish (kat'ish), *a.* [*Cat* + -ish] Having the qualities or ways of a cat, cat-like, feline.

The *cattish* race.

Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*Cf. ME. catel, katel*, assimilated *chattel* (> *chattel*, *q. v.*), property, capital, = *MLG. katel, katel*, < *OF. catel, katel*, assimilated *chatel, chatel*, *chaptel, chatal, chastul, chetel, chatr*, etc. = *Sp. caudal* (*Cf. Pg. caudal*, *a.*, abundant), < *ML. caputale, capitale*, capital, property, goods (*verum capitale*, live stock, cattle), whence *mod. E. capital*, *q. v.*]. Thus *cattle* = *chattel* = *capital*. 1. Property, goods; chattels, stock in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

His thythes payede he ful fayre and wel, Bothe of his owne swinke, and his *cattel*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock, domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle*.

Sir J. Harrington, Epig. l. 91.

They must have other cattle, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to markets.

Latimer, Harmon in Edw VI, 1550
In a guarantee of drafts against shipments, cattle may include swine.

Declar Bank v St Louis Bank, 21 Wall, 204
It was well known that Lord St. Leonards had lately ridden from Simla to Umballa one night and back the next day, ninety two miles each way, with constant change of cattle.

P M Crawford, Mr Isaacs, p 254
Human beings in contempt or ridicule.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour.

Shak, As you like it, III 2
Last year, a lad hence by his parents sent
With other cattle to the city went.

Swift, To Mr Congreve

Neat cattle See *neat*

cattle-feeder (kat'l-fē'dēr), *n* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks or mangers.

cattle-guard (kat'l-gārd), *n* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

cattle-heron (kat'l-hor'on), *n* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*.

cattle-pen (kat'l-pen), *n* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague (kat'l-plāg), *n* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle, underpest (which see).

cattle-range (kat'l-rānj), *n* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

cattle-run (kat'l-rūn), *n* A wide extent of grazing-ground [U S and the British colonies].

cattle-show (kat'l-shō), *n* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

cattle-stall (kat'l-stāl), *n* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their racks or mangers. *See II knight*

Cattleya (kat'lō-yā), *n* [NL, named after William Cattley, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid growers, and their flowers are among the largest and handsomest of the order.

catty (kat'i), *n*, *pl catties* (-iz) [*Malay kati*, a "pound," of varying weight. *See caddy* 1.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese kim or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 14 pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1 1/2 pounds, that fixed by the Chinese custom house in 1858 is 1 1/10 pounds, that of the royal mint at Peking is 1 3/8 pounds. The name is also given in different localities to slightly different weights.

Iron ore sufficient to smelt ten catties of tin.

Four of Anthop Ind XV 238

Catullian (ka-tul'i-an), *a* [*L. Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the elegance of his style, resembling the style or works of Catullus.

Herrick the most Catullian of poets since Catullus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser, p 341

Caturidae (ka-tū'rī-dē), *n pl* [NL, < *Caturus* + *-ida*] A family of extinct anneloid ganoid fishes of the Oolite and Cretaceous periods, having a persistent notochord, but the vertebrae partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

Caturus (ka-tū'rūs), *n* [NL (Agassiz 1834), < *Gk. kata*, down, + *ourpā*, tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidae*.

cattyogle (kat'i-ō-gl), *n* [*Also katogle*, < *Sw. katt-ugla*, < *katt*, = *E. cat*, + *ugla* = *E. owl*.] A name in Shetland of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

Caucasian (kâ-kâ'shian or kâ-kash'ian), *a* and *n* [*< ML. "Caucasianus* (*L. Caucasus*, < *Gk. Kawkasios*), < *Mgr. Kawkasios*, *pl. Kawkasios*, inhabitants of Caucasus, < *Gk. Kawkasos*.] 1. A Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe, specifically, appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. *See II*

2. In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Hindus, Jews, etc. He gave this name to the race because he regarded a skull he had obtained from the Caucasus as the standard of the human type.

cauchiet, *n* *See caucay*

Cauchy's formula. *See formula*

caucout, *n* An obsolete form of *caution*

caucus (kâ'kus), *n* [This word originated in Boston, Massachusetts. According to a com-

mon account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *calkers* is improbable, and, moreover, the word *caucus* occurs at least 7 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "Feb. . . , 1763—This day learned that the *Caucus* Club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus*, as a private meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "Caucus Club." The origin of the name as applied to the club is not known, but if not an arbitrary term, chosen for its alliterative form and feigned mysterious import, it may have been a learned adoption, in allusion to the convivial or symposiastic feature of the club, of the *ML. caucus*, < *Mgr. Kawkas* (also *Kawkos*, *Kawka*, with *din Kawkos*), a cup.] 1. In *US politics* (a) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense, caucuses are now generally called *primaries*. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (b) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship business is carried on used to meet, make a *caucus* and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power.

Gordon, Hist. of the Revolution (1785), I 805

A *caucus* (caucus the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the delegates of the Western States for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of Supreme Court].

John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p 210

Hence—2 Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—3 In *Eng. politics*, a large local committee of voters for the management of all electing business of its party, called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham about 1880.

caucus (kâ'kus), *v i*, pret and pp *caucused* or *caucussed*, *pp caucusing* or *caucussing* [*< caucus*, *n*] To meet in caucus, come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided.

Philadelphia Times, No 2894, p 2

caud (kâd), *a* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of *cold*.

cauda (kâ'dâ), *n*, *pl caudæ* (-dē) [*L*, also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] 1. In *zool* and *anat*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—2. In *bot*, a tail-like appendage.—*Cauda equina* (maik'ē tail), the bundle of nerves chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself, so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—*Cauda galli*, a term applied in American geology to the lowest member of the Cretaceous division of the Devonian age, characterized by the *cauda galli* grit of eastern New York, so called in allusion to a common fossil of this name (literally, cock's tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed.—*Cauda helix*, the inferior and posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—*Cauda navi-cularis*, a boat-shaped tail. *See boat-shaped*—*Cauda striati*, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *surcingle*.

caudad (kâ'dad), *adv* [*< L. cauda*, tail, + *-ad*, to see *-ad*.] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body, in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is downward in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body thus in man, the mouth is *caudad* with respect to the nostrils, the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper one.

caudæ, *n* Plural of *cauda*

caudal (kâ'dal), *a* and *n* [= *F. Sp. caudal* = *It. codale*, < *NL. caudatus*, < *L. cauda*, a tail. *See cauda* 1.] 1. A Pertaining to or situated near the tail, having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—2. In *anat*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part, the opposite of *cephalic* (which see). Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head.

See caudad—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen. *See*, a *caudal* style; a *caudal* spot.—*Caudal fin*, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. *See cut* under *fin*.—*Caudal figure*. *See figure*

II. *n*. 1. In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—2. In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd.* in ichthyological formulas.

caudalis (kâ-dâ'lis), *n*; *pl caudales* (-lēs). [NL. see *caudal*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

Gunther, 1859.

Caudata (kâ-dâ'tā), *n pl*. [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*. *See caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodele batrachians, same as *Urodela* opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*.² *Oppel, 1811.*

caudatal (kâ-dâ'tal), *a* [*< caudatum* + *-al*] Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

caudate (kâ'dāt), *a* [*< NL. caudatus*, < *L. cauda*, a tail. *See cauda*.] 1. Having a tail.—2. Having a tail-like appendage. (a) In *bot*, applied to seeds or other organs which have such an appendage. (b) In *entom.*, having a long, tail like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—*Caudate lobe of the liver*, in *human anat.*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spigelian lobe.—*Caudate nucleus*, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

caudated (kâ'dā-ted), *a*. Same as *caudate*.

caudation (kâ-dâ'shon), *n* [*< caudate* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

He really suspected premature caudation had been inflicted on him for his crimes.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxxvi.

caudatum (kâ-dâ'tum), *n* [NL, neut. (see *L. corpus*, body) of *caudatus*. *See caudate*.] The caudate nucleus of the striatum or striate body of the brain, a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticular.

caudex (kâ'deks), *n*, *pl caudices*, *caudexes* (-dis-sēz, -dek-sēz) [*L*, later *cortex*, the stem of a tree. *See codex* and *code*.] In *bot*, as used by early writers, the stem of a tree, now, the trunk of a palm or a tree-fern covered with the remains of leaf-stalks or marked with their scars; also, frequently, the perennial base of a plant which sends up new herbaceous stems from year to year in place of the old.

caudex cerebri, the middle trunk like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalamencephalon, the mesencephalon, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

caudicle (kâ'dī-kl), *n* [= *F. caudicule*, < *NL. caudicula*, dim. of *L. caudis* (*caudis* = *see cauda*).] In *bot*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of ornithophilous plants.

caudicula (ka-dik'ū-lā), *n*, *pl caudiculae* (-lē) [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

caudiduct (kâ'di-duk't), *v t*. [*< L. cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, *pp of ducere*, draw. *See duct*.] To draw toward the tail, retroduct, carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm caudiducted, so as to stretch the muscles.

Wilder and Hoar, Anat. Ichth., p 281

Caudisona (kâ-dis'ō-nā), *n* [NL (Laurenti, 1768), < *L. cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound. *See sound*.] A genus of rattlesnakes, same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

caudisonant (kâ-dis'ō-nant), *a* [*< L. cauda*, tail, + *sonant* (-t-), *ppr of sonare*, sound. *See sound*.] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [*Rare*]

cauditrunk (kâ'di-trunk), *n* [*< L. cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the trunk or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head.

caudle (kâ'dl), *n* [*< ME. caudel*, < *OF. caudel*, *chaudel* (*F. chaudere*), a warm drink, dim from **caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chaut*, *chald* (*F. chaud*, *dial caud*), warm (cf *Sp. Pg. caldo*, broth, *ML. caldum*, a warm drink). < *L. caldus*, *caldus*, warm, hot. *See calid*, and cf. *calidron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan ich am ded, make me a caudle.

Rob of Gloucester, p 561

He had good broth, caudle, and such like.

Wesman, Surgery

Hark ye, master Holly top, your wits are gone on wool-gathering. comfort yourself with a caudle, thatch your brain sick noodle with a woolen night cap.

Scott, Abbot, I 280

Hempen caudle. *See hempen*.

caudle (kâ'dl), *v t*, pret and pp. *caudled*, *ppr. caudling* [*< caudle*, *n*.] 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er night's surfeit?

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3

caudle-cup (kă'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostrophe spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the jests resound,
For now the caudle-cup is circling there.
Now, glad at heart, the gossip breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire.
Rogers, Human Life

Caudle lecture. See *lecture*.

caudotibial (kă-dô-tib'î-âl), *a.* [*< NL caudotibialis, q. v.*] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia. as, a *caudotibial muscle*

caudotibialis (kă'dô-tib'î-â-lis), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lêz) [*< L cauda, tail, + tibia, shin-bone (cf. tibialis, belonging to the shin-bone); see cauda, tibia, tibial*] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebra, and is considered to replace the semi-membranosus and semi-tendinosus muscles

caudula (kă'dû-lâ), *n.*, pl. *caudulae* (-lê) [*< NL, dim of L cauda, a tail see cauda*] In entom., a little tail-like process of a margin

cauf (kâf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb*, a basket. see *corf* and *corb*] 1 A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water — 2 Same as *corb*, 1 — 3 In *mining*, same as *corf*.

Also spelled *cawf*

caufe (kă'f), *n.* Same as *coffe*

cauf-ward (kă'f wârd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward*

caught (kât) Preterit and past participle of *catch*.

cauk (kâk), *n.* [*< E. dial. and Sc. unassimilated form of chalk, q. v.*] 1 Chalk, limestone. Also spelled *cawk* [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*] — 2 An English miners' name for sulphate of baryta or heavy-spar

cauk (kâk), *v. t.* [*< ME cauken see calk*] 1 To tread, as a cock — 2 To culk. See *calk*.

cauk (kâk), *n.* See *calk*.

cauker (kă'kér), *n.* [*< Sc., also written cauker and cauker*] Origin uncertain, perhaps *< Icel. kalkr = Sw. Dan kalk, a cup, < L. calx, > E. chalk, q. v.*] 1 A dram, any small quantity of spirits to be drunk [*Slang*]

Take a cauker? No? Iak a drap o' kindness, yit for auld langsyne. *King's Play, Alton Locke, xxi*

2. An astonishing falsehood, a lie [*Slang*]

I also took care that who should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real cauker. *W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi*

cauker (kă'kér), *n.* Same as *calk*.

cauking (kă'king), *n.* In *joinery*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight*

cauky (kă'ki), *a.* [*< cauk* + *-y*] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cauky*

caul (kâl), *n.* [*< Early mod. E. also call, < ME. calle, kalle (also kelle, > E. kell, q. v.), < OF. cale, a kind of cap, of Celtic origin. cf. Ir. calla = O' Gael. call, a veil, hood, akin to L. colla, a collar see calot, calotte, and cell.*] 1 In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century — (a) A net for confining the hair, worn by women

The proudest of hem alle,
That werth on a coverchief or a calle
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 162

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden caul the curls are bound.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii

(b) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban — 2 Any kind of small net, a net

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a caul of packthread. *N. Grew, Museum*

The very spider weaves her cauls with more art and cunning to entrap the fly. *Middleton, Mad World*, i. 1

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

The caul that is above the liver *Ex xxix. 13*
The caul of their heart. *Hos. xiii. 8*
The reins and the caul. *Ray, Works of Creation*, ii

4. In *anat.*, the great or gastrocolic omentum, the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon. — 5 A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which

sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This caul was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century a man often gave from \$50 to \$150 for a caul

You were born with a caul on your head
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1

caul (kâl), *n.* [*< F. cale, a wedge, of uncertain origin; perhaps < G. kal, a wedge, < OHG. chul = Icel. kalir, a wedge*] A form used in gluing veneers to curved surfaces. It is shaped to the exact curve or form of the piece to be veneered, and is clamped against the veneer until the glue has set

caul (kâl), *n.* [*< ME. caule, < L. caulis, a stalk, stem see caulis and cole*] 1 A stalk, stem

An cry wyne a man to make stronge,
Take leaf, or roote, or caule of mallowe agrest,
And boyle it, keast it so thyne wyne amonge.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. F. S.), p. 200

2. A cabbage

cauld (kâld), *a.* and *n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold*

cauld (kâld), *n.* [Also written *caul*, a dam-head, as a verb in the expression "caul the bank" of a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson)]

cauld (kâld), *n.* [A dam in a river or other stream, a weir [*Scotch*]]

cauldrie (kâld'rîf), *a.* [*< coldrie, q. v.*] 1 Chilly, cold; susceptible to cold — 2 Without animation, as, a *cauldrie sermon* [*Scotch*]

cauldron, *n.* See *caldron*.

Caulerpa (kâ-lér'pâ), *n.* [*< Gr. καυλέρπα (= L. caulis see caulis), a stalk, + ὑπερ, super*] A large genus of green single-celled algae, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles

caules, *n.* Plural of *caulis*

caulescent (kâ-lés'ent), *a.* [*< F. caulescent, < L. caulis, a stalk (see caulis), + -escent, as in adolescent, etc.*] In bot., having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *caulescens*

caulicle (kâ'li-kîl), *n.* [*< F. caulicelle, < L. cauliculus, also coliculus, dim of caulis, a stalk see caulis*] In bot., a little or rudimentary stem applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicle* and *cauliculus*

caulicole (kâ'li-kîl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*, 1

caulicolous (kâ-lîk'ô-lus), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk (see caulis), + colere, inhabit*] Growing or living upon a stem, as, a *caulicolous fungus*

Cauliculata (kâ-lîk'û-lâ'tâ), *n.* pl. [*< NL, neut. pl. of L. cauliculatus see cauliculate*] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals synonymous with *Antipatharia*. *Edwards and Haime, 1850*

cauliculate (kâ-lîk'û-lât), *a.* [*< L. cauliculatus, furnished with a stem, < L. cauliculus see caulicle*] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata* antipatharian, as a coral

caulicle (kâ'li-kîl), *n.* Same as *cauliculus*

cauliculus (kâ-lîk'û-lus), *n.*, pl. *cauliculi* (-lî) [*< L. dim of caulis, a stalk see caulis*] 1 In arch., one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes.

They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring, or with the helices in the middle of the sides of the capital. Also *cauliculus*, *caulicula*, and *caulicula*

2. In bot., same as *caulicle*

cauliferous (kâ-lîf'ê-rus), *a.* [*< F. caulifère, < L. caulis, a stalk, + ferre = E. bear*] In bot., same as *caulescent*

cauliflower (kâ'li-flou-ér), *n.* [Earlier *colliflower*, *collyflory*, *colleflorie*, *cole florie*, modified, in imitation of *F. cole*, *L. caulis*, and *E. flower*, from the *F.* name *choux floris* or *floris* (Cotgrave) *choux*, pl. of *chou* = *E. cole*, cabbage, < *L. caulis*, a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole*, *caulis*); *floris*, *flours*, pp. pl. of *florir*, later

flourir, flourish. see *flourish*. The present *F.* form is *chouffleur* = *Sp. coliflor* = *Pg. couveflor* = *It. colofiore*, lit. 'cole flower' see *cole* and *flower*] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable.

— **Cauliflower excrescence**, epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus. **Cauliflower wig** See *wig*

cauliform (kâ'li-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk, + forma, form.*] In bot., having the form of a stem

cauligenous (kâ-lîj'ê-nus), *a.* [*< L. caulis, a stalk, + -genus, -producing, -borne see -genous*] In bot., borne upon the stem

caulinary (kâ'li-nâr-î), *a.* [*< caulis + -ary; = F. caulinaire = Sp. caulinario*] In bot., belonging to the stem, specifically applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole

cauline (kâ'lin), *a.* [*< L. as if *caulinus, < Gr. καυλίνος, < καυλός, a stalk, stem see caulis*] In bot., of or belonging to a stem. as, *cauline leaves*

When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nagell *cauline bundles*. *Sachs, Botany (trans.)*, p. 194

caulis (kâ'lis), *n.*, pl. *caules* (-lêz) [*< L., also colis (> E. cole, q. v.), < Gr. καυλός, a stalk, a stem*] 1 In arch., one of the main stalks or leaves which spring from between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus*, 1 — 2 In bot., the stem of a plant

caulk, *v. t.* See *calk*.

caulker, *n.* See *calker*.

caulker, *n.* See *calker*.

caulking, *n.* See *calking*.

caulking, *n.* See *calking*.

caulocarpic (kâ-lo-kâr'pîk), *a.* [*< As. caulocarpous + -ic*] Same as *caulocarpous*

caulocarpous (kâ-lo-kâr'pus), *a.* [*< F. caulocarpé, < Gr. καυλός (= L. caulis), a stem, + καρπός, fruit*] In bot., bearing fruit repeatedly upon the same stem applied to such plants as have perennal stems

caulome (kâ'lôm), *n.* [*< Gr. καυλός, a stem see caulis and cole*] In bot., the stem or stem-like portion of a plant, the stem-structure or axis

caulophyllin (kâ-lô-fîl'in), *n.* [*< Caulophyllum + -in*] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides*

Caulophyllum (kâ-lô-fîl'um), *n.* [*< Gr. καυλός (= L. caulis), stem, stalk, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf*] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceae*, including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides*, known as *blue cohosh*, is reputed to have medicinal properties

Caulopteris (kâ-lop'tê-ris), *n.* [*< Gr. καυλός, a stem, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερον, a wing, = E. feather*] One of the generic names given by fossil-botanists to fragments of the trunks of tree ferns characterized by the forms of the impressions, or scars, as they are called, marking the place where the petioles were attached, found in the Devonian and in the coal-measures. In *Caulopteris* these scars are ovate or elliptical, and their inner disk is usually marked by linear bands, which, however, are sometimes effaced by impressions of the rootlets. *Stemmatopteris* and *Microphyton* are forms closely allied to *Caulopteris*, differing from that genus only in some slight and uncertain details in the form and arrangement of the scars

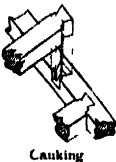
cauma (kâ'mâ), *n.* [*< Gr. καίμα, heat see calum*] In med., heat, inflammation, fever. A word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma plicuritis*, pleurisy, *cauma podagrum*, gout, but also *cauma hæmorrhagium*, so-called active hemorrhage.

caumatic (kâ-mât'ik), *a.* [*< cauma + -ic*] In med., of the nature of *cauma*

caunter, caunter-lode (kân'tér, -lôd), *n.* [*Dial. var. of counter-lode*] Same as *counter-lode*

caup (kâp), *v. t.* [*< E. dial. var. of cheap, v., after Icel. kaup, buy or sell, bargain, = D. koopen, buy, etc. see cheap, v.*] To exchange [*North Eng.*]

There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a smack but the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *kaupung* or exchanging on board of passing ships and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 166.



Cauling



Detail of Corinthian Capital

A. caulis B. cauliculus

Also *cauliculus*, *caulicula*, and *caulicula*

caup² (kâp), *n.* [Same as **cap**², *q. v.*] A cup or wooden bowl [Scotch]

caup⁴ (kâp), *n.* and *r.* See **coupl**

cauponate¹ (kâ-pô-nâ), *v. i.* [*< L. cauponatus*, pp. of *cauponari*, traffic, *< caupo* (*n.*), a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See **cheap**.]

To keep a victualing-house or an inn, hence, to engage in petty trafficking, huckster

cauponation¹ (kâ-pô-nâ-shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *cauponatio* (*n.*), *< cauponatus* see **cauponate**.]

Low trafficking, huckstering

But if it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and that which is to be preached without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.

Lattimer, Sermons and Remains, II 347
I shall now trace and expose their corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley*

cauponize¹ (kâ-pô-nîz), *v. i.* [*< L. cauponari* + *-ize* see **cauponate**.] To sell wine or victuals

The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany. *W. Burton, To Hurd, Letters*, clxxi

caurale (kâ-râil), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*. Also called *carle*

Caurus (kâ-rus), *n.* [*L.*, also *Corus*, the northwest wind, prob. for **scaurus* = Gôth *skura*, a storm (*skura* *nunda*, a storm of wind), = AS *scūr*, *E. shower*, related to *L. obscurus*, obscure, see **shower** and **obscure**.] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one

A swift wind that height *Chorus*
Chaucer, Boethius, I met 3
The ground by pürching *Caurus* scar'd
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, st 76

causable (kâ-zu-bl), *a.* [*< cause* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused, produced, or effected

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III 21
causal (kâ-zul), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. Pg. causal* = *It. causale*, *< L. causalis*, *< causa*, cause, see **cause**, *n.*] *I. a.* 1 Constituting or being a cause, producing effects or results, causative, creative as, *causal energy*

In quickness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent. p 20

2 Relating to a cause or causes, implying or containing a cause or causes, expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words as that or he cause. *Watts, Logic*

Causal definition, a definition which expresses the causes essential to the existence of the thing defined

II. n. In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason

causalgia (kâ-zul'jî-jî), *n.* [NL, *< Gk. kausôg*, burning, + *algos*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain

causality (kâ-zul'jî-tî), *n.*, pl. *causalities* (-tiz) [= *F. causalité* = *Sp. causalidad* = *Pg. causalidade* = *It. causalità*, *< L. as if *causalitas*, *< causalis*, causal, see **causal**.] 1 That which constitutes a cause, the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing

As he created all things, so he is beyond and in them all, in his very essence as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of the *causalities*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2 The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause, the law or principle that nothing can happen or come into existence without a cause

See **law of causation**, under **causation**

Although then the law of *causality* permits us to say that for every given event there is a series of events from which it must follow, it does not permit us to say what these events are. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant*

3 In *phen.*, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes — **Principle of causality** See **law of causation**, under **causation**

causally (kâ-zul-i), *adv.* As a cause, according to the order of causes, by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne*

The world of experience must be for intelligence a system of things *causally* connected. *Adamson, Philos. of Kant*

causality (kâ-zul-tî), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *mining*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore carried off by washing

causation (kâ-zâ-shon), *n.* [*< cause*, *i.*, + *-ation*, = *F. causation* *L. causatio* (*n.*) has only the deflected sense of 'a pretext, excuse,' ML also 'controversy,' *< causari*, plead, pretend see **cause**, *v.*] The act of causing or producing, the principle of causality, the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of causation, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession

Whevell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III x § 7
Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another

J. Fluke, Cosmic Philos., I 127
An adequate consciousness of *causation* yields the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of men in society there must flow consequences which, quite apart from legal agency, conduce to well being or ill being in greater or smaller degree

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19
Law of causation, or **principle of causality**, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place

causationism (kâ-zâ-shon-i-zm), *n.* [*< causation* + *-ism*.] The theory or law of causation. See **causation**

causationist (kâ-zâ-shon-ist), *n.* [*< causation* + *-ist*.] A believer in the law of causation

All successful men have agreed in one thing, — they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. *Emerson, Power*

causative (kâ-zâ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. causatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. causativo*, *< L. causativus*, causative, pertaining to a law suit, accusative, *< causari*, cause, see **cause**, *n.*] *I. a.* 1 Effective as a cause or an agent, causal.

The notion of a Duty doth expressly signify a being potential or *causative* of all things beside itself. *Ep. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, I

2 In *gram.*, expressing causation as, a *causative* verb, for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit), the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative

II. n. A form of verb or noun having causative value

causatively (kâ-zâ-tiv-i), *adv.* In a causative manner

causativity (kâ-zâ-tiv-i-tî), *n.* [*< causative* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being causative

causator¹ (kâ-zâ-ton), *n.* [Cf. ML *causator*, a party to a suit, *< L. causare*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

The invisible condition of the first *causator*
Sir F. Browne, Vulg. Err.

cause (kaz), *n.* [*< ME. cause*, *< OF. cause*, also *coze*, a cause, a thing (*F. cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing, see **chose**), = *Pr. caus* = *Sp. It. causa*, *cosa* = *Pg. causa*, *coisa*, *coisa*, *< L. causa*, also spelled *caussa*, a cause, reason, in ML also a thing, origin uncertain. See **accuse**, **excuse**.] 1 That by the power of which an event or thing is, a principle from which an effect arises, that upon which something depends per se, in general, anything which stands to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominalist philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see **total cause**, below), but the usual doctrine is that the effect is an abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of an antecedent event. Four kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final cause*. *Material cause* is that which gives being to the thing the matter by the determination of which it is constituted, *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristics, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing, *efficient cause*, an external cause preceding its effect in time, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done, *final cause*, an external cause following after that which it determines (called the *means*), the end for which the effect exists. Other divisions of causes are as follows: *subordinate* or *second cause*, one which is itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by anything else; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes, or, in law, that from which the effect might be expected to follow without the concurrence of any unusual circumstances; *remote cause*, the opposite of *proximate cause*; *total cause*, the aggregate of all the antecedents which suffice to bring about the event; *partial cause*, something which tends to bring about an effect, but only in conjunction with other causes, *emanative cause*, that which by its mere existence determines the effect; *active cause*, that which brings about the effect by an action or operation, termed the *causation*, *inmanent cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself, as the mind calling up an image; *transient cause*, that whose effect lies outside itself; *free cause*, that which is self-determined and free to act or not act, opposed to *necessary cause*; *principal cause*, that upon which the effect mainly depends; *instrumental cause*, a cause subservient to the principal cause. The above are the chief distinctions of the Aristotelians. The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatartetic*, *progenital*, and *synectic*. The *procatartetic cause* is an antecedent condition of things outside of the prin-

pal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *progenital cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action, and the *synectic, containing, or continant cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms, thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the *continant cause* of other stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see **occasionalism**), *moral cause*, the person inciting the agent to action, *objective cause*, the ideas which excite the imagination of the agent, and *sufficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see **sufficient reason**, under **reason**).

In virtue of his character as knowing, therefore, we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well defined meaning of the term, a free cause

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 74

Cause is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, the effect being the fact itself

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II v § 19

Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing to be, and that on which a thing under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the earlier and more intimate, being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p 65
Specifically — **2**. An antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself at a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two successive positions of a system must be known, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted, but the common idea of a cause is that of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature. Moreover, the action of a force is strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it, and no known law of nature coordinates events separated by an interval of time

3. The reason or motive for mental action or decision, ground for action in general.

I have full *cause* of weeping, but this heart shall break into a hundred thousand flaws, Or ere I'll weep. *Shak., Lear*, II 4

This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it. *Dampier, Voyages*, II I 92

4 In law, a legal proceeding between adverse parties, a case for judicial decision. See **case**¹, 5

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge right evenly between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut* I 16

Remember every *cause*
Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer

5 In a general sense, any subject of question or debate, a subject of special interest or concern, business, affair

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, III 1

The *cause* craves haste
Shak., Lucrece, I 1295

I think of her whose gentle tongue
All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd
M. Arnold, A Southern Night

6 Advantage; interest, sake.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong
2 Cor. VII 12

7 That side of a question which an individual or party takes up, that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

They never fall who die
In a great *cause*. *Byron, Marino Faliero*, II 2

A cause which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a cause baffled but not hopeless, beaten but not subdued

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I I § 7

Cause of action, in law, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to sustain an action, a right of recovery — **Country cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London — **Degrading causes**, in *grot.* See **degrading**

— **Entitled in the cause** See **entitle** — **Fallacy of false cause** See **fallacy** — **For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason as, some officers are not removable except for *cause* (used in contradistinction to *at pleasure*).

— **Matrimonial causes**. See **matrimonial** — **Onerous cause** See **onerous** — **Probable cause** (used with reference to criminal prosecutions), such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without prejudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty — **The First Cause**, God. See **def.** 1, above — **To make common cause with**, to join with for the attainment of some object, side with strongly, aid and support

She found I was a devil and no man, —
Made common *cause* with those who found as much
Browning, Ring and Book, I 613.

To show cause, to present a reason as, an order of court requiring a person to show *cause* why he should not be punished for contempt — **Town cause**, in *Eng. legal practice*, a suit against a defendant residing not more than twenty miles from London

cause (kâz), *v.*, pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [*< ME. causen* = *F. causer* = *Sp. Pg. causar* = *It. causare*, cause (cf. *L. causari*, give as a reason, pretend, ML *causare*, litigate, plead, *> F. causer*, etc., talk see **causeuse**), from the noun see **cause**, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1 To act as a cause, or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

They caused great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv 3.
You cannot guess who caused your father's death.
Shak, Rich III, II 2.
July does not cause August, though it invariably precedes it.
Parker, Cosmic Philos., I 154

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object. as, the storm caused him to seek shelter.

I will cause him to fall by the sword 2 Ki xix 7.
And so ever ony Sarasin comyth by that Sepulchre he cast a stoune ther att with grett violence and Dispite by cause the seyd Absolon pursued hys father, king David, and cause hym to flee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng Travell, p 28

II. *trans.* To show cause; give reasons

But he, to shifte ther curious request,
Gan causen why she could not come in place.
Spenser, F Q, III ix 26

causeful (káz'fúl), *a.* [*< cause + -ful, l*] Having a real or sufficient cause. Spenser

Wail thyself! and wail with causefull tears
Sir P Sidney, in Arber's Eng Garner, I 550

causeless (káz'les), *a.* [*< cause + -less, l*] 1 Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his causeless power the cause of all things known.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive as, causeless hatred, causeless fear

Your causeless hate to me I hope is buried
Beau. and Fl, Maid's Tragedy I 2

Causeless wars that never had an aim
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III 332

causeless (káz'les), *adv* Without cause. Chaucer

causelessly (káz'les-ly), *adv* In a causeless manner, without cause or reason.

Carelessly and causelessly neglect it
Jer Taylor, Repentance, x 4

causelessness (káz'les-ness), *n* [*< causeless + -ness, l*] The state of being causeless

causer (káz'zer), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths
Of these Plantagenets
As blameful as the executioner?
Shak, Rich III, I 2

causense (kó-zéz'), *n* [*F*, prop fem of *causer*, talkative, a talker, *< causer*, talk see *cause, v*; *l*] A small sofa or settee for two persons

causeway, causey (káz'wá, káz'zi), *n* [*Prop causey (the form causeway, < ME. cawcway, cawcwey (Prompt Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of way, a road), early mod E. also causay, coasay, < ME. cauci, kawce, kawse, kawser, also cauchie, cawchse, < OF. *caucie, cauchie, cauchise, chauce, F. chaussée = Pr. causada = Sp. calzada, < ML. calciata, rarely calciata (also calceae, calceae, after the OF. form), a paved road (see L. via, a way, road, cf. E. street, ult. < LL. strata (see L. via), a paved road), prop. fem. of *calceatus, *calciatus, pp. of *calceare, calcare, pave, make a road or causeway (Pg. calçar, pave; cf. OF. caucher, chawser, traverse a road), < L. calx (calc-, calci-), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. calculus, a pebble, gravel, calculosus, calculous, gravelly), or less prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads. see calx, chalk, calculus. The verb is by some identified with L. calcare, also calcare (> OF. cauchier, caucher, caucer, F. chausser = Pr. causser = Sp. calzar = Pg. calçar = It. calzare), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. calcus, a shoe. see calceate. Causeway, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers. 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.*

At the foot of the castell was the maras, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a littill cauchie that was narrowe and strait of half a myle of lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. F. S.), III 350

Such are the making and reparying of Bridges, Causeways, Conduits to conuey water to their Hospitalls or Temples.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p 297

It is strange to see the chargeable pavements and cause ways in the avenues and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.

Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge

The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell gate Milton, P. L., x 415

A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags,
A rude and natural causeway, interposed
Between the water and a winding slope
Of copse and thicket

Wordsworth, Naming of Places, iv

The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees
That lead from knoll to knoll a causey rude
Brant, Entrance to a Wood

2 A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriage-way — Crown of the causey See crown — Giant's Causeway, a promontory of columnar basalt covering large flat areas on the coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland where the formations are finely displayed in the close fitting hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See basalt

causeway, causey (káz'wá, káz'zi), *v t* [*< causeway, causey, n.*] To provide with a causeway; pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone

The white worn stones which causewayed the middle of the path
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii

causey, *n.* and *v* See causeway

causia (ká'siá), *n.* [*< Gr. καυσία, < καύω, καυστός*] A broad-brimmed felt hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was worn by kings, dyed purple and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back

The *kausia* had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and belonged to the Macedonian, Aetolian, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.
C O Müller, Manual of Archaeology (trans.), § 338

causid (ká'sid), *n* A snake of the family Causidae

Causidae (ká'si-dé), *n pl* [*NL, < taurus + -idae*] A family of solenoglyph Ophidians, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera besides *Causus* are *Heterophis* and *Dinodipnus*. They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Liperid* or *Viper*

causidical (ká'sid-i-kal), *a* [*< LL. causidialis, < L. causidicus, an advocate or pleader, < causa, a cause, + ducere, say*] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits

causont, *n* Same as *causon*.

caustic (kás'tik), *a* and *n* [= *F. caustique* = *Sp. cáustico* = *It. caustico* = *It. caustico*, < *L. causticus*, < *Gr. καυστικός, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < καυστός, verbal adj. of καίω, burn* see *calm, cauma, causus, and cf. incandescence*] 1 *a* 1 Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *causticity* — 2 *Figuratively*, severely critical or sarcastic, cutting as, a caustic remark

Let their humour be never so caustic
Smollett, Humphrey (linker)

Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the caustic satire of Cervantes

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns. Caustic curve, in math. See II, 3 — Caustic potash, potassium hydrate, KOH, a hard, white, brittle substance easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming stable crystalline compounds with all acids. It is a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissues. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a cautery, and in numberless ways in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap — Caustic soda, sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard, those made with caustic potash are soft. — Syn 2 Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic

II. *n* 1 In med., any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes the tissues of animal structures; an escharotic — 2 *Figuratively*, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *causticity*.

Your hottest causticks B Jonson, Elegy on Lady Pawlet

When we can endure the oracles and correctives of our spiritual guides, in those things in which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble
Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1835), I 62

3. In math., an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catenastical* and *diastical*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter by refraction. — Lunar caustic, a name given to silver nitrate when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, etc. See *nitrate* — Secondary caustic, the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays. An involution of a plane caustic. — Vienna caustic, a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate alone

caustical (kás'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *caustic* [Rare]

caustically (kás'ti-kal-ly), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something caustically

causticity (kás'tis-i-ti), *n* [*< caustic + -ity, = F. causticité = Sp. causticidad = Pg. causticidade = It. causticità*] 1 The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue, corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts. — 2 *Figuratively*, severity of language, pungency; sarcasm

He was a master in all the arts of ridicule and his inextinguishable spirit only required some permanent subject to have rivalled the causticity of Swift.

I D Ieraci, Quarrels of Authors, p 218.

I shall be sorry to miss his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all causticity for Schism.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xviii.

He had, besides, a ready causticity of tongue.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I 7

causticness (kás'tik-ness), *n* The quality of being caustic, causticity

caustify (kás'ti-fi), *v t*; *pret.* and *pp* *caustified*, *ppr.* *caustifying* [*< caustic see -fy, l*] To render caustic, convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the sodium into caustic soda

causus (ká'sus), *n* [*NL, < Gr. καυσός, burning heat, causus, < καίω, burn* Cf. *cauma*] 1 In med., a highly ardent fever — 2 [cap] In herpet., the typical genus of *Causidae* [cf. *Wagler*]

cautel (ká'tel), *n* [= *Se cautela, < ME. cautel, cautela, < OF. cautela = F. cautèle = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. cautela, < L. cautela, caution, precaution, < cautus, pp. of caueo, take heed* see *caution.*] 1 Caution, wariness, prudence

But in all things this cautel they use that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger, and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they think to follow of necessity, if the pleasure be unbroken.
Robinson, tr. of Sh. T. More's Utopia, II 7

2 Subtlety; craftiness; cunning, decoit, fraud. Thus gorge cautell to the common bath combined you all.
Richard the Redhead, I 78.

No soll, nor cautel, doth he smiteth
The virtue of his will Shak, Hamlet, I 3

3 Eccles., a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion

cautely, *adv* [ME *cautely, < cautel + -ly*] Cautiously

Make a cry, and cautly thou call
York Plays, p 328

cautelous (ká'te-lus), *a* [*< ME. cautelous = F. cautelous = Pr. cautelos = Sp. Pg. cauteloso, < ML. cautelousus, < L. cautela see cautel and -ous*] 1 Cautious, wary, provident as, "cautelous though young," Drayton, Queen Margaret.

Mar. Danger stands sentinel

Then I'll retice
Ger. We must be cautelous
Middleton, Family of Love, II 4.

My stock being small, no marvel I was soon wasted,
But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If cautelous, may make bold with your master's
Mausinger, City Madam, II 1

Swear priests, and cowards, and men cautelous,
Old feble carlions, and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs Shak, J. C., II 1.

2 Cunning, treacherous, wily

They are (for the most part) see *cautelous* and *wily*-headed, specially in king men of soe small experience and practice in lawe matters that you would wonder whence they borrowe such subtilties and slye shifts

Spenser, State of Ireland

cautelously (ká'te-lus-ly), *adv* 1 Cautiously; warily — 2 Cunningly, slyly, craftily

cautelousness (ká'te-lus-ness), *n* Cautiousness, prudence

These two great Christian virtues, cautelousness, repentance
Hales, Golden Remains, p 254

cauter (ká'tér), *n* [*LL, < Gr. καυτήρ, a searing-iron, < καίω, burn*] A searing-iron. Minshew

cauterant (ká'tér-ant), *n* [For **cauterant, < ML. cauterant(-is), ppr. of cauteriare, cauterize* see *cauterize*] A cautery, a caustic

cauterisation, cauterize. See *cauterization, cauterize*

cauterism (ká'tér-izm), *n* [*< cautery + -ism. Cf. cauterize*] The application of a cautery

cauterization (ká'tér-i-zá'shon), *n* [*< cauterize + -ation, = F. cauterisation = Pr. cauterizacio = Sp. cauterización = Pg. cauterização = It. cauterizzazione*] 1. In surg., the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc. — 2 The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic

Also spelled *cauterisation*

cauterize (kă'tēr-iz), *v. t.*, pret and pp. *cauterized*, ppi. *cauterizing* [= F *cauteriser* = Pr *cauterisar* = Sp Pg *cauterizar* = It *cauterizzare*, < ML *cauterizare*, also *cauteriare*, < Gr *καυτηρίζω*, *cauterize*, < *καυτηρῖον*, a searing-iron see *cautery*] 1 To burn or seal with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

Fugitive slaves are marked and cauterized with burning irons
J. Taylor, Works (ed. 1845), I 287

The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually cauterized the wound inflicted by the ball
Molly Dutch Republic, III 59

2 To sear, in a figurative sense

They have cauterized consciences

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 196
The more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, I 608

Also spelled *cauterise*

cautery (kă'tēr-i), *n.*, pl. *cauteries* (-iz) [= F *cautère* = Pr *cauteri* = Sp Pg It *cautero*, < L *cauterium*, < Gr *καυτηρῖον*, a branding-iron, a brand, dim of *καυτήρ*, a branding-iron, a burner see *cauter*] 1 A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual cautery*, that by caustic media *chemical cautery*.

His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, not open those humours that need a lancet or a cautery
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I 588

The mad bite

Must have the cautery

Tennyson, Queen Mary, III 4

2 The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing. **Corrigan's cautery** Same as *Corrigan's button* (which see under *button*). — **Galvanic cautery**, an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

cautery-electrode (kă'tēr-i-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

cautering-iron (kă'ting-ī'ern), *n.* [Appar. short for *cautering- or cauterizing-iron* See *cauter*] A searing-iron. *E. H. Knight*

caution (kă'shon), *n.* [*ME caucion*, *caucion* (def. 7) = F *caution* = Pr *cautio* = Sp *caucion* = Pg *caución* = It *cauzione* (cf. D *cautio* = G *caution* = Dan Sw *kaution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L *cautio*(-o), caution, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *caere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, ult. = AS *secgian*, look at, behold, *E. show* see *show*] 1 Prudence in regard to danger, wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we thought fit, before we entered, to get license of the Governor and to proceed with all caution.

Mandell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14

The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings, which I did with so much caution, that I thought I could only have been observed by the Janizary that attended me.

Poore, Description of the East, I 3

2 Anything intended or serving to induce wariness, a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitor advice.

In way of caution, I must tell you

You do not understand yourself so clearly

As it behooves my daughter and your honor

Shak., Hamlet, I 3

Indulge, my son, the cautions of the wise

Pope, Odyssey, xxiii 114

3t. Provision or security against something, provident care, precaution.

In despite of all the rules and cautions of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off.

Su R. L. Etienne

4 In recent Eng. law, a written warning or caveat filed with the registrar of land-titles against dealings with the land without notice to the cautioner, or person who files the warning — 5 Security, guaranty, pledge, bail [Now confined to Scotch law.]

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon*

6 A person who gives security, a surety, a cautioner [Scotch, and generally pronounced kă'shon, as also in sense 5.]

The King of Spain now offers himself for Caution for putting in execution what is stipulated in behalf of the Roman Catholics throughout his Majesty of Great Britain's Dominions
Howell, Letters, I 21

7t Bond, bill

Take thī caution, and sitte down soone and write fifti
Wyclif, Luke xvi 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment, something extraordinary, absolutely or with some fanciful addition, as, the way they scattered was a caution to snakes [Slang.] — Bond of caution. See *bond* 1. — Syn. 1 Forethought, forecast, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection — 2 Admonition

caution (kă'shon), *v. t.* [*caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to, warn; exhort to take heed.

You cautioned me against their charms

Sweet

cautionary (kă'shon-ē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*caution* + -ary] = F *cautionnaire* = Sp Pg *caucionar*] 1. *a.* 1 Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger, as, cautionary advice.

You will see that these ways are made cautionary enough
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II

Waved his unoccupied hand with a cautionary gesture to his companions
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I 148

2 Given as a pledge or in security

Has the enemy no cautionary towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade? *Sweet, Conduct of the Allies*

Cautionary town, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation, notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were thus pledged to the English crown in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Hammekens.

And it is resolved that it [a benevolence raised for the crown in Devon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the Cautionary Towns in the Low Countries, and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretions and wisdoms, we bid you heartily farewell.

Letter from the Lords in Council of James I

By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III, although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made by Elizabeth to deliver up the cautionary towns to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archdukes
Mollu, John of Barneveld, II 67

II. *n.* Same as *cautionary*

cautioner (kă'shon-er), *n.* 1 One who cautions or advises — 2 In recent Eng. law, one who files a caution with the registrar of land-titles. See *caution*, *n.*, 4 — 3 [Generally pronounced kă'shon-er.] In Scotch law, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

cautioniser (kă'shon-ēr), *v. t.* [*caution* + -ise] To promote caution in, make prudent; place under security or guardianship.

The captain of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bulgar, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh of a bordering province, to cautionize that part.

Continuation of Khatib 1414 (Ord MS)

caution-money (kă'shon-mun-ē), *n.* Money deposited as security, specifically, a sum paid as security by a student on his matriculation in an English university.

The greatest elements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard of his caution money ought not, in any wise, to be considered as part of his education.

Remarks on the Expense of Education, 1788

cautionry (kă'shon-ri), *n.* [*caution* + -ry] In Scotch law, the act of giving security for another, the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

cautious (kă'shus), *a.* [*caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older *E.* adj. was *cautulous*, *q. v.*, and the *L.* adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *caere*, take heed. See *caution*] 1 Possessing or exhibiting caution, attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune, prudent, circumspect, wary, watchful, as, a cautious general, a cautious advance.

These same cautious and quick sighted gentlemen
Bentley, Sermons, II

Like most men of cautious tempers and prosperous fortunes he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed
Macaulay

2 With or before the object of caution wary in regard to the risks of, afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

Having one Man surprised once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more cautious of Straggling
Dampier, Voyages, I 177

By night he fled, and at midnight returned from compassing the earth cautious of day
Milton, P. L., IX 59

3t. Over-prudent; timorous, timid

You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not cautious, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young

Waernger

= Syn. Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous

cautiously (kă'shus-ly), *adv.* In a cautious manner, with caution, warily

Then know how fickle common lovers are
Their oaths and vows are cautiously belied,
For few there are but have been once deceived
Dryden

Entering the new chamber cautiously,
The glory of great heaps of gold could see
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I 287

cautiousness (kă'shus-ness), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection, prudence with regard to danger.

cautor (kă'tor), *n.* [*L. cautor*, one who is on his guard or is wary, also one who is security or bail, < *caere*, be on one's guard, etc. see *caution*.] A cautioner [Rare]

A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the cautor and opportunity of objection
Contemporary Rev., XLIX 201

cauzi, *n.* See *cazi*

cava (kă'vā), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L *cavus* see *caval* and *vein*.] A caval vein; one of the venæ cavæ. See *caval*, *n.*

The division of the heart into which these cavæ open
Huxley

cava, *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

cava, *kava* (kă'vā, -vā), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Macropiper latifolium*.

cavæ, *n.* Plural of *caval*

caval (kă'val), *a.* and *n.* [*L. cavus*, hollow (see *cave*), + -al] I. *a.* 1 In anat., hollow and comparatively large, as, a caval sinus. Specifically — 2 Pertaining to the cavæ. See *vena* and *caval*.

II. *n.* A cava, or caval vein, either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavæ*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*, their more general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [*F cavalcade*, < It *cavalcata* (= Pr *cavalcada* = Sp *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg *cavalcada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L *caballus*, a horse see *cabal*, *capel*, *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevalerie*, a doublet of *cavalcade*] A procession or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

We went from Glenna, desirous of being present at the cavalcade of the new Pope Innocent X., who had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano
 Evelyn, Diary, Nov 2, 1644

Onward came the cavalcade, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horse men

Scott, Kenilworth, II 117

He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long cavalcades of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii

cavalcader (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [*F cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than cavalcading with him to Oxford
North, Examen, p. 112

cavalero (kav-a-lē'rō), *n.* [Also *cavalero*, repr. Sp *carallero*, now *caballero* see *cavalier*.] A cavalier, a gay military man, a gallant.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London
Shak., 2 Hen IV, v 3

cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavalero*, after Sp or It, = D *kavalier* = G *kavalier* = Dan *kavalier* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar *kawālir*, < F *cavalier* = Pr *cavalier*, < It *cavaliero* = Sp *caballero* = Pg *cavallero*, *cavallero* = F *chevalier* (> E *chevalier*), < ML *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL *caballus*, a horse see *cabal*, *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*] I. *n.* 1 A horseman, especially an armed horseman, a knight.

Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish cavaliers
Tatler, No 290

Hence — 2 One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

Who is he that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France?
Shak., 2 Hen V, III (cho)

3 [cap.] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. They were subsequently called *Tories* and *Whigs*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I

4 A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing, a gallant; a beau.

I'll take a dance, said I, so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. — And a cavalier ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them.
Stearns

5. In *medieval fort.*, a mound defended by walls, and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*,

caveach (ka-vēch'), *v t* [*< caveach, n*] To pickle (mackerel) according to a West Indian method

cavem, *n* Plural of *cavca*

caveat (kā'vē-at), *n* [*L*, let him beware, 3d pers sing pres. subj. of *cavere*, beware, take heed *see caution*] 1 In law, a notice filed or noted in a public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat as, a caveat filed with the probate court against the probate of a will. A caveat filed in the United States Patent Office by one who is engaged upon an invention entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interfering invention during one year, while he is perfecting his own

2 Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning, admonition, hint

Let our hands take this caveat also, If the enemy be fire, not to make any long pursuit after him

Hakluyt's Voyages, I 63

To glue a *Caveat* to all parents, how they might bring their children up in virtue

Lilly, Fuphus, Anat. of Wit p 122

In the midst of his prosperity, let him remember that caveat of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God"

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p 87

caveat (kā'vē-at), *v i* [*< caveat, n*] 1 To enter a caveat—2 In fencing, to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other

caveator (ka'vē-a-tor), *n* [*< caveat + -or*] One who enters a caveat

cave-bear (kā'vē-bar), *n* A fossil bear, *Ursus spelaeus*, of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe

cave-cricket (kā'vē-krik'et), *n* A cricket of the genus *Hadenacrus*, inhabiting caverns *S H Scudder*

cave-dweller (kā'vē-dwel'er), *n* 1. One who dwells in a cave, a troglodyte, specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers separated by limestone or other deposits. *See bone cave*. Also called *caveman*

Our knowledge of primitive man in Europe, during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been learned in regard to the life and habits of the so-called cave dwellers

Science, III 489

2 *pl* [*cap*] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution

cave-fish (kā'vē-fish), *n* A fish of the family *Amblyopidae* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, as *Amblyopsis spelaeus* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. *Chologaster papillifer*, *C. anaxi*, and *C. cornutus*, of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. *See* (at under *Amblyopsis*)

cave-hyena (kā'vē-hi-ō'nā), *n* A species of fossil hyena, *Hyaena spelaeus*, remains of which occur in bone-caves

cave-keeper (kā'vē-kē'pōr), *n*. One who lives in a cave [*Rare*]

I thought I was a cave keeper,

And took to honest creatures

Shak, *Cymbeline*, IV 2

cave-keeping (kā'vē-kē'ping), *a* Dwelling in a cave, hidden [*Rare*]

In men, as in a rough grown grove, remain

Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep

Shak, *Lutèce*, I 1250

cavel¹, **cavil¹**, **kevel¹**, **kevil¹** (kav'el, -il, kav'-el, -il), *n* [*Also written kavil, and formerly assimilated chervil. < ME *cavel (not recorded in this sense, but see cavel²), kevel, kevil, a cleat, elamp, gag, < (1) Icel kafi, a piece of wood, a stick, a gag, a cylinder, a mangle (also in comp rúnkefi, a rune-staff), = Norw kveile, a round stick, cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, gag, = Sw dim käfting, a small roundish billet; (2) Icel kafi, a piece, a bit, a buoy for a cable or net (medhalkafi, a sword-hilt), = Norw kafil, a roller, cylinder, rolling-pin, gag, kafi, a buoy for a cable or net, = Sw käft, a roller, cylinder, roller of a mangle, hilt, = MD D kavel = MLG LG kavel = G kabel, lot, part, share (whence E cavel²), orig a stick or rune-staff used in casting lots] 1 A bit for a horse*

In keel and bridel (in *fiermo* (t camel) thair chekes straitte

Is xxxi 9 (ME version)

2 A gag

Hwan Grim him (Havelok) haude faste bounden,

And althen in an old cloth wounden,

A kevel of clutes ful unwaite (foul)

That he (no) mouste spuke ne fuste (breathe)

Havelok, I 545.

3 *Naut*, a large cleat of wood or iron to which sheets, tacks, or braces are belayed. Also che-

vel. E Phillips, 1706.—4. A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed peen for reducing a surface to the desired form, a jeddung-ax — To cast the cavel, to throw the hammer

cavel², **cavil²**, **kevel²**, **kevil²** (kav'el, -il, kav'-el, -il), *n* [*< ME cavel, pl cafil, < MD D kavel = MLG LG kavel = G kabel, lot, part, share see cavel¹*] 1 Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot as, to cast cavel

O we cuist cavelis us amang

William Gisleman (Child's Ballads, III 52).

2 A part or share, lot

No one, not being a brother of the guild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save stranger merchants in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor Cavel with any brother

English Gilds (E E T S), p 342.

3 A parcel or allotment of land [Obsolete or provincial in both senses]

cave-lion (kā'vē-lī'on), *n* A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo*

caveman (kā'vē-man), *n*, *pl* *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller*, 1

The bones and implements of the *Cave men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p 45

cavendish (kav'en-dish), *n* [From the proper name *Cavendish*] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head*.—Cut cavendish, cavendish tobacco cut into small shreds

cave-pika (kā'vē-pī'ki), *n* A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. *See Lagomys*

caver¹ (kā'vēr), *n* [Uncertain] 1 A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, and punishable in the barmote or miners' court—2 An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines

caver², **kaver** (kav'ēr), *n* A gentle breeze [West coast of Scotland]

cavern (kav'ēr-n), *n* [= F *caverne* = Pr Sp Pg It *caverna*, < L *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow *see cave¹*, *n*] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth, a cave, a den

Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough

To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak*, *J C*, II 1

The oracular caverns of darkness

Longfellow, Evangeline, II 8

cavern (kav'ēr-n), *v t* [*< cavern, n*] To hollow out, form like a cave by excavating with out

But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and caverned out by grumbling, discontented people

Emerson, Considerations by the Way

cavernal¹ (kav'ēr-nal), *a* [*< cavern + -al*] Cavernous. *Faber*

caverned (kav'ērnd), *a* [*< cavern, n*, + *-ed*] 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms, having caverns, formed like a cavern as, "the cavern'd ground," *Philips*

Beneath the cavern'd cliff they fall

Scott, Marmion, VI 19

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern as, "cavern'd hermit," *Pope*, Essay on Man, IV 42, "cavern'd gems," *Hemans*, A Tale of the Fourteenth Century

cavernicolous (kav'ēr-nīk'ō-lus), *a*. [*< L. caverna, cavern, < cavere, dwell in, inhabit*] Inhabiting caverns, dwelling in caves

cavernose (kav'ēr-nōs), *a* Same as *cavernous* *M C Cooke*

cavernous (kav'ēr-nus), *a* [= F *cavernous* = Pr *cavernos* = Sp Pg It *cavernoso*, < L *cavernosus*, < *caverna*, a cavern] 1 Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns, hence, deeply hollowed out, deep-set as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks, *cavernous* eyes—2. Filled with small cavities, as a sponge, reticulated, honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structures in which the blood vessels are traversed by numerous trabeculae dividing them up, or in which they form frequent and close anastomoses with one another. In either case a structure of sponge like texture is produced—*Cavernous bodies* (*corpora cavernosa*), the highly vascular and nervous fibrovascular structures which compose the greater part of the erectile tissue of the penis and of the clitoris, the rest being known as the *spongy body*—*Cavernous groove*, in *anat*, the carotid groove (which see, under *carotid*)—*Cavernous nerves*, nerves coming from the prostatic plexus, and distributed to the erectile or cavernous tissue of the penis—*Cavernous rale*, a gurgling rale sometimes heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity of considerable size, especially in inspiration, when the cavity is partly filled with liquid, through which the air bubbles as it enters.—*Cavernous*

respiration, the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The inspiration is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing, the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—*Cavernous sinus*, a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—*Cavernous texture*, in *geol*, that texture of aggregated compound rocks which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in lava.—*Cavernous tissue*, the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris—*Cavernous whisper*, in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

Cavernularidae (kav'ēr-nū-lar'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Cavernularia*, the typical genus (< L *cavernula* (see *cavernule*) + *-aria*), + *-idae*.] A family of veretillous pennatuloid polyps with long calcareous bodies.

cavernule (kav'ēr-nūl), *n.* [*< L. cavernula*, dim of *caverna*, a cavern.] A small cavity.

cavernulous (ka-vēr'nū-lus), *a*. [*< cavernule + -ous*] Full of little cavities; alveolar as, *cavernulous* metal.

cavesson, *n.* *See cavezon*.

cave-swallow (kā'vē-swōl'ō), *n.* A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo pascioma*, which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

cave-tiger (kā'vē-tī'gēr), *n.* A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelaeus*, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

cavetto (ka-vet'ō), *n* [It, dim of *cavo*, hollow: *see cave¹*, *n*] 1. In *arch*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—2. In *decorative art*, a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *ribevo*—In *cavetto*, said of any design stamped or impressed, and differing from *intaglio* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be in *cavetto*. The field may also be recessed, with a device in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavetto*, in this case the field is said to be in *cavetto*

A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern in *cavetto*

C T Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p 412.

cavey, *n.* *See cave¹*

cavezon, **cavesson** (kav'e-zon, -son), *n* [Formerly also *cavasson*, < F *cavesson*, *cavegon*, < It *cavezzone*, aug of *cavezza*, a halter, = OF. *chevoce*, neck, = Pr *cabeza*, wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, head, < L *caput*, head: *see caput*, and cf *cabeça*.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to wring it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson*.

Cavia (kā'vi-ā), *n* [NL and Pg, from native Indian name, > E *cavy*] The typical genus of the family *Caviidae* and subfamily *Caviinae*, containing the cavies proper, as the guinea-pig. *See cavy*, *Caviidae*.

cavian (kā'vi-an), *a* and *n* [= F *cavien*, < *Cavia* + *-an*] 1. *a* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidae*.

II. *n* One of the cavies; a cavid

caviar, **caviare** (kav-i-ār or ka-vēr'), *n* [Also formerly *caviary*, = D. *kaviar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kavian*, < F *caviar*, formerly *cavial*, < It *caviale*, formerly also *caviaro*, = Sp *caviar*, *caviar*, *cabial*, sausage made with caviar, = Pg. *caviar*, *cavial*, *caviar* (ML. *caviarum*, NGr. *καβιάρι*), < Turk *kavyār*, *caviar*, said to be of Tatar origin. The Russ name is *ikra*.] A preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, sevruga, and beluga, caught in the lakes and rivers of Russia. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence Shakespeare's application of the word to a play which the vulgar could not relish

'Twas caviare to the general. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

A pill of caviary now and then,

Which breeds cholera adust

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 2.

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians and called *caviare*

N Grew, Museum

Hark ye! a rasher of bacon, on thy life! and some pickled sturgeon, and sour kreut and *caviar*, and good strong cheese

Landor, Peter the Great

caviary, *n* Same as *caviar*.

cavicorn (kav'i-kōrn), *a*, and *n* [*< NL. cavicornus*, < L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave¹*), + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. *a* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia*

II. *n*. A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia*.

Cavicornia (kav-i-kôr-ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis*. see *cavicorn*] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoological group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervidae*. The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes, and the group is exactly coterminous with *Bovidae* in the now current extended sense of the latter term. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, *Antilocapra americana*, is anomalous, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

Cavidae (kav-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idae*] Same as *Cavidae*.

cavie (käv-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavied*, ppr. *cavying*. [Sc. see *cave*] 1 To rear or prance, as a horse.—2 To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. *Jameson*. See *cave*, *v. t.*

cavil (käv-i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Cavidae*.

Cavidae (ka-vi-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idae*] A family of hystriocomorphic simplicitant mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glirres*, peculiar to South America, the *cavies*. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochiroidea*, the *Cavidae* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial peculiarities, imperfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, uncleft upper lip, and 4 toed fore feet and 3 toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hoof-like claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*. See *cavy*. Also, less correctly, *Camidae*, *Camda*.

Cavine (käv-i-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inae*] The typical subfamily of the family *Cavidae*, containing the *cavies* proper, when the giant cavy or capibara is retained in the family equivalent to *Cavidae* without the genus *Hydrochaeris*.

cavine (käv-i-n), *a* Of or pertaining to the *cavies* or *Cavidae*.

cavil, *n.* See *cavil*.

cavil, *n.* See *cavil*.

cavil (käv-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled*, ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling*. [< OF. *caviller* = Sp. *cavillar* = Pg. *cavillar* = It. *cavillare*, < L. *cavillare*, jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla*, also *cavillum*, a jeering, scoffing.] 1 *intrans* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason, carp frequently followed by *at*.

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.

Shak., 1 Hen IV, III 1

Let's fight it out, and not stand caviling thus
Shak., 3 Hen VI, I 1

He says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none refute.

Couper, Truth

II, *trans*. To receive or treat with objections, find fault with

Wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then cavil the conditions? Milton, P. L., x 759

cavil (käv-i), *n.* [< *cavil*, *v.* Cf. L. *cavilla*, *n.*] A captious or frivolous objection, an exception taken for the sake of argument, a carping argument

That's but a cavil, he is old, I young
Shak., T. of the S., II 1

The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief
I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 131

caviler, caviller (käv-i-lër), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers *cavilers* and madmen
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167

The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*. Addison, Guardian

caviling, cavilling (käv-i-l-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cavil*, *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature. as, "*cavillings* and menacings," *Jer. Taylor* (†), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 66

caviling, cavilling (käv-i-l-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavil*, *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; fault-finding.—*syn.* *Carping*, etc. See *captious*

cavilingly, cavillingly (käv-i-l-ing-li), *adv.* In a caviling manner

cavillation (käv-i-lä-shon), *n.* [ME *cavillacioun*, *cavillacioun*, < OF. *cavillacion*, *cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavilhaco* = Sp. *cavillacion*

= Pg. *cavillado* = It. *cavillazione*, < L. *cavillatio* (n-), < *cavillare*, pp. *cavillatus* see *cavil*, *v.*] The act or practice of caviling or raising captious objections, a caviling or quibbling objection or criticism.

Withouten fraude or cavillacioun.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 428.
Who should doe thus, I confesse should requite the objections made against Poets, with like cavillations against Philosophers.

Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, "provided always it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by cavillations and sinister interpretations."

Motley, Dutch Republic, III 420

caviller, cavilling, etc. See *caviler*, etc.

cavilous, cavillous (käv-i-l-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus*, < *cavilla* = see *cavil*, *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticize without good reason; quibbling. *Aylife*. [Rare]

cavilously, cavillously (käv-i-l-us-li), *adv.* In a cavilous or carping manner, captiously. as, "cavilously urged," Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare]

cavilousness, cavillousness (käv-i-l-us-nës), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare]

cavin (käv-i-n), *n.* [< F. *cavin*, < *cave*, < L. *carus*, hollow see *cave*, *cage*] *Mht*, a hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place

caving-rake (käv-i-ng-räk), *n.* [< *caving* + *-rake*] In *agri*, a rake for separating the chaff oravings from grain spread out on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

cavings (käv-i-ngz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving*, verbal *n.* of *cave*, *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the caving- or barn-rake; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

Cavitaria (käv-i-tä-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cavitarium* see *cavitory*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of intestinal worms, one of the divisions of *Entozoa*, the *Colelmintha* of Owen. See *cavitory*, *a.*

cavitory (käv-i-tä-ri), *a* and *n.* [< NL. *cavitarium*, < L. as if **cavit* see *cavity* + *-ary*] I. *a.* 1 Hollow, caval; cavernous, having a cavity, specifically, in *bot.*, celomatous, of or pertaining to the celoma, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; having a body-cavity

Certain portions of the hollow *cavitory* system, which forms the internal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscles in their walls.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. III 61

2 Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract, enteric, intestinal. Formerly specifically applied to the cavities, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (in testinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestines of other animals) as the threadworms or *Nematodes*, as distinguished from the unctuous worms, as the tapeworms and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity

II *n* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity, one of the *Cavitaria*.

cavited (käv-i-tid), *a* [< *cavity* + *-ed*] Having cavities, specifically, having an intestinal cavity, *cavitory*, as the nematode worm or *cavitory* *Owen*

cavity (käv-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz) [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità*, < L. as if **cavit*, < *cavus*, hollow see *cave*, *v.*] 1 A hollow place, a hollow, a void or empty space in a body as, the abdominal *cavity*, the thoracic *cavity*, the *cavity* of the mouth.—2†

The state of being hollow; hollowness

The *cavity* or hollowness of the place

Goodwin, Works, III 566

Amniotic cavity. See *amniotic*—**Arachnoid cavity,** an old name for the subdural space—**Axial cavity, branchial cavity, buccal cavity** See the adjectives—**Cleavage cavity.** See *cleavage*—**Consonating cavities** See *consonating*—**Digital cavity, hemal cavity, medullary cavity,** etc. See the adjectives

cavina-wood (käv-i-nä-wud), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil

Cavolinia (käv-ö-lin-i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Cavolinidae* synonymous with *Hyalaria*

iridentata is an example

cavolinid (käv-ö-lin-i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavolinidae*

Cavolinidae (käv-ö-lin-i-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idae*] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculiferous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral unciform, and an



Cavolinia iridentata

inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyalaria*.

cavolinite (käv-ö-lë-nit), *n.* [< *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*] Same as *nephelinite*.

cavo-rilievo (kä-vö-rä-lyä-vö), *n.* [It., < *cavo*, hollow, + *rilievo*, relief; see *cave* and *relief*. Cf. *alto-rilievo*, *basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*.] In *sculp.*, a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design

Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cavo rilievo*, and also called *calanaglyphic sculpture*

Porphyritic monoliths, skillfully filled in *cavo rilievo* with symbolic groups

Encyc. Amer., I 281

cavort (ka-vört'), *v. t.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet*.] 1 To curvet, prance about. said of a horse. Hence—2 To bustle about nimbly or eagerly. said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

They [the soldiers] have cavorted around the suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity

Richmond Dispatch, copied in N. Y. Herald, June 9, 1862.

cavum (kä-vum), *n.*, pl. *cava* (-vâ). [L., neut. of *cavus*, hollow see *cave*] 1 In *anat.*, a hollow; the cavity of any organ chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective

In all Reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity (of the heart), though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum*. The aortic arches and the pulmonary artery all arise from the *cavum venosum*, or a special sub-division of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale*

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 88.

cavy (kä-vi), *n.*, pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia*.] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Cavidae*.

There are several species, of which the guinea pig, *C. cavy*, is the best known—**Giant cavy**, or **water-cavy**, the capibara (which see)—**Mountain cavy**, *Cavia boliviensis*—**Patagonian cavy**, or *mara*, *Dolichotis patagonica*—**Restless cavy**, *Cavia aperea*—**Rock-cavy**, *Cavia rupestris*, of Brazil—**Southern cavy**, *Cavia australis*

caw, *kaw* (kä), *v. t.* [Formerly also *kaw*, imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or as a name for the crow and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak*, and see *caddow*, *coo*, *chough*, and *daw*.] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw

Like a jackdaw, that when he lights upon
A dainty morsel, *kaw* s and makes his brag

Chapman, All Fools, III 1.

The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm tree,
And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.

Tennyson, May Queen, II.

caw, *kaw* (kä), *n.* [< *caw*, *v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw

caw (kä), *v. t.* [See *caw*, *v.*] To drive as, to *caw* a nail; to *caw* cattle to market. Often abbreviated to *ca'*. [Scotch]—To *caw* one's hogs to the hill, to *more*

cawass, *n.* See *cavass*

cawchiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

cawf, *n.* See *cawf*

cawk, *n.* See *cawk*, *n.*

cawker (kä-kër), *n.* Same as *calk*

cawky, *a* See *cawky*

cawlt, *n.* An old spelling of *cawlt*

cawney, cawny (kä-ni), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land used in some parts of India, and varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1 322 acres.

cawquaw (kä-kwä), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its chief food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the high cut branches and eats its way regularly down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See cut under *porcupine*

caxo, caxon (kak'sö, -non), *n.* [< Sp. *caxon*, formerly *caxon*, a chest (= Pg. *caxão* = F. *casson* = It. *cassone*: see *casson* and *cassoon*), aug. of *caxa*, formerly *caza* = Pg. *caixa*, a chest, = E. *case*, *q. v.*] A chest of burnt and ground ores. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

caxon (kak'son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig

He had two wigs, both pedantk, but of different omen
The one serene, smiling, fresh powdered, betokening a mild day
The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution

Lamb, Christ's Hospital

Caxton (kaks'ton), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The Caxtons are all in black letter. The "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474,

cede, proceed, recede, secede, abscise, access, etc., cession, accession, concession, etc., cease, decess, antecedent, decedent, etc., ancestor, antecessor, predecessor, etc.] 1. *intrans* 1 To yield, give way, submit.—2 To pass, be transferred, lapse. [Archaic or obsolete in both senses]

This fertile globe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone* Ruined Abbey

II. trans 1 To yield or formally resign and surrender to another, relinquish and transfer, give up, make over, as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty

Of course, Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. *If S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II, 11

The people must *cede* to the government some of their rights. *Jay*

2 To yield, grant. [Rare]

Back rode we to my father's camp, and found
He thrice had sent a herald to the gates,
To learn if Ida yet would *cede* our claim.

Tranyon, Princess

= *syn.* To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

cedent (sē'dent), *a* [*L. cedent* (t)-s, ppr. of *cedere*, yield see *cede*] Yielding, giving way. See extract under *cessionary*. [Rare]

cedilla (sē-dil'ya), *n* [= *F cédille*, < *Sp. cedilla*, now *cedilla* = *Pg cedilha* = *It zediglia*, the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *cz*, dim. of *Sp ceda*, now *ceda*, etc., < *L. zeta*, *Gr ζῆτα*, the *Gr* name of *z* see *z*, *zed*, *zeta*. The character *ç* is thus a contraction of *cz*, a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions, thus, *F leçon*, now *leçon* (> *E lesson*)] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s*, and not like *k*, as it usually is before those vowels.

cedrate, cedrat (sē'drat, -drat), *n* [*F cédrat* = *It. cedrato*, < *cedro*, the citron (prop. **citro*, confused in form with *cedro*, *cedar*), < *L. citrus*, citron: see *'citrus*, *citron*.] The citron, *Citrus medica*.

cedratit (se-drā'ti), *n* [*It cedrato*, lime, lime-tree, lime-water see *cedrat*] A perfume derived from the citron.

If we get any near still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on sending you a present of *cedrat* and orange flower water. *Walpole*, Letters, II, 190

Cedrela (sēd'rē-lā), *n*. [*NL*, shortened from *L. cedrelate*, < (*Gr κεδρελάτη*, a cedar fir-tree, < *κεδρος*, a cedar, + *ελάτη*, the silver fir)] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Meliaceae*, allied to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species of tropical America is *C. odorata*, a valuable timber tree, popularly known as cedar. All parts of it are bitter, and the old wood is fragrant. The *C. toona* of India, also called cedar, is a handsome tree with durable and beautifully marked wood, used for furniture and ornamental work. It yields a resinous gum, and the bark is astringent and febrifugal. See *cedar*.

cedrelaceous (sēd'rē-lā'shius), *a* [*F Cedrela* + *-aceous*] In bot., resembling or related to *Cedrela* same as *meliaceous*.

cedrene (sē'drēn), *n*. [*L. cedrus*, cedar, + *-ene*] In chem., a volatile hydrocarbon (C₁₅H₂₄) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana* — *Cedrene camphor* See *camphor*.

cedrin, cedrine (sē'drin), *n* [*F cedron* + *-in*, *-ine*] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is regarded by some as the active principle of the fruit.

cedrine (sē'drin), *a* [*L. cedrinus*, < *Gr κεδρινος*, of cedar, < *κεδρος*, cedar see *cedar*, and cf. *cedarn*] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson*

cedrine, *n*. See *cedrin*.

cedrium (sē'dri-um), *n* [*L. cedar-oil*, < *Gr κέδριον* (also *κεδρελαιον*), cedar-oil, < *κεδρος*, cedar see *cedar*] The pitch of the cedar-tree, *Cedrus*. It is rubbed on woollens to preserve them from moths, and was one of the ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming.

cedrola (sē'drō-lā), *n* [*NL*, < *L. cedrus*, cedar see *cedar*.] A solid crystalline compound distilled from the oil of cedar-wood.

cedron (sē'dron), *n* [*NL*, < *L. cedrus*, cedar, + *-on*] The seed of the tree *Samarubacae*, a native of the United States of Colombia. The fruit is a pear-shaped drupe, of the size of a lemon, containing a single large seed, which, like other parts of the tree, is very bitter. In its native country this seed is used as a remedy for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Its qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of the principle cedrin.

Cedrus (sē'drus), *n*. [*L.* see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees closely allied to the larch,

which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon, *C. Deodara*, or deodar, and *C. Atlantica*, or Atlas cedar. See *cedar*.

cedry (sē'dri), *a*. [*For* *cedary*, < *cedar* + *-y*.] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

Cedry colour

Evelyn, Sylva, II, iii § 2

cedula (sēd'ū-lā), *n*. [*Sp.* = *E. cedula*, schedule see *schedule*.] A name sometimes used for a promissory note given by one of the South American republics.

cedulet, *n*. [*OF. cedule* see *schedule*] An obsolete form of *schedule*. *Cotgrave*

ceduonist, *a*. [*L. ceduon*, fit for cutting, < *cedere*, cut] Fit to be felled.

Greater and more ceduonist, and shrubby

Evelyn, Sylva, Int

ceel, *n* and *v*. See *ceel*.

ceel, *n* and *v*. An obsolete improper spelling of *ceal*.

ceel, *v*. See *ceel*.

ceiba (sē'i-bā, *Sp* pron thā'i-bā), *n*. [*Sp*; of native origin.] The silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Ceiba*. See *Bombax*.

ceilt, cielt, *n*. [*A word* found in this spelling only in the derived verb *ceilt* and the verbal noun *ceiling*, *q. v.*, early mod. *E. cele*, *seele*, late *ME cele*, *cyll*, *syll*, *syll*, < *OF cielt*, mod. *F cielt* = *Pr cel* = *Cat cel* = *Sp ciclo* = *Pg co* = *It cielo*, heaven, a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., < *L. celum*, less prop. *celum* (*ML* also *celum*), *OL* also *cel*, *L* and *LL* also *celus*, the sky, heaven, in *ML* also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. **celum* (= *Gr κοίλος*, dial. *κόιλος*, *κόιλος*, *κοίλος*, orig. **κοίλος*, hollow, < *carus*, hollow. see *car*, *car*, and (from *L. celum*) *celest*, *celestial*, etc., and (from *Gr κοίλος*) *celia*, *celo*, etc. The noun *ceilt*, earlier *cele*, *seele*, *cyll*, *syll*, seems to have been confused with *sill*, *syll*, *AS syl*, the base of a door or window; cf. *Sc cyle*, *syll*, the foot of a rafter, a rafter, North Eng *syll*, the principal rafters of a building.] A canopy of state.

The chamber was hang'd of red and of blew, and in it was a *ceyl* of state of cloth of gold.

Pynell's of Margaret

In this wise the king shall ride opyn hed'd undre a *ceyl* of cloth of gold baudekyn, with four staves gilt.

Ritland Papers (Camden Soc.), p. 5

And seek to your sovaine, seemly on *syll*.

Gauvain and Goloiras

ceel (sēl), *v* t [(1) Early mod. *E* also *ceel*, *scol*, *scile*, *syll*, prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceyl*, *cel*, *seele*, *cyll*, *syll*, a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) *ME ceelen*, *celen*, *selen*, *wainscot*, cover the sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < *L. calare* (*ML* also written *celare*), engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *celum*, a chisel, burin, graver, < *cedere*, cut, hew, and perhaps with (3) *ME seelen*, *selen*, < *OF seeler*, *F seeller*, < *L. sigillare*, ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum*, a seal, pl. little figures or images see *seal*.] The first two verbs are merged in definitions 2 and 3. From the second are derived *celature*, *celure*, *q. v.* 1† To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

All the tents within was *syled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet.

Hall, Henry VIII, p. 32.

2 To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling*, 2. Formerly with special reference to ornamental hangings, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room. In the latter use, same as definition 1.

Cetyn with syllure, celo

Prompt Parv, p. 651

These wallys shal be *ceylid* with cyprusse. The rofe shal be *celed* vauwtwyse and with cheker work.

Horman, *Vulgaris* (Way)

And the greater house he *celed* with fir tree.

2 Chron. iii, 6

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?

Decay of Christian Piety

3† To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

Lambrose (F), to wainscot, *ceel*, fret, embow

Cotgrave

Plancher (F), to plank or floor with planks, to *ceel* with boards.

Cotgrave

ceiled (sēld), *p. a*. [Early mod. *E* also *ceiled*, *ceeled*, *seeled*, *syled*, pp of *ceel*, *v.*] 1† Canopied. See *ceel*, *v.*, 1.—2. Provided with a ceiling.

The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low-ceiled, with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of Venetian cookery dangling tragically from the wall.

Hovells, *Venetian Life*, vii.

3† Wainscoted.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n*. [Early mod. *E* also *ceiling*, *ceeling*, *seeling*, earlier *ceyling*, *sylling*, *syling*; verbal *n* of *ceyl*, *v.*] 1† A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

The French king caused the lorde of Countrey to stande secretly behynde a *ceyling* or a hangyng in his chamber.

Hall, Edward IV, p. 43

And now the thickened sky

Like a dark ceiling stood. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi, 742.

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters, the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—3 Wainscoting, wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Lambrose (F), wainscot, *ceeling*, also a fretted or embowed *ceeling*.

Cotgrave

Mensuere (F), *ceiling*, wainscoting, joiners work.

Cotgrave

4 The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Ceiling-joists**, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—**Coffer-work ceiling**, a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or soffits, a coffered ceiling. See *coffer* and *coffer*.—**Compartment ceiling**, in arch., a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling**, groined vaulting. See *groin* and *ceiling*.

ceilinged (sē'lingd), *a* [*F ceiling* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a ceiling.

The low ceilinged room was full of shadows.

F. W. Robinson

ceint, *n*. [*ME. ceinte*, < *OF. ceinte*, *cinte* = *Pr. cinta* = *Sp. Pg. lt cinta*, < *ML cincta*, also (after Rom.) *cinta*, fem, also *cinctum*, neut., a girdle, < *L. cincta*, fem (*cinctum*, neut.) of *cinctus*, pp of *cingere*, gird see *cincture*.] A girdle. *Chaucer*, *Gower*.

ceinture, *n*. [*ME*, < *OF. ceinture*, later *ceinture*, mod. *F. ceinture*, < *L. cinctura*, a girdle see *cincture*.] Same as *ceint*.

celadet, *n*. [*F. celade*, < *It celata* (cf. *celate*): see *sallet*.] An old spelling of *sallet*, a helmet.

celadon (sē'lā-don), *n* and *a*. [*F. celadon*, a sea-green color, also a sentimental lover: so called from *Celadon*, the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), < *L. celadon*, in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the Lapithæ, < *Gr. κελάδων*, roaring (used as the name of a river), < *κελάδω*, *κελάδω*, sound, roar, shout, *κελάδος*, a noise, shout.] 1. *n* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shades are numerous. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often cracked, and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sevrès. Compare *sea-green*.

To all the markets of the world
These porcelain leaves are wafted on,—
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .
And beautiful with celadon.

Longfellow, *Kéramos*.

II. a. Having the color celadon
celandine (sē'an-dīn), *n*. [Formerly *coladine*, < *ME. celadine*, *celadon*, *celadon*, *seladon*, etc., < *OF. celadine*, *F. celadine* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. celadonia*, < *L. chelidonia* (*NL. chelidonium*), < *Gr. χελιδώνιον*, swallowwort, < *χελιδών* (-δών) = *L. hirundo* (-n-), a swallow see *Chelidon*, *Hirundo*.] 1. The *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine*.—2 The pilewort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, called in England the *lesser* or *small celandine*.

There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine*,
That shrinks like many more from cold and rain,
And the first moment that the sun may shine,
Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!

Wordsworth, *A Lesson*.

Tree-celandine, a cultivated species of *Baccharis* from the West Indies, *B. frutescens*.

celantes (sē-lan'tēs), *n*. In logic, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of

sylogism, having the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *carnes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mood* 2.

celarent (sē-lā'rent), *n*. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free. See *mood* 2.

Celastraceae (sel-as-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL, < *Celastrus* + *-aceae*] A natural order of poly-petalous exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceae*, from which they differ especially in having the stamens opposite to the sepals, and in the arillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Eurostygnus*, the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

celastraceous (sel-as-trā'shi-us), *a*. Belonging to the natural order of plants *Celastraceae*.

celastrin, celastine (sē-lās'trīm), *n*. [*Celastrus* + *-in*, *-ne* 2] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus obscurus*.

Celastrus (sē-lās'trus), *n*. [NL, < Gr *κλάστρα*, *κλάστρος*, commonly *κλάστρον*, an evergreen tree, privet or holly] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, natural order *Celastraceae*, natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa commonly called *staff-trees*. The common species of the United States, *C. scandens*, known as *climbing bitter-sweet* or *waxwork*, has a very ornamental fruit, the orange colored capsules disclosing on deliscent reddish brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril. See cut under *bittersweet*.

celatet, *n*. [*It celata* see *sallet* 2, cf *celade*] An old spelling of *sallet* 2, a helmet.

celature (sel'a-tūr), *n*. [*L celatura*, < *calare*, pp *calatus*, carve, engrave, emboss see *cel*, v Doublet, *celure*, q. v.] 1 The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. — 2 Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings. Jer Taylor, Works (ed 1845), I 206

-cele. [*Gr κήλη*, Attic *κάλη*, a tumor] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor as, bronchocele, varicocele.

celebrable (sel'ē-brā-bl), *a*. [ME, < OF *celebrable*, F *célebrable* = Pg *celebravel* = It *celebrabile*, < L *celebrabilis*, < *celebrare* see *celebrate*.] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare]

Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travail. Chaucer
celebrant (sel'ē-brant), *n*. [= F *célebrant* = Sp Pg It *celebrante*, < L *celebrant* (t)-s, ppr of *celebrare* see *celebrate*.] One who celebrates, specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v t*; pret and pp *celebrated*, ppr *celebrating* [*L celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* (> F *célebrer* = Pr Sp Pg *celebrar* = It *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, < *celeber*, also *celebrus*, frequented, populous] 1. To make known, especially with honor or praise, extol, glorify.

For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot celebrate thee. Isa xxxviii 18

The Songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry that celebrated the Supreme Being. Addison, Spectator, No 406

To celebrate the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid
Tennyson, Arabian Nights

The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never celebrate the praises of natural scenery, does not lie at the door of the Persian bards. N A Rev, CXL 330

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, etc as, to *celebrate* a birthday or other anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

From even unto even shall ye celebrate your sabbath. Lev xxiii 32

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long. Shak, Hamlet I 1

3. To perform solemnly or with appropriate rites and ceremonies as, to *celebrate* mass, to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

Yet there, my queen,
We'll celebrate their nuptials. Shak, Pericles, v 3

= *Syn*. 1. To laud, magnify, glorify. — 2. 2. Keep, Observe, Solemnize, Celebrate, Commemorate. Keep is an idiomatic word for observe as, to keep the Sabbath, to keep Lent or feast-days. To observe is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance*.) We speak of observing the Sabbath, of observing the wishes of one's father. To solemnize is to celebrate religiously. To celebrate is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor as, to celebrate an anniversary, to celebrate a marriage. To commemorate is to keep in memory public and solemn acts as, to commemorate the resurrection by observing Easter.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart
Longfellow, Holidays

With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to observe. Shak, Tit And, v 1

And when your honours mean to solemnize
The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,
Even at that time I may be married too. Shak, M of V, iii 2

On theatres of turf, in homely state
Old plays they act, old feasts they celebrate. Dryden, tr of Juvenal's Satires, iii 286

Sir, we are assembled to commemorate the establishment of great public principles of liberty. D Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825

celebrated (sel'ē-brā-ted), *a*. [Pp of *celebrate*, v] Having celebrity, distinguished, mentioned with praise or honor, famous; well-known.

The celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. Addison

= *Syn*. Noted, Renowned, etc. See *famous*.

celebratedness (sel'ē-brā-ted-ness), *n*. [*celebrated* + *-ness*] The state or condition of being celebrated. Scott [Rare]

celebrater, celebrator (sel'ē-brā-ter, -tor), *n*. One who celebrates.

I am really more a well wisher to your felicity, than a celebrator of your beauty. Pope, to Mrs A Fermor on her Marriage

celebration (sel'ē-brā'shon), *n*. [= F *celebration* = Sp *celebración* = Pg *celebração* = It *celebrazione*, < L *celebratio* (n)-, a numerous assemblage, a festival, a praising, < *celebrare* see *celebrate*.] 1 The act of celebrating (n) the act of praising or extolling, commemoration (commemoration, honor or distinction bestowed, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies).

His memory deserving a particular celebration. Lord Clarendon

(b) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies as, the celebration of a marriage, the celebration of mass.

Celebration of mass is equivalent to offering mass. Cath Diet

2 That which is done to celebrate anything, a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance as, to arrange for or hold a celebration, the ode is a celebration of victory.

What time we will a celebration keep
According to my birth. Shak, I N, iv 2

celebrator, n. See *celebrator*.

celebratious (sē-leb'ri-us), *a*. [*L celebris*, celebrated, + *-ous*] Famous, renowned. Strype

celebratiously (sē-leb'ri-us-li), *adv*. With praise or renown. [Rare]

celebratiousness (sē-leb'ri-us-ness), *n*. Fame, renown. [Rare]

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz) [= F *celebrité* = Pr *celebritat* = Sp *celebridad* = Pg *celebridade* = It *celebrità*, < L *celebritas*, a multitude, fame, renown, < *celeber* see *celebrate*.] 1 The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction as, the celebrity of George Washington, the celebrity of Homer or of the Iliad.

An event of great celebrity in the history of astronomy. Whewell

Egypt has lost the celebrity which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen. E W Lane, Modern Egyptians, II 3

2 A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing as, a celebrity at the bar or in the church, what are the celebrities of this town? — 3† Celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. Bacon

celebrous (sel'ē-brūs), *a*. [*L celebris*, celebrated, + *-ous*, cf, F *célebre* = Sp *célebre* = Pg It *celebre*] Celebrated.

celemin (Sp. pron thel-ā-mēn'), *n*. [Sp, = Pg *celamim*, *selamim*.] 1 Same as *almud* — 2. A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square estadales, or about one eighth of an acre.

celeomorph (sē-lē-mōrf), *n*. A celeomorphous bird, as a woodpecker.

Celeomorphæ (sē-lē-mōrf'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Celous* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.]

The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidae* and *Tyringidae*. Also called *Saw-rognatha*.

celeomorphie (sē-lē-mōrf'ē), *a*. [*Celeomorphæ* + *-ic*] Pictorial, of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celer¹, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *cellar¹*.

celer², *n*. See *celure*.

celerer¹, *n*. A Middle English form of *cellarer*.

celeres (sē-lē-rēs), *n. pl.* [L, pl. of *celer*, swift: see *celerity*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq*, a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was, from the time of Tullus Hostilius, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The title was resumed under Augustus by the knights, as the body guard of the emperor.

2† [cap] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces*.

celeriac (sē-lēr'ī-ak), *n*. [*Celery* + *-ac*.] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery*. See *celery*.

celerity (sē-lēr'ī-ti), *n*. [= F *celerité* = Pr *celeritat* = Sp *celeridad* = Pg *celeridade* = It *celerità*, < L *celeritas* (t)-s, < *celer*, swift, quick, akin to Gr *καλός*, a racer, Skt *√ kal*, drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion, swiftness; quickness, speed.

No less celerity than that of thought. Shak, Hen V, iii (cho).

When things are once come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. Bacon, Delays

The bigness, the density, and the celerity of the body moved. Ser K Napby

The tidings were borne with the usual celerity of evil news. Prescott, Kerd and Isa., I 8

= *Syn*. Velocity, Swiftness, etc. See *quickness*.

celery (sē-lē-ri), *n*. [Prop with initial *s*, as in early mod E *selery*, *sellery*, = D *seltery* = G *sellerie*, *sellere* = Dan Sw *sellere*, < F *céleri*, < It *celeri*, < It. *celano*, celery, < L *selino*, parsley, < Gr *αλινον*, a kind of parsley, in MGr and NGr *celery*. See *parsley*, ult < Gr *περσικόν*, rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*, a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table.

The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celenac*.

celest¹ (sē-lest'), *a*. [*F céleste* = Pr Sp Pg It *celeste*, < L *caelestis*, of heaven, of the sky, < *caelum*, heaven see *cel*, n (< F *celestal*.] Heavenly, celestial.

To drink of this, of waters first and best,
Licour of grace above, a thynq celest. Palladius, Husbandrie (E E T S), p 17

celeste (sē-lest'), *a*. [An abbrev of F. *bleu céleste*, sky-blue see *blue* and *celest*] In *ceram*, sky-blue.

celestial (sē-lest'ial), *a* and *n*. [*ME celesthal*, *celestall*, < OF *celesthal*, *celestel* = Pr Sp Pg. *celestal* = It *celestrale*, < L *caelestis*, of heaven, < *caelum*, heaven see *cel*, n.] 1. *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heaven as, the celestial globe; "the twelve celestial signs," Shak, L. L. L, v 2

So to glorify God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies celestall, calling the mooneth by their names. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123

2 Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven, dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc. as, a celestial being; celestial felicity.

Thys lady hym saide that it myght not bee,
Hit please ne wold the king celestall. Rom of Partenay (E E T S), I 3796

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
Yet sprung from high is of celestial seed.
In God tis glory, and when men aspire,
Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire. Dryden, Abs and Achit, I 305

Thus far, nations have drawn their weapons from the earthly armories of Forté, unmindful of these others of celestial temper from the house of Love. Summer, Orations, I 104

Celestial crown, in *her*, a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a

star at the point — **Celestial globe, magic, etc.** See the nouns. **The Celestial Empire**, a common name for China, probably due to the Chinese custom of speaking of the reigning dynasty as *T'ien chao*, or Heavenly Dynasty, a designation based on doubt on the claim of the founder of a successful dynasty to have received the command of Heaven to punish and supplant a line of wicked rulers, he and his successors thus becoming *T'ien tzu*, or Sons of Heaven.

II n 1. An inhabitant of heaven

The unknown celestial Pope, *Odyssey*, l 106
2 [cap] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire"

celestialize (sē-lēs'ti-āl-īz), v t [*celestial* + -ize] To make celestial Quarterly Rev [Rare]

celestially (sē-lēs'ti-āl-ī), adv In a celestial or heavenly manner

celestialness (sē-lēs'ti-āl-nēs), n [*celestial* + -ness] The quality of being celestial.

celestify (sē-lēs'ti-fī), v t [*OF celestifier*, make heavenly or divine, < L *caelestis*, heavenly (see *caelest*), + -ficare, < *facere*, make see -fy] To communicate something of a heavenly nature to, make heavenly [Rare]

Heaven but earth celestified, and earth but heaven t'is restrich'd
So T. Browne, *Vulg Err*, iv 13

celestina (sē-lēs'ti-nū), n [*L caelestinus*, heavenly see *celestine*] Same as *bisara*

Celestine (sē-lēs'tin), n [*L caelestinus*, pertaining to *celestus*, a proper name, lit heavenly, < *caelestus* see *celestal*] 1 An adherent of Pelagianism so called from Celestius, one of the early supporters of Pelagius — 2 One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V in 1294 He was Pietro Angelerio and was known as Pietro da Morrone from the mountain he inhabited as a hermit whence the monks (organized about 1254) were originally called Moriconians The brethren the two hours after midnight to say matins, eat no flesh fast often, and wear a white gown and a black capouch and scapular For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France

3 A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits

Celestinian (sē-lēs'tin-i-an), n Same as *Celestine*

celestite (sē-lēs'tīt), n [*L caelestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + -ite²] In mineral, native strontium sulphate It is found in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of barite in form, also massive and fibrous The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name) It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Stromboli Island in Lake Erie at Lockport in New York, etc Also celestine, celestine celestine celestine

celestiver, a [ME celestif, < OF celestif, celestual, as celest + -ver] Celestial

Full gladly they would I should use my life
Here as for to pray our lord celestif
For thinm and for you in capellall
That in paradise be us do put all

Rom of Partney (F E T S) 1 3238

Celcus (sē-lēs'us), n [NL (Boiss, 1831), < Gr *κελός*, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C flavus* and *C flavescens* of Brazil It gives name to the *Celcomorphæ*

celia, n See *celia*

celiac, **celiac** (sē-lēs'ak), a [*L celiacus*, < Gr *κοιλιακός*, < *κοιλία*, the belly, < *κοίλος*, hollow]

1 Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen, abdominal or ventricular Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis* — 2 Same as *celian* — 3 In med, an old term applied, in the phrase *celiac passion*, to a flux or diarrhea

Celiac axis See *axis* — **Celiac canal**, in rhinoids a continuation of the velum of body cavity into the arms separated by a transverse partition from the subcuticular canal, as in species of *Antedon* or *Comatula*

celiadelphus, n See *celiadelphus*

celiagra, n See *calagra*

celialgia, n See *celialgia*

celian, a See *celian*

celibacy (sē-lēs'bi-si), n [*celebate* see -acy]

The state of being celibate or unmarried, a single life, voluntary abstention from marriage as, the *celibacy* of the clergy

[St Patrick] informs us that his father was a Deacon, and his grandfather a Priest—a sufficient proof that the *Celibacy*, which Rome now enforces on her Clergy in Ireland, was no part of Ecclesiastical discipline in the age and country of Ireland's Apostle
Bp Chr Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p 32

A Monk (Ba hih) must have submitted to a long trial of his patience and piety, and made a vow of *celibacy*, before his admission into the monastic order
E W Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II 316

No part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honors paid to *celibacy*
Macaulay

celibatarian (sē-lēs'bā-tū-ri-an), n [*celebate* + -arian] Same as *celibate*, 2

celibate (sē-lēs'bāt), n and a. [= F. *celibat* = Sp Pg *it celibato*, < L. *celibatus*, celibacy, a single life, < *celibis* (*celib-*), unmarried. see *celibis*.] 1. n. 1. A single life, celibacy

The forced celibate of the English clergy

Bp Hall, *Honour of Married Clergy*, p 312

He prefereth holy celibate before the estate of marriage
Jer Taylor, *Works* (ed 1845), I 274

2 One who adheres to or practises celibacy, a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor

II. a Unmarried, single as, a *celibate* life
celibate (sē-lēs'bāt), v. i; pret and pp *celibated*, ppr *celibating* [*celebate*, n] To lead a single life *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sē-lēs'bā-tist), n [*celebate* + -ist] One who lives unmarried, a celibate [Rare]

celibian (sē-lēs'bī-an), a [Also spelled *celibian*, < L. *celibis*, *celibis*, a bachelor, + -ian] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare]

celidography (sē-lēs-dog'ra-fī), n [*Gr. κελίς* (*kelis*), a spot, + -γραφία, < *γράφω*, write] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, a See *celine*

cell (sēl), n. [*ME cello, sello* = D *cel* = G *celle*, *celle* = Dan *celle* = Sw *cell*, < OF *celle*, mod F *celle* = Pr *cella* = Sp *celda* = Pg *cella* = It *cella*, < L. *cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (NL, in anatomy, biology, etc, a cell), = AS *heall*, E *hall*, a room, house, etc, = Gr *καία*, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt *kal*, *qālā*, a hut, house, room, stable (cf *qarana*, a shed, hut, as adj protecting), and related to L *celare* = AS *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt, **gar*, **gal*, cover, protect see *hall*, *hel*, *hole*, and *conceal*.] 1 A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison

It was more dark and lone than vault,

Than the worst dungeon cell

Scott, *Marmion*, II 17

2 A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage, a hut

Then did religion in a lazy cell,

In empty airy contemplations dwell

Sir I Denham

In cottages and lowly cells

True piety neglected dwells

Someville, I pitaph upon H Lumber

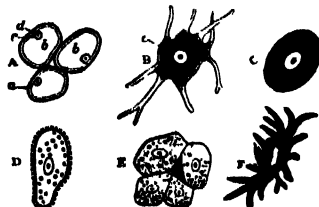
3. In *eccl'st*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the eleventh century, owing to the creation of a new dignity (the prior, in the abbey of Cluny), such establishments received the designation of *prioria* Wadett, *Sacred Archaeology*

This lord was keeper of the *celle*

Chaucer *Gen Prolog* to C T, I 172

A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependence on the great house of St Oswald at Nostel
J W Ward, *Lanc Dram Lit*, I 35

4 In arch See *cella*, 1—5 In *bol* (a) The fundamental form-element of every organized body It is a bioplasmic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape generally of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary, but neither cell nucleus nor cell wall necessarily enters into its structure In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell products See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below (b) Specifically, a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue, one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fab-



Cells

A, a few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey. a cell wall. b cell contents. c nucleus. d nucleolus. e multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes) from human spinal cord. f nucleus and nucleolus. g an oval nerve-cell. d cartilage cell. f hepatic or liver cells. i pigmentary cell from skin of frog (All magnified)

ric, a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall, and cell-nucleus. as, bone-cells, cartilage-cells, muscle-cells, nerve-cells, fat-cells, cells of connective tissue, of mucous and serous membranes, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc This is the usual character of cells in animals, and is the ordinary technical anatomical sense of the word

If a single cell, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a cell may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race

H Spencer, *Prin of Biol*, § 118.

However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, it begins its separate existence under the form of a nucleated cell.

Huxley, *Anat Invert*, p 19

(c) In *Polysoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst or exoskeleton of a polysarium, containing an individual zooid or polypid See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polysoa* — 6 In *anat.* and *zool*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle, a capsule; a follicle, a corpuscle, etc as, the cells of honeycomb, the cells (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the cells (compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue, the cells, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the spaces between the nervures or veins); the cells of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the cells (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly. — 7 A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical]

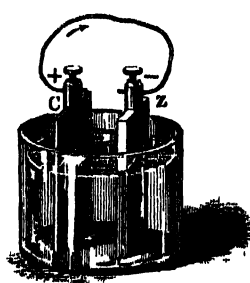
Manye [mania]
Engendered of humour malemolyk
Bytoren in his *celle* fantasyk

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I 518.

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the cell

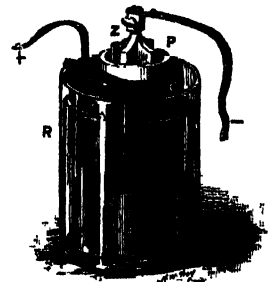
Of fancy, my internal sight Milton, *P L*, viii 469

8 In *elect*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery. A simple cell ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate, this the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually zinc, the negative plate is often copper, but may be platinum, carbon silver, etc The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of sal ammoniac, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (zinc) to the copper, and through the wire from the positive pole to the negative pole (See figure)



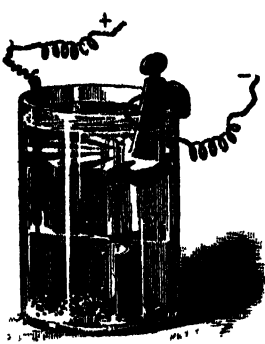
Simple Voltaic Cell
C, copper plate. Z zinc plate

nixed (carbon, as in the *Walker cell* It is more effectually prevented in a *two fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grove cell*, or *bottle cell*, of chromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *chromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them, the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically, the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell*. One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded by a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows. The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen, the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, unites with the copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper. The former goes to keep up the supply of acid in the inner vessel, and the latter is deposited on the copper plate. The consumption of copper sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in a receptacle at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with, and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities, the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom, and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitric



Daniell Cell
Z, zinc plate. P, porous vessel. C, copper plate. R, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate

acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell, the Bunsen, which is like the Grove except in the use of carbon instead of platinum, and there are many others. The *Leclanché cell*, much used in connection with electric call bells (as also with the telephone), consists of a rod of zinc immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac, and a plate of carbon, sometimes, though not necessarily, in a separate porous vessel packed about with powdered manganese dioxide and carbon. This cell rapidly becomes polarized, but if left to itself soon regains



Gravity Cell
C, copper plate; Z, zinc plate

its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use. It has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The *silver chloride cell*, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chloride. The *Latscher Clark standard cell* consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury, when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force, and hence has been used as a standard.

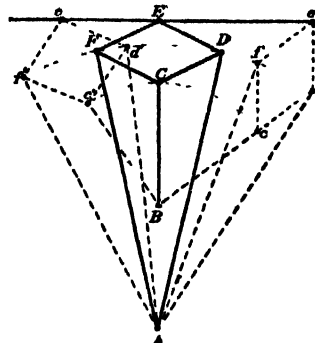
9 A structure of wrought-iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons.

10 A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object. 11 One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer shells of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.

Adelomorphous cells. Same as *principal cells*. — **Alar cells.** See *alar*. — **Amoeboid cell, amoebiform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amoeboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amoeba (or puscles of chyle and lymph are of this character, so like wise are the white corpuscles of the blood).

Antipodal cells. See *antipodal*. — **Apical cell.** See *apical*. — **Beaker-cells.** Same as *socket cells*. — **Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the abdominal sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other. — **Cell family,** a row or group of unicellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached. — **Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellar cortex. — **Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a number of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula*, a doctrine first shadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792), who was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoology by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the ovum as a simple cell also, is the basis of the present state of the biological sciences. — **Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet cells*. — **Collared cell,** a cell one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar bearing mud, or choanoflagellate infusorian. — **Condensed cell.** See *condensed*. — **Daughter-cell.** See *mother cell*, below.

Deiters's cells, certain cells intimately connected with the external hair cells of the cochlea, also, the cells of the neuroglia sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834-63). — **Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis. — **Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum. — **Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucus, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice* or *beaker cells*. — **Granule-cell.** See *granule*. — **Gustatory cells.** See *tastatory*. — **Hair-cells,** in *anat.*, cells having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair cells) or inner (internal hair cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*). — **Indifferent cells or tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms. — **Langerhans' cell,** certain peculiar structure imbedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate. — **Labeled cells.** See *combiform*. — **Mother-cell,** cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the formation of a cell or cells out each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells*. — **Peacemaker cell.** See *peacemaker*. — **Peacemaker cell,** in *mech.*, plane linkage discovered by Peacock in 1864, see *Peacock*. — **Peacemaker cell,** in *mech.*, plane linkage discovered by Peacock in 1864, see *Peacock*.



Peacemaker Cell

C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z are stiff bars joined at A, C, D, E, F, A and B are fixed in position at a distance equal to BC and there is a pencil at E. As C turns about B, describing the arc C'C', the point E describes the right line E'E' and C'E' and C'E' are two positions of CDE.

solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two long links of equal length, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, A, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, BC, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to A. The other end, B, of the extra link is fixed in position usually at a distance from A equal to BC. In this case, when BC turns about B as a center, the vertex, E, of the rhombus most distant from A will describe a right line. The production of this effect by link work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam engine. — **Principal cells,** the central cells of the cardiac glands of the stomach. Also called *adriomorphous cells*. — **Selenium cell.** See *resistance* and *photophone*.

cell (sel), n. t. [*cell*, n.] To shut up in a cell, place in a cell. [Rare]

cella (sel'a), n.; pl. *cellae* (-ē) [L. see *cell*, n.] 1 The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticoes, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell*.

The next class of temples, called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the cella occupies the whole of the after part), are generally more modern (certainly more completely Roman, than the last).

The front of the cella includes a small open peristyle.

B Taylor, *Lands of the* [Saracen] p. 206.

2 [NL] In *anat.*, *biol.*, and *zool.*, a cell, a cellula. [Rare] — 3 A hole or hollow formed at the foot of a waterfall or rapid by the continued action of the water. [Canadian]. — **Cella media,** in *anat.* the central part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.

cellular (sel'yū-lar), a. [*Prop. celliform*, < NL *cella*, a cell, + L *forma*, shape.] Of the form of a cell, like a cell in aspect, but not of the morphological nature of a cell.

In the layer of protoplasm from which the pseudopodia proceed, *cellular* in bodies of a bright yellow colour, which have been found to contain starch, are usually developed.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.* p. 86.

cell-animal (sel'an'-mal), n. A cell as an individual animal or organism, an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

cellar (sel'ar), n. [Early mod. E. *cella*, < ME *celler*, *celar*, < OF *celher*, F. *celler* = Pr. *celler* = Cat. *celler* = Pg. *cellero* = It. *cellero* = D. *kelder* = OHG *chellari*, MHG *keltr*, *keller*, G. *keller* = Irel. *kyallari* = Sw. *kallari* = Dan. *kjælder*, < L *cellarium*, a pantry, prop. neut. of *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell, < *cella* see *cell*, n. In the comp. *salicellar*, q. v., -*cellar* is of different origin.] 1. A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly underground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, wine, lumber, fuel, etc. In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars are converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

By nyctæ sette it in a soft clear ch or cills in a cold seler.

Book of Quante Kessence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

She's brought them down to von cellar,
She brought them fifty steps and three
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2. A receptacle or case for bottles.

Run for the cellar of strong waters quickly
B. Johnson, *Magnetic Lady*, III. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.

Pepps, *Diary*, April 1, 1668.

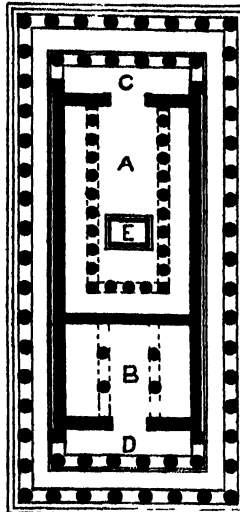
cellar² (sel'ar), a. [*L. cellarius*, pertaining to a cell. See *cellar* 1.] Of or pertaining to a cell, cellular. as, *cellar walls*. [Rare]

cellar³, n. See *celure*.

cellarage (sel'ar-aj), n. [*< cellar* 1 + -age.] 1 The space occupied by a cellar or cellars. A cellar or cellars collectively.

Come on — you hear this fellow in the cellarage —
Consent to swear

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5.



Plan of the Parthenon

A, cella. A, opisthodomus (or Parthenon) (C) pronaos. D, cella (or opisthodomus). E, site of the statue of Athena.

2. Room or storage in a cellar. — 3. A charge for storage in a cellar.

cellar-book (sel'ar-buk), n. A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and overhauled the butler's cellar book.

Thackeray.

cellarer (sel'ar-er), n. [*< ME celerer, celerere, < OF celerier, F. cellerier = Pr. cellarer = OCat. cellerier = Sp. cellero = Pg. cellero, celerero = It. cellerajo, cellerario (ML. cellarius, cellarius), < L. cellarius, a steward, butler, < cellarium, a pantry see cellar 1.*] 1. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions, also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

The cellarer was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine.

R. Curzon, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 347.

2 Same as *cellarman*. — 3 One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellar, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist*.

cellaret (sel'ar-et), n. [*< cellar* 1 + dim. -et.] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

cellar-flap (sel'ar-flap), n. A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [U. S.]

Cellaria (se-la'-ri-a), n. [NL, fem. of L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, a chamber, cell see *cell*, n.] The typical genus of the family *Cellariidae*.

Cellariidae (se-la'-ri-a-de), n. pl. [NL, < *Cellaria* + -idae.] A family of gymnomatous chlostromatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellaria*. Also *Cellariada*.

cellaring (sel'ar-ing), n. [*< cellar* 1 + -ing.] 1. A range or system of cellars, cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country with attached and detached offices, roomy cellaring, and commodious attic.

Morton, *Secrets worth knowing*, III. 4.

2 The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

cellarino (It. pron. chel-là-rē-nō), n. [It.] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

cellarist (sel'ar-ist), n. [*< cellar* 1 + -ist.] Same as *cellarer*.

cellarman (sel'ar-man), n., pl. *cellar men* (-men). A person employed in a wine-cellar, a butler, also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer*.

cellarous (sel'ar-us), a. [*< cellar* 1 + -ous.] Belonging to or connected with a cellar, subterranean, excavated. [Rare]

Certain cellarous strata.

Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, ix.

cellar-rat (sel'ar-rat), n. A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace custom-house officers, tide waiters, and cellar rats.

J. B. McMaster, *People of the United States*, I. 461.

cellar-snail (sel'ar-snāl), n. A land-snail, *Hyalina cellaria*, of the family *Littoridæ* and subfamily *Zonitina*, having a small, depressed, polished shell so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States, and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

cell-capsule (sel'kap'sul), n. A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence as regards the body of the cell, they are known as *cell capsules*.

Ferry, *Histol. and Histochem. (trans.)* p. 83.

celled (seld), a. [*< cell* + -ed.] Having a cell or cells, composed of a cell or cells; cellular used separately or in compounds as, a *celled* organ; one-celled, many-celled.

cell-enamel (sel'e-nam'el), n. Cloisonné enamel. [Rare]

Cellepora (se-lep'o-rä), n. [NL, better *Cellipora*, < NL *cella*, a cell, + L. *porus*, a passage. see *pore*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Celliporidae*, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Cellipora*.

Celleporidae (sel-e-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-idae*.] A family of chloostomatous polyzoans with zoecia urceolate, erect or sub-erect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

Celleporina (sel'e-pō-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-ina*.] A superfamily group of chloostomatous polyzoans, having the zoecium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal mouth. It contains the families *Celleporidae* and *Beteperidae* Claus.

celler¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*¹.

celler², *n.* See *celure*.

cellerier (sel'ēr-ēr), *n.* Older form of *cellarer*.

celliferous (se-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [NL., *cella*, a cell, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

celliform (sel'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL., *cella*, a cell, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the morphological nature of a cell.

Cellopora (se-lip'ō-pō), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Cellepora*.

cellist (chel'ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violincellist* often written *'cellist*.

Cellite (sel'it), *n.* [F. *Cellite* = Sp. *Cellito*, < ML. *Cellita*, pl., < *L. cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

cell-membrane (sel'mem'brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell body, and known as the *cell membrane*. Frey, *Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 64.

cell-mouth (sel'mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violincello* often written *'cello*.

cell-parasite (sel'par'a-sit), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

cell-parasitism (sel'par'a-sit-izm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

cell-sap (sel'sap), *n.* Fluid or semi-fluid cell-substance; fluidic protoplasm.

cell-substance (sel'sub'stans), *n.* The contents of a cell; the general protoplasm composing the body of a cell.

cellula (sel'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cellulae* (-lā) [NL. use of *L. cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom see *cell*, *n.*] A little cell; a cellule.

cellular (sel'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [F. *cellulaire* = Sp. *celular* = Pg. *cellular* = It. *cellulare*, < NL. *cellularis*, < *L. (NL.) cellula* see *cellula*, *cell*.]

I. *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells, pertaining to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular structure*, a *cellular appearance*.

A very good example of such a *cellular parenchyma* is to be found in the substance known as Rice paper.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 461.

Cellular beam See *beam*.

Cellular cartilage See *cartilage*.

Cellular system, in *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of fundamental cellular

tissue, or parenchyma, in distinction from the fibrovascular and epidermal systems. — **Cellular theory**. Same as *cell theory* (which see, under *cell*). — **Cellular tissue**, in plants, parenchyma (which see). — **Cellular tissue**, cellular membrane, in animals, areolar tissue (which see, under *areolar*). See *cell* and *tissue*.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels. Lindley.

Cellulares (sel'ū-lā-rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cellularis* see *cellular*.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Cryptogams*, including plants which are formed wholly or chiefly of cellular tissue.

Strictly limited, it should include only the mosses, *Hepaticae*, and lower cryptogams.

Jellularia (sel'ū-lā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier), neut. pl. of *cellularis*, cellular see *cellular*.]

1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of the *Corallifera*, defined as having each polyp adhering to a horny or calcareous cell with thin walls, and no apparent connection with one another except by a very thin epidermis or by pores in the walls of the cells.

[Not in use.] — 2. [Used as a singular.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cellulariidae*. *C. peachi* is an example.

Jellulariidae (sel'ū-lā-rī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of chloostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Celle-*

laria. The polycary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoecia alternate and all facing the same way, the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also *Cellulariada*, *Cellulariada*.

Cellularina (sel'ū-lā-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-ina*.] A superfamily group of chloostomatous polyzoans, having the zoecium corneous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Atleidae*, *Cellulariidae*, and *Bicollariidae*.

cellulated (sel'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [Cellula + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Having a cellular structure.

cellule (sel'ül), *n.* [F. *cellule* = It. *cellula*, < L. (NL.) *cellula* see *cellula*.] A little cell.

Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, one of the little spaces, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera* and *Pseudoneuroptera*. (b) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a moss, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

Cellulicolae (sel'ū-līk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *L. colere*, inhabit see *cult.*.] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the cavities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

Cellulifera (sel'ū-līf'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *celluliferus* see *celluliferous*.] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

celluliferous (sel'ū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [F. *cellulifère*, < NL. *celluliferus*, < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera*.

celluline (sel'ū-līn), *n.* and *a.* [Cellula + *-ine*.] Same as *cellulose*².

cellulitis (sel'ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cellula*, *q. v.*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in its looser forms.

celluloid (sel'ū-lōid), *n.* [Cellulose + *-oid*.] A substance made of gun cotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, tortoise-shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

cellulose¹ (sel'ū-lōs), *a.* [NL. as if "*cellulosus*, < *cellula*, *q. v.*" Containing cells.]

cellulose² (sel'ū-lōs), *n.* and *a.* [Cellula + *-ose*.] I. *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the primary wall-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomeric with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, sugar, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unaltered by coloring or mineral matters, etc. and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignin, suberin, or mucilage. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and in some filter paper it is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being dissolved without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxalic acid, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of caustic alkalis, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to glucose by long boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, a substance resembling parchment or hydrolyzed paper with cold sulphuric acid, strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into gun cotton, etc. In its unchanged condition it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Acidus* and in other invertebrates. — **Starch-cellulose**, the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starch granules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

II. *a.* Formed of cellulose.

cellulonic (sel'ū-lō'nīk), *a.* [Cellulose + *-ic*.] Of or relating to cellulose, produced by or made of cellulose: as, "*cellulonic fermentation*," *Nineteenth Century*.

celori, *n.* Same as *celure*.

Celosis (sē-lō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηλεος*, burning, later *κηλός*, dry, < *καίειν*, burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceae*, for the most part tropical.

The cockscomb common in cultivation is *C. cristata*, but the cultivated form of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a terminal crest, is very unlike its natural condition, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the branches.

celostomy (sē-lōs'tō-mī), *n.* [Gr. *κοιλοστομία*, < *κοίλος*, hollow (see *cell*, *n.*), + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

celotomy (sē-lōs'tō-mī), *n.* [F. *celotomie* = Sp. *celotomía*, < Gr. *κηλοτομία*, < *κηλεος*, tumor, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν* (√ *ταμ*), cut.] In *surg.*: (a) The operation of cutting the constrictor in strangulated hernia. (b) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (c) Castration.

celtitude (sel'si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celtitude*, < OF. *celtitude* = Sp. *celtitud* = Pg. *celtitude* = It. *celtitudine*, < L. *celtitudō* (-tūdīn-), a lofty bearing, later a title equiv. to 'Highness', < *celus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of *celere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel*, *excellent*.] 1. Height; elevation; altitude. — 2. Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

Honor to the and to thy celtitude. Court of Love, l. 611.

In most lamentable forms complaineth to your celtitude, your distressed orators. Marston, *The Fawne*, v.

Celsius thermometer. Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

Celt¹, *Kelt* (selt, kelt), *n.* [F. *Celte* = Sp. *Celt*. It. *Celta*, usually in pl., < L. *Celta*, pl., sing. **Celta*, < Gr. *Κέλται* (sing. **Κέλτης*), earlier *Κελτοί* (sing. **Κέλτος*), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. L. *Galli*, the 'Gauls', and to the Celtic *Gael*, *q. v.* The W. *Celt* had (as if 'a dweller in coverts', < *celt*, a covert, shelter, < *celu*, hide, conceal, < L. *celare*, hide: see *cell* and *conceal*), a Celt, Gael *Celtich* and *Coilltich*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the L. *Celta*.

The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. selt; but the spelling *Kelt*, after G. *Kelt*, Gr. *Κέλται*, W. *Celtich* (pron. kel'ti-ad), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family.

Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Spain, northern Italy, the western parts of Germany, and the British islands. Of the remaining Celtic languages and peoples there are two chief divisions, viz., the *Gadhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Maux, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons, the *Cornish*, of Cornwall, related to the latter, is only recently extinct.

celt² (selt), *n.* [W. *celt*, a flintstone.] In *archaeol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized races, and having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade.

In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, differing only in being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming abruptly to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes. First, chisel-shaped blades without sockets, but with raised rims on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to retain a wooden handle fitted on in the direction of the length of the blade, these may be considered as spades intended for agricultural labor. Second, chisel shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, and usually fitted with a loop or pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader, these, which have often been called ax heads, are thought rather to be ferrules for the butt end of spear shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *amparn*, *paalstab*, *pot-celt*, and *socket-celt*.

Celtiberian (sel'ti-bē-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Celtiberi* (Gr. *Κελτιβηρες*), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, < *Celta*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

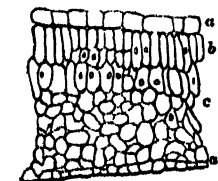
II. *n.* A member of the dominant race of ancient Celtiberia, a region in central Spain.

Celtic, *Keltic* (sel', kel'tik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Celticus* (Gr. *Κελτικός*), < *Celta*, Gr. *Κέλται*: see *Celt*¹.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic tribes*; *Celtic tongues*; *Celtic customs*; of *Celtic* origin. — **Celtic monuments**. See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*. — **Celtic pipe**. See *fairy pipes*. — **Celtic pottery**. See *pottery*.

II. *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armorican or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism, *Kelticism* (sel', kel'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts. — 2. A Celtic idiom or mode of expression.

Also *Celtism*, *Keltism*.



Cellular Structure
Section of Leaf of the Apple
a, epidermal cells, b, palisade cells, c, spongy parenchyma, d, c, cellular tissue of the leaf

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Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*)

